VOL. 6.—NO. 125.

M. NEEDLES. No. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET, ecial attention of Purchasers of PRESERTS OMING HOLIDAYS. HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, ve stock of articles suitable for that pur-

FOR PRESENTS: Gents' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs. do do la 2, 2½ and 3 inch wide hems, do la 2, 2½ and 3 inch wide hems, do Printed Borders, do In all kinds of Lace.

and la control kinds.

Handkerchiefs, of all kinds.

Handkerchiefs, of all kinds.

Handkerchiefs, of all kinds.

FOR PRESENTS: ead Lace Veils, \$2 and upwards. hric Lace Veils, 75c. and upwards. his Lace Collar Sets, \$1.50, and upwards. och Work do, all prices.

PRESENTS a yard. Sace Sleeves. Bands and Flouncings.

abric Handkerchiefs, Embroidered with received. ambric Ruffled Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Stock of WHITE GOODS at LOW Napkins at Old Prices.

file above will make a useful and beautiful and PRESENT, and Buyers will find it to their use to inspect my stock before making their as as, with few exceptions, it is offered at Our and cheaper than present wholesale rates. OLIDAY PRESENTS.

JOHN W. THOMAS. 405 AND 407 NORTH SECOND STREET. feuld call altention to his MARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK,

EVERY VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS, HAWLS AND CLOAKS. HORFS., COLLARS, AND EMBROIDERIES. and description, suited for CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR

PRESENTS. TRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH, AVE MARKED SOME FINE GOODS AT LOW

MENSIVE SHAWLS. OR BROCADE SILKS. SHIONABLE POPLINS. MISTED BEAVER CLOAKS. THEST PRINTED REPS NE BLUE MERINOES. ARLET BROCHE SCARFS

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

OINT LACE COLLARS AND SETS NEW FANOY POCKET HOKES. LOVES OF FIRST QUALITY ONLY. SEFUL PRESENTS.

rsons who would make a useful and acceptable the subscribers respectfully invite attention to the sing named articles, of which they have a large AT LOW PRICES: BROIDERED HOKES., SETS, AND COLLARS. BROIDERED LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS. GROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS. I WHITE AND PINK MARSEILLES QUILTS. SHUM BED BLANKETS. CHAN SOFA AND CARRIAGE BLANKETS. H DBL, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS. MKINS, DOWLIES, AND TOWELS, to match, etc. EPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, AND ARRISON,

Staple and House Furnishing Dry Goods 1008 CHESTNUT Street. AMES R. CAMPBELL & CO., IMPORTERS AND CASH DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

727 CHESTNUT STREET. just received, and are now offering, magnificent

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS, ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THIS SEASON.

NE CLOTH CLOAKS. FINE FROSTED BEAVER CLOAKS. KINE BLACK TRICOT CLOAKS. MELIUM PRICED CLOAKS. TIME BLANKET SHAWLS. EXTRA CHEAP BALMORALS. FINE LARGE BLANKETS. SUPERFINE FROSTED BEAVERS. CASTOR BEAVERS-TRICOTS. POYS' FINE CLOTHING. GUITS MADE TO ORDER. COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. COR. NINTH & MARKET Sts. RY GOODS FOR WINTER.

RE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, Splendid Moire Antiques. 44 Lyons Cloak Velvets.

Expensive Long Shawls.

Prieces Plaid Silks, 75 cents.

Prieces Printed Wool de Laines.

Prieces Prieces

0) yards alt new styles De Laines, 25 cents.
(9) do Merrimac and other fast colored Chintzes.
(9) do 44 French Chintzes, 314 cents. de19 STEEL & SON HAVE A LARGE RESENTS.

Seatment of DRESS GOODS, suitable for HOPRESENTS.

ancy Silks; Plain Silks, choice colors.

and Figured Black Silks.

and Figured Rep Poplins.

and Figured Rep Poplins.

and Figured Merthoes.

Solfering Cashimores, at 37½c, worth 62.

AMERICAN DELAINES, at 25c.

E SAXONY PIAIDS, at 25c.

COPERA FLANNELS, all colors, at 65c.

AMERICIDERIES, in great variety.

Lat Real Pointe Lase Collars, at 81.50.

OPAL SILKS TS, at \$3.25, \$3.50, \$3.75.

SI BALMORALS IN THE CITY.

SISI and MERRIMAC SHINTZES, 20c.

Wide French Chintzes, 31c—the old price,

AMSVILLE MUSLIN, 28c.

ER SHAWLS, in great variety,

NO SCARFS, BROCHE BORDERS.

KS—Of Now and Fashionable Styles, made of

the Beaver, Frosted Beaver, and Black Cloth.

As we sell nothing but good stricles, and at

tices than they can be bought elsewhere.

Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH street.

OAKING CLOTHS. Johanny's Frosted Beavers.

Johanny's Frosted Beavers.

Telium-priced Frosted Beavers.

Telium-priced Frosted Beavers.

Tick and fine French Beavers.

Tick, Castor, and Union Beavers.

Tick, Castor, and Union Beavers.

Tick, Castor, and Union Beavers.

Sherifine Cassimeres, viz.:

Sik Mikes-Black, neat fancies—

Esys — Watta heavy—Union—Meltons, &c., &c.

-t Coatings and Overcostings.

Kayelias in fancy Vestings.

One hundred pieces 25-cent Delaines.

Telium Iota fine Black Alpacas.

The Blankets and Francis.

The Blankets and Francis.

BOYS CLOTHING.

Elicrienced Cutters, good Cloths, and

Work—Garments made to order.

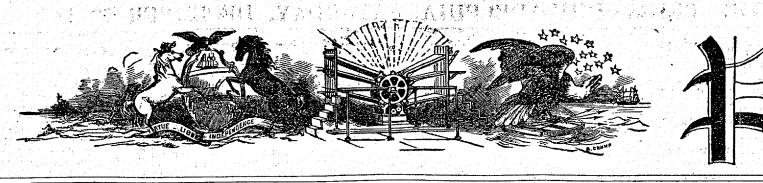
COOPER & CONARD.

E. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. no27-3m **8** F. I. G. ZING ARMY, AND TOILET MIRRORS. The best in the world for finish and durability. B. M. S. The best brand Silk-finished VELVET RIBBONS. Sole Agent, BENJAMIN M. SMITH, 155 DUANE Street, near West Broadway,

New York.





PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1862.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. NEW PUBLICATIONS. BOOKS SUITABLE FOR RICH AND RELIABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS. FOR CHILDREN, OF OUR OWN FOR PARENTS. IMPORTATION FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS. FOR CLERGYMEN. AND

MANUFACTURE.

DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,

FURS MADE TO ORDER.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO., No. 920 CHESTNUT STREET,

Just received, per last Steamer,

ELEGANT NEW STYLES

KID GLOVES.

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, \$1.15.

INDIA SCARFS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

HANDKERCHIEFS

FOR LADIES, NEW STYLES, SUITABLE FOR

CLOAKS,

IN CLOTH, SILK, AND VELVET,

REDUCED IN PRICES.

LACE VEILS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

DRESS GOODS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

THE LARGEST STOCK OF BLANKETS

IN PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS. del-mwf-tf

AT REDUCED PRICES.

WINTER CLOAKS

SUPERB LYONS VELVET CLOAKS.

VELVET BEAVER CLOAKS,

MOHAIR PLUSH CLOAKS,

CASTOR BEAVER CLOAKS;

All at a considerable REDUCTION IN PRICES to

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESTNUT STREET.

NEW STYLES do. do. do. 25c.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

450, 452, & 454 N. SECOND'St.,

DESIRABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

MOUSELINE DE LAINES, ONLY 22c.

Above Willow.

MANCHESTER AND PACIFIC

EDWIN HALL & BRO. 26 South SECOND Street, Have reduced the prices of

Fancy Silks, Rich Printed Dress Goods, Choice Shades of Merinces, Beautiful Colors of Reps or Poplins, All-Wool De Laines,

FINE FRENCH MERINÖES, OF VERY

CHOICE SHADES.
Plain Reps and Poplins, all colors.
Rich Printed Dress Goods.
Plain Solid Colored Silks.
Plain Solid Colored Silks.
Black and Colored Corded Silks.
Brown and Fancy Figured Silks.
Plain Black Silks, rich lustre.
Chaine Laine Loug Broche Shawls.
Open Centree Cashmere Shawls.
Gay and Plain Style Blanket Shawls.
EDWIN HALL & BRO.,
26 South SECOND Street.
N. B.—Just received and will be opened this morning,
another large lot of BALMORAL SKIRTS, at \$2.25, Jult
etze, a lot that we closed out from a New York Importing
House. These Skirts are now and have been retailing at

THEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL

CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—V. E. ARCHAM-BAULT, Northeast Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open THIS MORNING, from Auction, Ingrain Carpets at 37, 45, 50, 62, 75, and S7c. Entry and Start Carpets, 25 to 65c. Rag, Hemp, and Yarn Carpets, 20 to 45c. Floor Oil Cloths, 37 to 62c. Gilt Bordered Window Shades, 62c to 81.50. Buff and Green Window Holland. Mons, de Laines, 18 to 25c. Plaid Dress Goods, 25 to 45c. Christmas Chintzes, 16 to 20c. Frosted Beaver Cloths, \$2 to \$3. Water-proof Cloakings, \$1.25. Fancy Shirting Flannels, 37 to 62c. Canton Flannels, 25 to 31c. Shirting and Sheeting.

COMMISSION HOUSES.

WELLING, COFFIN, & CO.

220 CHESTNUT STREET.

PRINTS, BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND

Offer for sale, by the Package-

DRILLS, CANTON FLANNELS.

KENTUCKY JEANS.

COTTONADES, CORSET JEANS.

SILESIAS, NANKEENS. COLORED CAMBRICS, SEAMLESS BAGS.

BLACK DOESKINS AND CASSIMERES. UNION CLOTHS, SATINETS.

SKY-BLUE KERSEYS, INFANTRY CLOTHS.

ARMY FLANNELS, 10 and 12-ounce DUCK, &c., &c.

STPERIOR COTTON YARN, No. 10.

FOR SALE BY

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, &

HUTCHINSON,

No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

CABINET FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-

MOORE & CAMPION,

No. 261 South SECOND Street.

In connection with their extensive Cabinet Business, are now manufacturing a superior article of

BILLIARD TABLES.

And have now on hand a full sapply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have need them to be superior to all others,

For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

Northeast Corner Fourth and RACE Streets,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS

WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.

MANUPACTURERS OF

137

PHILADELPHIA,

FROTHINGHAM & WELLS. oc2-tf

PLAID LINSEYS, NEGRO KERSEYS.

COTTON YARN.

All-Wool De Laines,
All kinds of dark dress goods reduced.
Also,
Fine Long Broche Shawls,
Open Centre Long Cashinere Shawls,
Rich new styles of Blanket Shawls,
44 Lyons Silk velvets, pure Silk.

INDIA SILK CLOAKS,

BLANKET DEPARTMENT.

del6-frmwtf

J. M. HAFLEIGH.

(Successor to L. J. LEVY & CO.,)

723 CHESTNUT STREET.

VEILS.

RALMORALS.

PHILADELPHIA

ROYAL ERMINE,

no8-stuth2m

DARK SABLE MINK.

REAL CHINCHILLA

AND FOR FRIENDS. All the new Books of the season are to be found on our dates. BIBLES IN FINE BINDINGS, various OXFORD PRAYER BOOKS. The BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, from the smallest 48mo, published to the largest folio for desk. IN EVERY FASHIONABLE STYLE, FOR LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN.

do. do. ribbon edge...... 1 50 do. do. with clasp...... 1 50 48mo. do. 48mo. do. rims and clasps...... 2 50 velvet rims and clasps...... 3 00 Turkey-flex..... bevelled boards..... . 3 50 32mo. Prayer, (best edition published for children,) 32mo Prayer, Turkey Morocco...... do. rims and clasps..... 2 50

the different English editions of PRAYER BOOKS and CHURCH SERVICES. Also. PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS A large stock of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, as handome and as cheap as can be found in the city. FOR SALE AT THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BOOK SOCIETY, 1224 CHESTNUT STREET. N. B. — For the accommodation of Sunday-School Teachers that may not be able to make their selections through the day, the Depository will be kept open in the evening during the week preceding Christmas. delbif

NEW AND ELEGANT GIFT-BOOKS. JUST READY THE LEGENDS OF CHARLEMAGNE; OR, ROMANCES OF THE MIDDLE AGES, By the anthor of "The Age of Fable." Elegantly illustrated, tinted paper. Price \$2.50. Turkey extra, \$6.

THE AGE OF FABLE: OR. BEAUTIES OF MYTHOLOGY. By THOMAS BULFINCH, New and improved edition, on tinted paper, illustrated and bound to match the author's new book, "The Legends of Charlemagne."

Price \$2.50. Turkey oxtra, \$6. SONGS IN THE NIGHT; Or, Hymns for the Sick and Suffering. Compiled by Rev. A. C. Thompson—An entirely new edition on tinted Price \$2. Extra, \$4. FADING FLOWERS,

By the author of "Light on the Dark River." Richly Price \$1.50. Extra Gilt, \$2.50. Turkey Extra, \$4. J. E. TILTON & CO., INTUITIONS,

AND SUMMARIES OF THOUGHT. BY C. N. BOVEE.

In two vols. Scholar's style. Printed at the Riverside press. 16mo. \$2. An eminently suggestive work. \* \* \* Its perusal will afford such real pleasure as can rarely be derived from literary sources.—Boston Bulletin.

"The title of these volumes is no misnomer. They are full of thoughts. \* \* \* "They teem with strong, clear, manly thoughts, tersely expressed."—N. I. Commercial. manly thoughts, tersely expressed.—A. 1. commercial.

"The author thinks profoundly, and expresses himself with precision, force, and point. He reminds his readers of such writers as Feltham, Jean Paul, Paul Courrier, and Heine, and those clever Frenchmen of former times, who might, in a certain sense, be called masters of the sentences. An independent thinker, he dares to say things that are not popular. \* \* The volumes are most precious and pleasing."—Boston Traveller.

"A combination of sense and genius truly surprising."—Boston Post.

"A combination of sense and genius truty sturprising."

Boston Post.

"Some of the most striking thoughts ever printed. Their tone is manly, genial, independent, and original."

Hartford Courant.

"Their contents might be diluted into a library of average popular reading."—Springheld Republican.

The work of a pleasant, scholarly, and, occasionally, profound thinker. The style is admirable, and the author has given us great pleasure by his books."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

has given us great pleasure by his books:"—Philadelphia Inquirer.
"They are lively, entertaining, wise, and witty; and, from first to last, suggestive. \*\* The work will furnish an almost inexhaustible mine for all in search of ideas."
—Warcester Palladium.
"They consist of the impressions of a thoughiful and keen-sighted observer, and exhibit a Tare subjective faculty, and the workings of a mind at once original and finely cultured. The criticisms on 'Art,' 'Authors,' 'Characters,' &c., &c., are especially admirable."—Albany Evening Journal.

"The results of years of thought, noted as they occurred, and subsequently revised, make up these delightful volumes. They are widely diverse in subject, but all show maturity of thought. The publisher has done all that the typographic art could do to enhance the charms of a work which cannot but become a favorite."—

Boston Journal.

WM. VEAZIE, PUBLISHER, BOSTON. NEW HOLIDAY BOOKS. SHELDON & CO., NEW YORK.

LES MISERABLES. ILLUSTRATIONS TO A superb small quarto on tinted paper, elegantly bound, containing 25 magnificent photographic filiustrations of Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables." The illustrations after the original designs of G. Brion, who has already created a sensation in Paris by those master-pleces of illustrative painting. Price \$3, cloth bound, beveled boards, elegant, and \$5 antique morocco.

ALDRICH'S POEMS THE KING'S BELL. An exquisite mediaval Legend, in verse, by Richard H. Stoddard, anthor of "Songs of Summer," Tinted pa-per, beveled boards, cloth. Price, 75 cents.

TRANSITION.

A Remembrance of Emma Whiting, by Hugh Smith Carpenter. 1 vol., elegantly printed on tinted paper. Price \$1.

\*\*\*These books sold by all booksellers, and sent by mail free, on receipt of price, by

CARLETON, Publisher, New York,

del2-wstf Cor. BROADWAY and LISPENARD st. DEAFNESS! DEAFNESS! A POPULAR TREATISE ON DEAFNESS,

ITS CAUSES AND PREVENTION. FOURTH EDITION. One 12mo, with Illustrations, Price One Dollar The very remarkable sale of this little volume is a sufficient guarantee of its popularity and value. Three editions have been exhausted in as many months, and a fourth is just ready.

The author's aim has been to produce a book

FOR THE PEOPLE,

Not for the medical profession, but for afflicted individuals and families, who, wishing information on the subject, have heretofore been at a loss for any work treating in unprofessional language upon Deafness and its attending evils. This book fills the vacuum. It is clear and comprehensive, and should, therefore, find its way into the hands of every individual suffering with Deafness, or any accompanying affliction. Its value will be at once appreciated.

Sold by Booksellers everywhere, and it will be sent by mail free, on receipt of One Dollar, by

CARLETON, Publisher,

(Late Rupp & Carleton). (Late Rudd & Carleton), No. 413 BROADWAY, corner Lispenard street, N. Y. de4-ths3mif

HOLIDAY PRESENTS VERY Cheap.
CLOSING OUT AT LOW RATES.
CLOSING OUT AT LOW RATES.
TOY BOOKS IN GREAT VARIETY.
children's Books, Games, Puzzles, &c.
Photograph Albums,
Large and Small Photographs.
Pinntom Flowers in Vasos,
Fine Note and Letter Paper and Envelopes.
(Initials Stamped Gratis.)
CHALLEN, 1308 CHESTNUT,
de24-it Publisher, Bookseller, and Stationer.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' MINIATURE DIARY AND ALMANAC FOR 1863.
This little gem of an Annual can be obtained of J. C. GARRIGUES & CO., de24-6i\*
No. 148 South FOURTH Street. GUSTAVE DORE.

ILLUSTRATIONS
READY ON THE 18th OF DECEMBER.
DANTE ALBUM. Photographs from thirteen select Illustrations to Dante's aferno, by GUSTAVE DORE, in Portfolio, Cloth, \$7.50. n Turkey Morocco, \$10. THE SLEEPING BEAUTY IN THE WOOD, by CHAS. THE SLEEPING BEAUTY IN THE WOOD, by CHAS.
PERRAULT, with Photographs from the Illustrations
by GUSTAVE DORE. 1 vol. 4 to. Bound in cloth, gilt
edges, \$4. Turkey Morocco, \$6.50.
Also, Photographs of the latest Portrait of ALFRED
TENNYSON, painted by G. F. WATTS, engraved by
JAMES STEVENSON. Size of the original, \$1. Card
size, 25 cents.

Bookseller and Importer,
del3-12t

1323 CHESTNUT Street.

CRAVER THOUGHTS OF A COUN-TRY PARSON. \$1.50.
A PRESENT HEAVEN. By the author of "Patience of Hope." \$1.
NOONDAY. A sketch. By the author of "Capt. Russell's Watchword." 75 cents.
THE TWO HOMES: or, EARNING AND SPENDING.
By Mrs. Leslie. 65 cents.
THE RESULTS OF EMANCIPATION. By Cochin. \$1.50. For sale by \$1.50. For sale by WILLIAM S. & ALFRED MARTIEN, de23 No. 606 CHESTNUT Street. MR. STILLE'S PAMPHLET.—IN A
FEW DAYS will be ready
HOW A FREE PEOPLE CONDUCT A LONG WAR:
A Chapter from English History. By Chas. J. Stille.
Pamphlet. WILLIAM S. & ALFRED MARTIEN,
de23
No. 606 CHESTNUT Street.

HOLIDAY BOOKS. The subscribers have on hand an assortment of ILLUSTRATED AND STANDARD BOOKS, suitable for Holiday Presents; also, JUVENILE BOOKS in great variety, and all the NEW BOOKS Of the day.

day.

LINDSAY & BLARISTON,
Publishers and Booksellers.
25 South SIXTH Street, above Chestuut. LECTURE FOR YOUNG MEN. A Just published price 8 cents, a new edition of the late Dr. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED LECTURE on the Abuse of the Reproductive Powers, inducing Debitity, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c. The radical mode of treatment, without medicine, is fully explained, so as to enable every one to be his own physician at the least possible expense. "A BOON TO THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS." "A BOON TO THOUSAID A DESCRIPTION OF SEATURE & CO., post-paid on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the publishers."

CH. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 BOWERY, New York, Post Office Box 4,586.

Come, gentlemen, as we're together,
Housed up by the rain that must fall,
While wearing our elegant clothing,
Lot's sing to the famous OAK HALL.
We've tried all the places around us,
To some we confess good intent;
But then at Oak Hall we have ever
Saved fifteen to twenty per cent.

Why, gentlemen, don't you remember That half of this learning to swear Is caused by the horrible making Of garments—on purpose to tear.
But these, wa are wearing this morning,
There is no occasion to doubt,
Will answer for three generations, Or, surely—until they're worn out. Your clothing may cost you but little, The stuff may endure a long while; But then they are failing to please you,

If lacking a masterly style.
Our own are the teachings of science,
Would such might the case be with all; So fill up your glasses with water, And drink to the famous OAK HALL. The best attention given to all who visit OAK Hall, whether to purchase, or look through our fresh and handsome styles of gentlemen's clothing. Everybody finds our advertisements true in every word, for we have an immense assortment well-made, and well-cut, be the material fine or coarse. And we always sell at the very lowest prices. WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

FANCY ARTICLES. CLARK'S ONE-DOLLAR STORE. 602 CHESTNUT STREET.

-Silver-plated Ware, Jewelry, Photograph Albums, Travelling Bags, Pocket Books, Port Monnaies, Cabas, &c., for 50 to 100 per cent less than the regular prices. The following is a partial list of articles which we sell at ONE DOLLAR EACH. The same goods are sold at ces from \$2 to \$8 each : YOUR CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR! Sets, new and beauti Pens with case, Bracelets, Medallions, Morocco do. Wire do. Card Cases.
'Armiets,
'Neck Chains, different styles,
Neck Chains, different styles,
Sleeve Buttons, do. do.
Studs, do. do.
Pins, do. do.
Scarf Pins, do. do.
Scarf Rings, do. do.
Finger Rings, do. do.
Finger Rings, do. do
Pen and Case,
Pencil, revolving,
Tooth Pick, revolving,
Watch Keys,
Chain Hooks,
Chain Charms,
Pocket Books,
Bill Books,

Cream Cups,
Syrup Cups,
Butter Dishes,
Castors with Bottles,
Salt Stands, &c.
YOUR CHOICE OF ANY OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES
FOR ONE DOLLAR.

NOTICE.—In order to meet the wants of our numerous customers, we shall keep a stock of the finest Plated and All-Gold Jewelry, together with an assortment of heavy-plated. Silver Ware, and a variety of Photograph Albums and Fancy Goods, which we will sell at prices which will defr competition. Ladies and Centlemen are, invited to call and examine our stock. Every attention paid to visitors whether they wish to purchase or not.

Remember CLARK'S ONE-DOLLAR STORE, 602 CHESTNUT Street. GIFT BOOKS.

IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS!

IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS FOR THE HOLIDAYS! AT THE GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT-BOOK EMPORIUM, 439 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia. THE ONLY "GIFT-BOOK ENTERPRISE" IN EX-

IT HAS OUTLIVED ALL COMPETITORS ELEGANT ANNUALS! BEAUTIFUL GIFT BOOKS! SUPERB ALBUMS! FINE BIBLES, PRAYER AND HYMN BOOKS! All the Popular NOVELS and MAGA-ZINES! STANDARD and MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, n endless variety. The whole forming a fund of CHOICE READING FOR THE MILLION! A full line. of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, of every variety of size, style, quality, and price! CARTES DE VISITE in great

The business of the establishment is conducted upon the same principle, with some improvements, introduced and pursued by Mr. GEORGE G. EVANS, which has given such universal satisfaction. Notwithstanding the great advance in the price of paper and other material, we continue to sell at the OLD PRICES, and also to bestow upon each patron

"TWO GIFTS FOR THE PRICE OF ONE!" Please remember that our Visitors are treated politely whether they wish to purchase or not-a very commendable and satisfactory rule of action. Call and be con-

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. FLANNEL AND CLOTH OVER-FINE LINEN AND MUSLIN SHIRTS, On hand or made to order, of the most approved cut,

and warranted to fit. GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS, The largest and best assortment in the city. UNDERCLOTHING, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES. &c. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

G. A. HOFFMANN, ocl-tuths3m HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Nos. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

JOHN C. ARRISON, (FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE,) Has now in store an elegant assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS. SCARFS, NECK TIES, GLOVES, &c., In Great Variety.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. - OPENING a splendid assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. suitable Presents for Gentlemen. J. W. SCOTT. No. 814 CHESTNUT Street,

Four doors below the Continental. CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS. FOURTH-STREET CARPET STORE, No. 47 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

J. T. DELACROIX Invites an examination of his stock of Carpetings in which will be found 250 PIECES BRUSSELS CARPETINGS.

At less than present cost of importation. Also, 200 pieces extra Imperial, three-ply, superfine, medium, and low-grade Ingrain, Venitian, Hall, and Stair Carpetings at retail, very low for cash. no8-2m CLOTHES-WRINGER. THE GREAT CLOTHES WRINGER.

"PUTNAM "SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER" Is warranted to be superior to any other in use. EVERY FAMILY SHOULD POSSESS A CLOTHES WRINGER. BECAUSE,

lst. It is a relief to the hardest part of washing-day. 2d. It enables the washing to be done in one-third less time.

3d. It saves clothes from the injury always given by twisting.

4th. It helps to wash the clothes as well as dry them. WE BELIEVE IT ADVISABLE TO PROCURE ONE OF THIS KIND. BROAUSE,

First. The rolls being of vulcanized rubber, will bear hot and cold water, and will neither break nor tear off buttons. bear hot and cold water, and will neither break nor tear off buttons.

SECOND. The frame being of iron, thoroughly galvanized, all danger from rust is removed, and the liability to shrink, swell, split, ac., so unavoidable in wooden machines, is prevented.

Third. The spiral springs over the rolls render this machines self-adjusting, so that small and large articles, as well as articles uneven in thickness, are certain to receive uniform pressure,

FOURTH. The patent fastening by which the machine is tightened to the tub, we believe to be superior in simplicity and efficiency to any yet offered.

FIFTH. It will fit any tub, round or square, from one-half to one-and-a-quarter inches in thickness, without the least alteration. RETAIL PRICE: No. 1, \$6.00; No. 2, \$5.00.

Agents wanted in every county.

Reliable and energetic men will be liberally dealt For Sale at the WOODENWARE ESTABLISHMENT" A. H. FRANCISCUS, No. 433 MARKET St. and No. 5 North FIFTH St.

Wholesale agent for Pennsylvania.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1862. ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Special Correspondence of The Press.1 NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 22, 1862. THE STATUS OF AFFAIRS. Up to the present, the situation remains un changed. In fact, for the last few days, we have had not even a picket skirmish. There is much discussion among officers and people as to the ability of General Rosecrans. There are a great many of the former, possessing a spurious dignity, who deride him on recount of his familiarity with his men This is wrong. The General is a strict disciplinarian, and his devotion and kindness to his men only serve to increase their affection for him. There is no mistake in this. And I am bound to say that such acts in no way disconnect him from his true position; and in no way compromise his ability. General Rosecrans is a man who can be approached by any one; and the private soldier, upon business, can receive the same treatment an officer is entitled to which accounts for the criticisms in regard to him among certain members of the shoulder-strap

fraternity. ORDERED TO THE FIELD. Col. Abram C. Gillem, who has officiated sine August 2d as Provost Marshal of Nashville, has been, at his own request, ordered to the field, and will take command of one of the finest brigades in the right wing of the army. Col. Gillem being the only officer who has actually co-operated with the Governor in the management of city affairs, Gen. Rosecrans was besought by the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, and others to countermand the order for his removal, but the only answer they got was, that "Colonel Gillem is a soldier, and I need him in the field; his services are too valuable for his present situation, and I was only too happy to take advantage of his anxiety to be removed." I am well acquainted with the Colonel, and regard his step as a wise one. In his desire to aid the Governor and promote the good of the cause, he has lost many merits which his thorough military knowledge would have guarantied him in the field. Col. Gillem was captain in the regular army, and fought in the Florida wars. He was chief of artillery at Mill Spring, and superintended the crossing of Buell's army at Shiloh He is a graduate of West Point, and in the regular army ranks Major General McCook, Generals Crittenden, Davis, Smith, Sheriden, and others. His regiment-the First Tennessee (Governor's Guard)will proceed to the field to-morrow morning. The Fighth Kansas. Lieut. Col. Martin, has been detached to do provost duty for the present. THE NEW POST COMMANDER. General Mitchell, as commander of the post, is

giving great satisfaction. He seems to fully understand his business. All passes issued from the provost marshal's office are countersigned, before presented to the pickets, by General Mitchell, and very few are permitted to go through our lines. GENERAL NEGLEY. General Negley has been in command of the reserve of the army of the Cumberland since Monday last, as the health of Schuyler Hamilton will not

permit him to take the field. General Negley's

headquarters are upon the same ground in which he attacked and fought the enemy after driving himfrom Nashville in November last. ORDER AGAINST SMUGGLING. In order to prevent smuggling, the general commanding has issued an order that will put itinerant. traders to a deal of inconvenience, as persons having compelled to depend upon General Boyle for a return pass. And the General is very strict. A man. must prove his unconditional loyalty or he cannot obtain a passport, and no one is allowed to ship goods to Nashville without a written permit, signed by General Rosecrans. This will, in a great mea-

carried on since the occupation of this city. CONTRABANDS. There are employed by the Government between two and three thousand contrabands and pressed negroes belonging to this city and county. Just now, most of them are engaged in cutting wood. This brigade of blacks is under very good discipline, and contrast finely with the large number of saucy negroes who are indiscriminately running around the city with nothing to do and no one to care for

sure, prevent smuggling, which has been extensively-

NEW YORK CITY.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] NEW YORK, Dec. 24, 1862. CHRISTMAS. The enjoyment of Christmas festivities in New York this year will be very general, not with standing that dark and motionless shadow which the war casts over the whole country just at present. The carriers of turkeys and other festive birds are as plentiful in the streets this afternoon as are the arriers of umbrellas on a rainy day; and it is worthy of note, that many of those whose complacent style of "lugging" the incipient Christmas dinner gives assurance of ownership, wear the poor man's shabby lress. The kindliest of human charity is evidently at work in many thousand good hearts, and pres-ents of turkeys to employees and poor neighbors must be quite the order of the day. Nor will Young America hang up his stocking tonight in vain; for all the toy repositories along Broadway are crowded with "stern parients," bent spots for nervous invalids.

upon obliterating the sullen memory of the last spanking through the subtle and deeply-effective agency of gorgeous drums, glaring tops, barking dogs, lustrous trumpets, and other articles calculated to make respectable neighborhoods very soothing New York lost hundreds of brave sons at Fredericksburg, and Christmas will be a day of mourning in thousands of households; but let us hope that those bereaved ones who cannot raise their eyes to the bright side of the day, may still realize a blessing in the soothing religious light of that side which is nearest to Heaven, and takes all its rays from the cross. It is well that the solemn music of the church hell should be heard in this Christmas; for the holiday will find many-alas! how many-firesides, where, instead of smiling acceptance to the good things of earth, the bowed heart must learn to resign all to Heaven.

should be taught by the fate of a young clerk of this city, who died by his own hand night before last. His name was Edward Tomlins, his age nineteen, and, for two years past, he had been in the employ of a large mercantile house in Chambers street. Notwithstanding his youth, the young man so quickly evinced a remarkable talent for business, that he was rapidly promoted through the intermediate grades to the cashiership of the establishment. In the latter position he had large amounts of money to handle, and from thence came the temptation which has brought to him the inevitable wages of sin." For some months past his employers noticed that he was dressing extravagantly and giving other evidences of expenditure far be yond his salary; but they were willing to believe that he derived extra means from his parents in the country, and gave no hint of the alternative inference. On Monday night the young man blew his brains out with a revolver, at his boarding house, and it now appears that he had for some time been guilty of peculating at the expense of his employers. Fear of detection probably induced the last rash act of his short life—an act which leaves a worthy family covered with shame and anguish. Beyond the fact of the fraud, nothing can be said against the character of the dead clerk; he appears to have been temperate, attentive to business, a dutiful son, and careful in all his associations. What, then, could have impelled him to dishonesty? The answer to this question may undoubtedly be found in the fact that his services were not half requited by his employers. Though placed in the highest position of trust, care, and responsibility in their nouse, they only paid him the pitiful sum of about six dollars per week !-- scarcely enough to pay his board and washing. What can the merchant expect from his clerk when he thus beggars him, as though to make the temptation of his situation irresistible? The clerk feels that he is being defrauded of his just dues, and, as the exorbitant profits of his hard task-master pass through his hands, he is tempted to purloin what injustice refuses him. Some of the largest dry-goods houses in this city have entry clerks who work from fifteen to eighteen hours a day for their employers, and only receive \$250 or \$300 per year for it. Many of these clerks (and there are broken merchants among them) are men with wives and children to support How is it possible for them to live on such cruelly. mean pittances? It is not possible; and if they cannot get more by honesty, they must steal, poor wretches! They steal, and are detected, and are turned adrift to become paupers or criminals; for the employer seldom cares to have his villainous meanness ventilated in public for the sake of sending hi poor dog to prison. If the history of the clerks of New York could be written, you would find from it that there are thou

sands of such cases transpiring every year in ou great stores. The misery of labor pitilessly defrauded of its just dues makes thieves of honest men, while society makes honest men of the real thieves. THE MERCHANTS CLERKS of this city are concerting measures to have their hours of labor shortened. They have held one meet-

ng for the purpose already, and will probably hold

others, and, in the end, they will scarcely gain anv-

thing. The same spirit that begrudges them even

half of what they earn by working twelve or four-

teen hours a day will refuse to abate a single one of those hours, unless they will consent to take less salary! A Canal in Minnesota. [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1862. One of the most remarkable improvements ever contemplated by a statesman, for the benefit of his country, in this or in any age, is now under the consideration of one of the committees of the Senate of the United States, on the motion of the experienced and sagacious Senator from Minnesota, the Hon. H. Mr. Senator Rice has introduced a bill granting a million acres of land to aid in the construction of

a canal between the headwaters of the Minnesota river and the Red river of the North, and to improve the channels of the upper portions of said The proposition is simple, and the grant of lands in that remote region to the amount asked not cal-

culated to startle, either from its amount or value. It is only when we examine the maps, and discover the magnitude of the results which a consummation of the plan will work out, that we are amazed at its commercial and military grandeur. The Minnesota river takes its rise in Big Stone Lake, about three quarters of a mile distant from Lake Traver, the source of Sioux Wood river, which

is the main branch of the Red river of the North, if not the Red river itself. So level is the ground lying between Big Stone Lake and Lake Traver, that in rainy seasons batteaux have easily passed from one to the other. On both rivers steamboats now regu larly ply. The Minnesota river (it is called St. Peter's river on the old maps) flows, circuitously, entirely across the State of Minnesota, from west to east and affords a fine outlet for the rapidly increasing productions of a large and populous region. The Red river of the North, after furnishing a boundary line to the State of Minnesota, and the territory of Dacotah, flows north into Lake Winnipeg. Both rivers, with but little labor on their channels near their source, are admirably calculated for steamboat navigation. When connected by a canal, a steam. boat from Lake Winnipeg can be propelled directly to St. Louis, and to New Orleans! Not only could a steamboat be propelled from New Orleans some 5,000 miles on the waters of the Mississippi, the Minnesota, and the Red river of the North, to Lake Winnipeg, but it could then pass, due west, up the waters of the Saskatchawan, river, seven hundred miles, to Edmonton House, which is but one hundred and fifty miles east from the gold diggings on Fraziers river, in British Columbia! (the Severn river) would furnish a navigable channe

An improvement of the outlet of Lake Winnipeg, from New Orleans to Hudson's bay. The Saskatchawan is, it will be seen from the maps, the natura commercial cutlet of all those vast regions which are watered by Mackenzie's river and lakes Athabasca, Slave, and Great Bear, and their numerous tributaries. The immense region of country opened up to trade and commerce, by the construction of canal of less than a mile in length, has a geographical area twice as large as that of all the States of this Union lying east of the Mississippi river! True, it is now thinly populated; and its trade, at this time, would compare badly with that of New York or of Philadelphia. Construct that canal, and what would be the extent, in one or two years after its completion, of the population and trade in the fertile valleys of the Minnesota, the Red river, Lake Winnipeg and the Saskatchawan river, along a continuous line of sixteen hundred miles, and within the sound of the steamboat whistle! What would be its influence upon the settlements of Minnesota and of Dacotah. and upon those in the northeastern portion of Washington Territory, the gold-bearing regions of the latter being within a hundred miles of the Sas-katch-a-wan river? The construction of this canal, and of the railroads now provided for, must make Minnesota, at a very early day, one of the most populous and wealthy of the States lying in the Northwest This would be the easy route, in the event of a war with Great Britain, by which (prior to the construction of a railroad from St. Louis to San Francisco) to convey supplies to our troops on the shores of the Pacific. For what forces has England, what can she have, in those remote regions, accessible only through our country? How could England maintain a war in that insulated region, even against Minnesota troops alone? Looked at from any point of view, the plan is

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

worthy of the highest admiration, and will un-

doubtedly command the cordial support of both the

military and commercial authorities.

Bold Attempt of the Rebels to Cross the Rappahannock-Information given to our troops by colored men-Position of the Re-hel Forces-Movements of our Gunboats-Planters sending their slaves South–Dis-satisfaction expressed of Gen. Lee's Opera-tions. &c.

TORAGO BAY, ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK. TORAGO BAY, OR THE KAPPAHANOUK,
THIRTY MILES BELOW FREDERICKSBURG,
Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1862.
A bold attempt was made last night by the rebels
to cross the Rappahannock on raffs, fourteen miles
below Port Conway, and capture a squadron of the below Port Conway, and capture a squadron of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, doing picket duty along the river. Major Keenan, who is now in command of the regiment, and is stationed at Port Conway, got wind of the movement through some trusty blacks, and was fully prepared to receive them, and would have taken the entire party had not some of his men fired their guns too quickly and frightened them all back under cover of the woods.

One hundred head of fine cattle, which had been purchased for the rebel army, were yesterday taken from the plantation of Phelan Lewis, a wealthy farmer, and appropriated to the use of our own solfrom the plantation of Phelan Lewis, a wealthy farmer, and appropriated to the use of our own soldiers. Upon demanding the usual receipt, Mr. Lewis received one with these encouraging words written beneath it: "I believe Phelan Lewis to be a disloyal man and a traitor to the Government of the United States."

One division of rebel infantry, one brigade of cavalry, and four batteries of artillery, all supposed to be under the command of A. P. Hill, are stretched from a point four miles above Port Royal to three cavalry, and four batteries of artillery, all supposed to be under the command of A. P. Hill, are stretched from a point four miles above Port Royal to three miles below Tobago bay, the lowest point to which our own pickets extend.

The gunboat feet, under the command of Capt. McKay, in order to avoid the danger of being icc-bound, and to be secure from attack by rebel infantry, has fallen down ten miles below Port Royal.

The planters on the rebel side of the Rappahannock are sending all their negroes South as rapidly as possible, learing the approach of the 1st of January. Many of them, however, manage to escaped during the night, and cross the river on logs and planks, or anything that will float. Fifteen escaped from the plantation of Mr. Pratt, one mile below Port Conway, last night, and were kindly cared for by our pickets. They say Mr. Pratt has separated nearly all his negro families, and sent them to different parts of the South.

A few wealthy planters, however, who were old Whigs and strong Union men, persistently refuse to sell their slaves, separate their families, or sell them off. They say that if their "servants" desire to leave them, they are at liberty to go whenever they please. With this understanding most of them remain and are obedient.

The leading rebels along the Valley are furious in their denunciations of Gen. Lee for not having destroyed the Army of the Potomac while it was massed in the streets of Fredericksburg, and say that if he does not afford them protection from the ravages of the Yankees, they will soon take the oath of allegiance to the National Government. What they most desire is protection, and they are beginning to be very indifferent what Government gives it to them.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Rebel Account of General Foster's Opera-tions—The Railroad from Dauville to Greensboro not Completed—Killed and Wounded in the Advance upon Golds-REBEL ACCOUNTS OF GENERAL FOSTER'S

The Enquirer, professes to be somewhat mystified in regard to affairs at Goldsboro. It is following the Washington plan of concealing the defeat, intelligence of which has already reached here by special messenger. The following statement, however, is interesting, on account of the accuracy of the description of the topography of the scene of General Foster's operations. The telegraph reports of operations near Goldsboro have been rather confused, owing to the mention of railroad bridges, names of places, &c., without explaining their situation. From the newspaper accounts and other sources, we make the following explanations:

Goldsboro is on the railroad from Weldon to Wilmington, seventy-seven miles south of the former and eighty-five miles north of Wilmington. From Goldsboro a railroad runs southeast to the Atlantic coast at Beaufort, a distance of ninety-five miles. This railroad passes through Kinston and Newbern, both on the Neuse river, the former twenty-six miles from Goldsboro; the latter fifty-nine. At Kinston, which is on the north bank of the Neuse, the railroad crosses the river, and thence continues on the gouth side. The bridge on which it thus the railroad crosses the river, and thence continues on the south side. The bridge on which it thus crosses we understand to have been burned. Pursuing the Neuse river from Kinston westwardly towards its source, we come to Whitehall, on the south bank, fifteen miles from Goldsboro. This was south bank, fifteen miles from Goldsboro. This was one of the scenes of the recent fighting. Continuing to ascend the river, we find it crossed by the railroad from Goldsboro to Wilmington. This bridge has been burned by the enemy, but it is said can be repaired in a week. At the Mount Olive Station, which is fourteen miles south of Goldsboro, the enemy again reached the great Southern Railroad track, and tore up some of the rails. A few days will suffice to replace them. This was a bold raid on the part of the enemy, but it has proved to be only a raid for which they have been well chastised as well as driven back. as well as driven back. REBEL COMMUNICATION WITH THE SOUTH ENTIRELY CUT OFF.

ENTIRELY CUT OFF.

The Piedmont Railroad Company are pushing the construction of their railroad rapidly to completion between Danville, Va., and Greensboro, N. C. When this road is completed it will form a continuous, and almost straight, line of rail from Richmond to Columbia, and through the western part of this State. It is very important in a military point of view, and the rebels are aware of it; hence this activity in pushing the enterprise along. They are sharper in looking out for a retreat than they are in flebtling. PAPER FROM CANE.

Two years ago a paper mill was going up at Wilmington, North Carolina, in which cane was to be applied for the manufacture of printing paper. There is no reason why it should not be generally introduced and the water of the Section 1999. introduced, and the parts of the Southern States now in our hands would yield abundant supplies of the cane to work with. Cannot some of our readers nish an account of the result of that experiment We should be pleased to hear from them LIST OF PENNSYLVANIANS KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE ADVANCE UPON GOLDS-ONE-BUNDBED-AND-BURST PENNSYLVANIA. Did not lose any in killed or wounded.

EIGHTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA. Corporal Thomas Cox, Co. C, abdomen, mortally. Sergeant Chas. Pullen, Co. H, right leg amputated. John F. Norris, Co. C, left hand, slightly. Sergeant A. W. Pollock, Co. A, left thigh; slightly. Corporal David Miller, Co. D, chest, slightly. Samuel Daniel, Co. H, both thighs, severely. Jonas S. Cook, Co. K, hand, slightly. John F. McCoy, Co. E, shoulder, slightly. Corporal Thomas E. Bailey, Co. K, hip, slightly. ONE-HUNDRED-AND-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA. When this regiment went into action it had about four hundred and fifty men, and after the action it was found that it had fourteen killed and fifty-eight

Orderly Sergeant William McElkeny, Co. I. M. Waner, Co. L.
Hiram Reed, J. Boyd, and H. Welzel, Co. H.
A. M. Wilson, Jas. Austin, and Jas. Stiffer, Co. C.
Patrick Nolan, G. W. Griffin, William Powers,
and J. Collingwood, Co. I.
Wm. Wheeler and Sergt. Thos Shangler, Co. D. Wounded.

O. McCall, First Sergeant, face, slightly.
E. Mycrs, Corporal, Co. A, foot.
J. Kramp, Co. A, hand, slightly.
D. R. Krampton, Co. A, thigh.
E. W. Longhner, Co. A, right breast, severely.
D. N. Titus, Co. A, head, slightly.
C. R. McKee, Corporal, Co. B, hand, slightly.
Peter Hillard, Co. B, left ear.
S. M. Evans, Corporal, Co. C, left arm.
A. Flemming, Co. C, chest.
T. J. McKee, Co. C, left arm.
J. F. Schaup, Co. C, back, slightly.
Samuel Elgin, Co. C, thumb.
Samuel Thompson, Co. C, hand.
P. Connell, Co. C, left hip.
George Hettrich, Co. C, right hip.
R. M. Watson, Co. C, left arm, slightly.
James Sackett, Co. D, arm, slightly. Wounded.

THREE CENTS. A. Early, Co. D, left arm and right shoulder.

J. Early, Co. D, left arm and right shoulder.

G. of I. Simbons, Co. D, right forearm.

J. Humphrey, Co. D, left cheek.

E. Fish (or Fisher), Co. D, back, slightly.

R. R. Bryson, Second Lieut., Co. E, left thigh.

G. Duffy, Co. E, arm.

E. Stewart, Corporal, Co. F, wrist.

D. Johnson, Co. F, fracture of lower thigh, severe-v. ly.

W. Lillifer, Co. F, left arm.

Wm. Sanford, Co. F, left arm and leg.

James Brown, Co. F, right shoulder.

J. Yorkey, Co. F, right ear.

L. Slage, Co. F, left arm.

A. J. Salliards, Co. F, left thigh.

Sergeant C. Annogost, Co. F, side, slightly.

D. M. Gallagher, Co. I, face, slightly.

Corporal Wm. Gorman, Co. I, left thumb.

Wm. Major, Co. I, breast, slightly.

C. McCoy, Co. I, left side and arm.

Miles Lankey, Co. I, right arm fractured.

J. K. McCleary, Co. I, neck, seriously.

Corporal J. S. Keister, Co. I, side, slightly.

J. S. Griffin, Co. I, left arm.

H. Donaldson, Co. I, right side.

J. S. Griffin, Co. 1, left arm.
H. Donaldson, Co. 1, right side.
Corporal J. McNellen, Co. I, right wrist.
J. Shill, Co. H, face, slightly.
S. Cook, Co. H, left hand.
H. Reed, Co. H, abdomen, mortally.
R. Reed, Co. H, thigh slightly.
J. S. Dandiz, Co. H, lower jaw, seriously.
D. Huddleson, Co. H, side, slightly.
P. Plinger, Co. H, leg, slightly. D. Huddleson, Co. H., and, anguly.
P. Plinger, Co. H., leg, alightly.
Serg't E. Terwilliger, Co. H., right leg, slightly.
Jacob Walty, Co. K., cheek.
J. C. Mapes, left arm and leg.
Serg't J. Stangler, Co. K., left groin and head, seri-

A. Penny, Co. K, shoulder. J. Maynard, Co. G, right thigh. J. Donkin, Co. G, thigh, slightly. John Costelle, (of this city) Co. K, 3d N. Y. cavalry. Naval Depot at League Island.

Minority Report of the Naval Board of Survey in Favor of Constructing a Great Naval Depot on League Island, near Philadelphia—The Eligibility of the Point Fally Sustained—Its Fitness Proved through great Research, with great Ability.

It will be remembered that in March last, and again in June, the attention of Congress was called to the importance of establishing a naval dockyard, with foundries, shops, and forges, for the purpose of supplying the wants of the country in the naval arm of her defence; and in pursuance of an act of Congress, the Secretary of the Navy appointed a board of officers, consisting of Rear Admiral Stringham, Commodores Van Brunt and Gardiner, and Captain Marston, of the Navy; Professor Bache, of the Coast Survey, and Mr. Sanger, of the Bureau of Docks and Yards; to make examinations of New London harbor, the waters of Narraganset Bay, and League Island. The Board were engaged over two months on the duty, and after rejecting Narraganset Bay, majority and minority reports were handed in, the former favoring New London as the proper site, and the latter in favor of League Island.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The minority report is by far the most voluminous, and is written with great ability, and shows great research. It treats first of the topography of League Island, and has its rejoinders to the majority report.
League Island is situated in the Delaware river, at the foot of Broad street, Philadelphia. It is separated from the mainland by an arm of the river of two hundred feet in width, and which not only on two numeral feet in which, and which hold only contributes to the defence of the navy-yard site, but will serve for the provision of wharves for small docks, for depots of timber and other materials. Frence League Island has all the advantages of an insular situation from this passage, without the disadvantages to which an island at a considerable distance that which is averaged. tance from the main is exposed.
The surface of League Island is about three and a half feet above mean low water, and about two and half feet below mean high water. The whole of the island is surrounded by an earthen embankment, protected on the exterior all around by a dry stone wall—area four hundred and ten acres. The whole island is used for farming purposes. The surface is perfectly dry, except in the ditches which communicate with the river. The earth taken from within nine feet of the surface, after passing through the regetable mould, is an alluvial clay, or sand mixed with a small amount of clay, and varying in stiffness. It is tenacious, and will form, when excavated ness. It is tenacious, and will form, when excavated for docks and basins, a good material for filling in, to raise the adjacent level.

The water is perfectly fresh at League Island at all periods of the tide, and under all its variations and those of the winds. The site is vastly superior and those of the winds. The site is vastly superior to that at Winthrop's Point (where the water is salt aball times), especially for iron vessels. The fresh water at League Island has little or no effect upon the iron of a vessel, while the salt water at Winthrop's Point corrodes the material more or less rapidly, even when coated.

The spray from salt water in storms is very injurious to machinery near the seashore, and to this the works at New London would be exposed, while those at League Island would not.

The water of the Delaware is noted for being very good, and is generally used by outgoing vessels from Philadelphia on their voyages; and they do not generally commence to take in a supply of water until off of Chester, which is some miles below League Island.

until off of Chester, which is some miles below League Island.

The entire supply of fresh water at Winthrop's Point will have to be brought from a distance, and is not comparable in quality with that at League Island.

The following are the advantages possessed by League Island in facilities for procuring most readily supplies of all kinds, and materials, especially iron and coal:

One of the first considerations in selecting a site for a navy yard for iron-clads and iron vessels is that it shall be near abundant supplies of native iron and coal; and League Island, from its nearness to the coal mines and iron furnaces of Pennsylvania, offers great advantages, on the score of ample, steady, and cheap supply; over New London.

Iron and coal are always cheaper in Philadelphia than in New London, which must be the case from natural laws as to location, and the laws of trade as to cost and supply. The quantity of iron manufactured in Pennsylvania is adequate for many first-class establishments, being 325,000 tons in 1860-61, and increasing, or nearly ten times what a first-class navy yard would use. The whole of the Salisbury iron would barely furnish one such establishment, and then it is too easily for ordinary work. oo costly for ordinary work. The cost of iron and coal on the seaboard generally s its cost in Philadelphia, with the freight to the

is its cost in Philadelphia, with the freight to the place added.

There are abundant supplies of good timber for ordinary purposes of construction, and for most purposes of shipbuilding, within easy reach of League Island. Philadelphia is a large exporting market for ship-timber, and it will be seen, by reference to the Board of Trade, that the supply furnished to the Eastern markets this year has not been less than 1,275,000 feet, board measure, of white oak; 3,450,000 of white pine and 844 000 of vellow pine. of Pennof white pine, and 844,000 of yellow pine, of Penn

of white pine, and 844,000 of yellow pine, of Pennsylvania.

New London is too near the ocean, being only three and one-eighth miles from the mouth of the Thames, and too easy of access, especially in these days, when iron-elads may run into harbors near the ocean, and lay cities under contribution. A navy-yard located at New London would be entirely at the mercy of an attack from rifle projectiles. Such would not be the case at League Island, near Philadelphia, which is seventy miles from the mouth of one of the most defensible rivers in the United States, and is entirely secure from an attack by rifle projectiles. With iron-clads a harbor of easy access is the last to be desired for a great navy-yard.

League Island has the advantage over Winthrop's Point, New London, in less exposure to violent winds and seas.

Point, New London, in less exposure to violent winds and seas.

An examination of the maps of League Island, Philadelphia, and Winthrop's Point, New London, will show the relative area to be three to one in favor of League Island, or three times more space covered by water at League Island than at New London, and the distance of twenty-three feet depth from mean low-water line to be two and a half times less at League Island than at New London. The holding ground is equally good in both harbors.

There is ample depth of water at League Island for most of the vessels of the largest class of our navy. The mean range of the tide at League Island is about six feet, and at New London two feet five inches. The six feet rise of tide at Philadelphia is an advantage over the two and a half feet at New London, to navigation and for navy-yard uses, as far as it makes any difference at the two points.

In security from an attack by an enemy and facility and economy of defence, League Island is greatly superior as a navy yard to Winthrop's Point—the former being seventy miles from the mouth of the Delaware, the latter only three and one-eighth from the mouth of the Thames river. League Island is secure from an attack by rifle projectiles; Winthrop's Point is not. The permanent defences of Philadelphia defend League Island, and with obstructions in the channel, defended by temporary or permanent works, and iron-clads above them, the river is amply secure. The Thames river cannot be successfully obstructed, and if it could be would not amount to much; for a vessel armed with rifled pieces could lay beyond any obstructions placed in the river and entirely demolish a yard located upon Winthrop's Point. The present works upon Thames river would be sufficient for defence from even a water attack, and expensive works would be required to defend the station from a land attack in the direction Point. The present works upon Thames Inverwould be sufficient for defence from even a water attack, and expensive works would be required to defend the station from a land attack in the direction of Mystic river. Long Island Sound and the Connecticut river. League Island has greatly the advantage in regard to defence by troops from a dense population within easy marching distance. The militia draft within twenty miles of Philadelphia is over 140,000 men, while within twenty miles of New London it is not 6,000 men. The defences required for the Delaware are all finished (with but one exception, a fort at the Breakwater), those for the Thames to defend a navy yard located at Winthrop's Point are yet to be made. Fort Trumbull, on the Thames, is a work of a small class, Fort Griswold is an earthwork only, and they are not able to defend a yard from a water attack, and very expensive works would have to be added for this purpose.

The expenditure required to render moderately secure the site for a navy yard near Winthrop's Point from a combined naval and land attack in front and on the flanks would be out of all proportion to the object to be gained, while that at League

front and on the flanks would be out of all proportion to the object to be gained, while that at League Island is rendered secure by the defences required for the city of Philadelphia.

It would be difficult to find a place possessing greater advantages than Philadelphia for procuring workmen of all classes.

Upon the location of a navy yard at League Island increased facilities for transportation would speedily be made that would render it easy to live in the city of Philadelphia and work at the yard.

The Government at League Island would not require to bring workmen from distant places to coloquire to bring workmen from distant places to colonize, as would be necessary at Winthrop's Point, but will have a large choice of the most skilful mechanics competing for employment.

It is important to have a large manufacturing community near, whence to supply workmen for Sovernment works in cases of strikes. The advantage that League Island has over Winthrop's Point is security from attack. The middle of a navy yard extending a mile north from Winthrop's Point is within the range of rifle-shot and of shells from the anchorage outside of the mouth of the river Thames Thames.

League Island does not require expensive fortifications to defend the point, while Winthrop's Point does.

The anchorage off League Island is three times in area of that off Winthrop's Point and a mile above.

The excavation or embankment at League Island will not be-expensive, from the nature of the soil; and, as piling is to be employed there, the necessary filling up need be very small, and can be provided either by cutting down Red Bank, on the opposite side of the river, or from cinders or slag of the iron factories in the city of Philadelphia.

At Winthrop's Point a gravel hill is to be cut down or ascended.

The sub-soil of League Island is favorable to the driving of piles, a bed of, gravel being reached on the island at the distance of twenty-five to thirty-one feet.

the island at the distance of twenty-five to thirtyone fect.

The distance of twenty-three feet of water from the
low-water mark at League Island is on the average
but one-half to one-third that at Winthrop's Point.

In the present circumstances of naval warfare,
with iron-clads and rifled guns of long range, a
navy yard cannot be safely placed within four miles
of an outside anchorage for large vessels, and the
location of such an establishment at Winthrop's
Point, New London, which is about three and a
half miles from the entrance of the Thames river,
would be inadmissible.

The cost of sufficient ground at Winthrop's Point
for the location of a navy yard would be about
\$100,000; while League Island, near Philadelphia, is
the munificent gift of the city of Philadelphia, and
cost said city \$90,000.

No one can doubt but it was the desire of the honorable Scoretary of the Navy; in his letters to Congress; to have a new navy yard for the construction
of iron vessels, and a yard meeting all the requirements of an iron navy.

Hence the superior abundance and cheanness of

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for For the getter-up of a Club of ten or twenty, and extra copy of the Paper will be given.

tame rate, \$1.60 per copy.

Ten " "
Twenty Copies"

coal and iron at League Island determine the question of the site in its favor.

An abundant supply of fresh water is indispensable for the site of a navy yard for iron vessels, which is a great point in favor of League Island.

League Island is the best location for a navy yard for iron-clad and iron steam vessels; presents a great saving in the annual outlay for coal, iron, timber and other materials; the great advantage of fresh water, essential for iron vessls; most important advantages in regard to defence, in regard to procuping workmen, and in recgard to constructions, &c.

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Twenty will be charged at the

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as the

afford very little more than the cost of the paper.

88th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in Action. CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, Va., December 17, 1862.

To the Editor of The Press: SIR: Cold, cold and damp, is earth, atmosphere and everything, within and without our scanty shelter tents. Our greenwood fires, kept burning night and day, throw out with a sort of sulky snappishness a faint modicum of heat, attracting within their smoky influence circles of shivering, half-clad, comfortless men, who, brooding over the late reverse, speculate upon the cause of that most untoward event, and wonder who is to be the next. Commander-in-chief of the Army of the Potomac. With all the causes of dissatisfaction which exist, however, there prevails in the manly breasts of these soldiers but one sentiment, and that is unflinching loyalty to the old flag and an unyielding hostility to the enemies of the Union!

Probably no regiment in the service has experienced more of the vicissitudes of war than the 88th has, and probably no one is less complaining or more cheerful. When it left Philadelphia, fifteen months ago, it numbered about nine hundred men. was perfectly organized, with a fine band of trained musicians, and a full complement of officers of all grades. On the 13th inst., it bravely advanced to meet the rebels upon the bloody plains of Fredericksburg, with but two field officers, (the major and adjutant,) and one hundred and eighty-three officers and men all told. All the rest had either resigned, or fallen in some one or other of the many battles the regiment had, passed through. But there was no faltering, no wavering, when the word of command was given to advance! The same alacrity was there, the same wild cheer-all, all but the numbers were there.

Owing to some neglect it was suffered to remain upon the field unrelieved and unsupported, a portion of the time lying flat upon a ploughed soil, partly submerged, from 9% A. M. until 2% P. M., during which time it was constantly under a fire of grape and shells from the heights opposite the town, which killed 6, wounded 27, and pierced the clothing and knapsacks of scores of others of our brave Philadelphia boys. Twice the regiment advanced upon the enemy, but the terrifically concentrated fire of their batteries was more than mere bone and muscle could successfully oppose, and thus the little band of heroes was compelled to fall back to its first position. Sixty rounds of ammunition apiece was fired by each man, and this supply was exhausted long before the regiment was withdrawn; hour after hour it was compelled to endure the galling infliction of the enemy's fire, without the ability to reply. Unfortunate was the inception, and equally unfortunate was the re-

sult, of this attack; but what was attempted was well, if not successfully, accomplished. Major D. A. Griffiths, commanding the regiment on this occasion, thus concludes his report to Col. T. H. Leonard: "Why my regiment was not relieved I cannot say; but having no orders to quit the field, my command remained as above stated, My men fired all their ammunition, and after their supply was exhausted, we still retained our position, exposed to the enemy's fire, but unable to return it, and expecting every moment to obtain sup-

"All my officers behaved with great gallantry; but I would particularly mention Adjutant Benezet F. Foust, and Lieut. George B. Rhoads, command-B, whose noble conduct greatly en would mention Sergt. George H. Fulton, William H. Forbes, and Jacob Ninesteel, the first two of whom have been acting as commissioned officers, and have been recommended for promotion." . Hoping for better luck in our next encounter which may not be far off, we shall be found while man of the regiment is left to represent it. I am, sir, with great respect, yours for the

UNION Gray Reserves at Fredericksburg. CAMP NEAR WHITE OAR CHAPEL, VAL

December 23, 1862. To the Editor of The Press: Sin: The 119th Grav Reserves have acquitted themselves creditably to their sister organization is Philadelphia, and to the old municipality itself. In the recent action near Fredericksburg they law under a severe fire of shell, grape, and canister, from 9 A. M., on Saturday, until near sunset, with but an occasional intermission. Generals Smith, Howe. and Pratt, their corps, division, and brigade commanders, took occasion to compliment them for their remarkable coolness. Our worthy colonel, Peter C. Ellmaker, has won for himself lasrels by his heroism and bravery. Officers and men are loud in their praises as to his conduct under fire. Major Charles C. Knight received a severe wound from a piece of shell early in the engagement, but he

is rapidly recovering, and will soon be able to resume his duties. The companies were commanded in action as fel-

A, James Dykes, First Lieutenant.
B, Peter W. Rodgers, Captain.
C, A. T. Goodman, do
D, Wm. C. Moss, do
E, James W. Latta, First Lieutenant. F, Edwin A. Landell, G, Chas. Noble, Jr., do H, John Thomas, do I, Jacob Ridgway, Captain. K, Charles P. Warner, Captain. The men of this command bear unflinchingly and ancomplainingly the hardships and exposures neces-

sarily attendant on a winter campaign, and it is only when compelled to succumb to sheer physical ex haustion that they ask to be relieved from duty. New Jersey State Teachers' Association. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: The State of New Jersey seems to be marching forward to the front rank of the educational States. Through her Normal School, Teachers' Institutes, and the Teachers' Association, she is thoroughly arousing her people to the paramount interests of public education.

The State Association will hold its next annual meeting at Bridgeton on Monday evening, Dec. 29th, and continue through to Wednesday evening, inclusive. Among the speakers we notice Professor John S. Hart, of the Model School; Professor Phelps, principal of the State Normal School; Mr. Ricord, the State superintendent of public schools, and others. the State superintenent of paris superintenent of paris others.

The West Jersey, Camden and Atlantic, Camden and Amboy, New Jersey, and Erie Railroads, will issue excursion tickets at a greatly-reduced fare for those who wish to attend this convention. The hospitalities of the citizens of Bridgeton will be extended to those who may be present. The excursion tickets will be good from December 25th to January 3d, if endorsed by Professor Phelps at Bridgeton.

I am, sir, with great respect, SCHOLASTICUS.

PERSONAL. -A correspondent, writing from Havana, says that "Morphy has been electrifying the Havanese with his wonderful powers. I have had the pleasure of passing two whole days amid invited admirers of this king of chess, all watching in eager silence each move. Our best player, and, in fact, the best player on the island, is a negro, black as ebony. His father came from Africa. He has often beaten his master, to whom Morphy only gives a knight. Morphy has agreed to play a game with him, giving him the king's knight. As yet, we have had but one blindfold game. This was at the house of Mr. Charles Sedano. We are to witness a match of ten blindfold games at the house of the same gentleman on Tuesday next. What causes the greatest wonder here is, that Morphy can combine conversation with a group of ladies and gentlemen while playing his

- The romantic story about Gen. Burnside being tailor's apprentice, and receiving his appointment as a West Point cadet from Secretary Caleb Smith, then member of Congress from Indiana, is a canard made out of whole cloth. Burnside's father was a wealthy and influential man; the son never mended breeches for a living, but assisted his father in the clerk's office of Union county, Ind., and the cadetship was secured through Oliver H. Smith, then member of Congres, from that district. -A notorious guerilla, named Zadock Bryson, recently returned to Boone county (Mo.) from the South, and was promptly arrested on a charge of horse-stealing. He was extensively engaged in this business, with his accomplices, before he went South. Bryson, during the examination, told the judge that more than half the horses in Price's army, were-taken just as he had taken them in Boone county. He will probably go to the penitentiary, unless rebel. jurors fail to convict him.

-Henry M. Warfield, Charles Howard, and S. Teakle Wallis, who have recently been released from confinement in Fort Lafayette, on Friday last instituted proceedings in the Superior Court of Baltimore, each to recover \$20,000 damages, foralleged false imprisonment and detention in For-tress Monroe, from Major General Weel, who was. the commander of that post at the time of the arrest.

- The rebel General Maxcy Gregg, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, was, on his mother's side, of Rhode Island origin, his. grandmother being the daughter of CommodoreEssek Hopkins, of Revolutionary memory, who married Rev. Jonathan Maxcy, D. D., the second President. of Brown University, and afterward President of the College of Columbia, S. C., where their daughter, the mother of the General, now resides. - Mr. Adams, our minister; has just transmitted to the president of the Royal National Life. boat Institution, by the direction of President Lincoln, the sum of £100 as a donation to its general funds, and also about £150 more, to be distributed

among the crew of one of the boats, which went to the relief of the Annie E. Hooper, which was wrecked on the British coast some months ago. -Rev. H. C. Fish, D. D., of Newark, N. J., have taken the fifty dollar premium offered through the Observer and Independent for the best treatise on profanity. The selection was made from about one hundred manuscripts, and this is the third premium which the same author has taken. Lieutenant Henry B. Beecher, a son of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, has recently distinguished himself in handling his battery, (B, 4th Artillery) at a skirmish on the Blackwater.

\_Mary Ann Rythers, of Grand Ry pids, Michigan, has applied for a decree of div orce from her husband, because he is an officer ap 1 doing service in the rebel army.

— Brig.-Gen. W. S. Smith, of the Army of the Cumberland, has just been p arried to a young lady

nents of an iron navy. Hence the superior abundance and cheapness of of Bowling Green, Ky.