The Attacks upon General Halleck. The newspapers in opposition to the Government are vindictively assailing General HALLECK for his alleged neglect to attend to the wants of Gen. BURNSIDE, and his failure to supply his advanced corps with a pontoon bridge. This new assault shows a change of base on the part of these enemies of the Government. A few days ago General HALLECK was denounced as a murderer for with light hair, fierce passions, and a frame having ordered General BURNSIDE to advance upon the works of the rebels at Fre--dericksburg. His removal was demanded as a sacrifice to the memory of twenty thousand brave men, and all manner of maledictions were showered upon him. The report of General Burnside showed how plain a tale could put them down. His report told the world that they had been guilty of wilful, deliberate, and malicious falsehood to injure their country's cause. Thus branded with fraud, we should naturally refuse any further confidence in their assertions. If they had been engaged in honorable and candid criticism, they would have acknowledged their error, and made a just reparation to General HALLECK. But no such magnanimity could be expected. They see in General HALLECK a firm, decided, and earnest servant of the Republic; a soldier who has no ambition but to end this war with honor to himself and his country, and, therefore, they clamor for his destruction. Having been detected in their former misrepresentation, they now attempt another. They no longer say that General HALLECK was rash and hasty in ordering General BURNSIDE to advance against his better judgment, but slow and incompetent for not having sent the pontoon train to Fredericksburg in time for the advance of General Sumner. To do this, they distort the evidence before the Committee on the Conduct of the War in at rest, and President Tyler having tendered the most unblushing manner. If we look at this thing sensibly for a single moment, as Charge d'Affaires in 1842. There we will see how insidious and unjust their he remained, enjoying the delicious argument appears. General HALLECK is the general-m-chief. His duty was to give the orders for supplying Gen. BURNSIDE. This was done. General Meigs is the Quartermaster-General. His duty was to see that General Burnside was supplied with transportation, including pontoons. This was done to the best of that general's ability, and his evidence is so clear and practical, that it cannot admit of any doubt. "General HALLECK should have had the pontoon bridges at Falmouth as soon as Gen. Sum-NER arrived," say these captious critics. General Meigs replies: "No pontoon trains could go to Falmouth without a sufficient guard to drive out the enemy's pickets, he returned home and resumed the practice and, if it got there before the army, the of his profession, attending the Nashville enemy would have captured it. What all | Convention in 1850, and being elected to JAMIN F. BUTLER, when said MUMFORD was an unthe army itself did not do, it was not to be ex- | Congress in 1851-53. Of all the mempected that the guard of the pontoon train bers of that Congress, and there were many should do." This is plain enough, and answers the first charge. The second complaint is that General HALLECK did not anticipate every contingency of weather, the unavoidable dangers of war, and the necessary delays of travel; in other words, that he did not secure the success of General BURNSIDE'S movement. General Meigs replies: "When a general undertakes to make a movement, he must give his orders himself. Every order that General Burn-SIDE requested from me, every requisition that was laid upon me, he says himself, was fully and promptly satisfied." And again, in explanation of the assumed delay, General Meigs further answers that, in his opinion, it was a mistake to suppose that a heavy, cumbersome pontoon train could be transported from Berlin to Fredericksburg in the two days and a half that it took the army to march from Warrenton to Fredericksburg. Berlin is near Harper's Ferry, on the Upper Potomac, and its distance from Warrenton is twice as great as the distance of Warrenton from Fredericksburg. When General McClellan marched to Warrenton, he left his pontoons behind him. His plan was to advance on Richmond by way of Culpeper. When General BURNSIDE relieved him, and changed his point of attack to Fredericksburg, he was compelled to cross a large river. The pontoons had to be removed; and, as General MEIGS justly observes, "a march of a hundred miles for a pontoon train is a serious matter, whether by land or water." After reading carefully this evidence, and considering the unfavorable circumstances attending the long march of a hundred miles, we can see no reason for censuring General HALLECK. The pontoons were in charge of the Army of the Potomac. That Army of the Potomac marched to by destroying slavery. In this faith he was Warrenton without bringing them from Berlin, and, if any person is criticised, we think it should be the general who left them among the mountains of the Shenandoah, did General HALLECK, or General MEIGS, or General BURNSIDE, fail to accomplish the impossible feat of marching a pontoon train one hundred miles in two days and a half,

Retaliation. We publish this morning the proclamation of JEFFERSON DAVIS, in which he announces it as the intention of the rebellion to retaliate upon General BUTLER, and all the commissioned officers in his command. the death of MUMFORD. BUTLER is ordered to be immediately executed when he is caught, and the officers in his command are proclaimed to be felons. This vindictive and malignant pronunciamiento needs no comment, and we print it as an evidence of the barbarity and desperation attending this wicked rebellion.

but why did General McClellan render

that feat necessary, when he left it sixty

miles behind him, and moved upon Rich-

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, Dec. 26, 1862. The death of William H. Polk, of Tennessee, is not a matter of news, nor, perhaps, a matter of eulogy, for I see that you have already paid the proper tribute to his memory in the columns of your newspaper. And if I refer to him to-day, it is partly because the joyous times through which Washington is now passing cannot fail to suggest one who was in other days one of the most popular and genial leaders of our social circles, and partly because the delicate and distressing condition of Tennessee, and the interest the nation feels in the great events there transpiring, lead us to regret the loss of one who was among the bravest and best of her loyal sons. Mr. Polk was born in Tennessee, May 24, 1815, and was the youngest brother of the ex-President. His family were among those who went from the comparatively crowded State of North Carolina, to the freer and less developed territory of Tennessee. They crossed the mountains in a spirit. of restless adventure, and were among the pioneers of the new settlement. The generation which preceded him had outlived the wild romance that surrounded the primitive life of these early settlers. The Indian wars had been transferred from the forests of the Cumberland Valley to the everglades of Florida, and civilization was stripping the rough bark of nature. Men no longer went to church with the rifle and prayer book, or awoke in the midnight to be butchered by the light of their burning homes. Daniel Boone was telling wondrous stories to young lads with large eyes, and the cotemporaries of Daniel Boone may have taken young Polk on their knees, and described, with enthusiasm, the qualities of one to whose courage, endurance, and skill the Western States owe so much. The influence of these men was felt deeply in Tennessee and in the country. When Polk was attending school, men whose names were afterwards to become famous were in

told his stories to the Tennessee Legislature, and was in Washington repeating them to one of the Houses over which Henry Clay presided as Speaker. James K. Polk had finished his law studies with Felix Grundy. and had gone into politics, while Felix Grundy, kind, genial, noble-hearted gentleman that he was, had entered the Senate Chamber. Thomas H. Benton had quarreled with Jackson, gone to

Missouri in disgust, and been sent to the Senate, which he honored for thirty years. John Bell had dawdled away some feeble years in Congress, and was making dreary speeches to patient judges and impatient jurymen. Bailie Peyton was in the House, and contemplating his embassy to the Brazils, and all Tennessee was very much excited about the wrongs of one of the bravest, boldest, and mightiest of her sons-a tall, gaunt, narrow-visaged man, which a bullet-wound had tortured upon the rack-a man who had given law to Tennessee from his rude court-house, and carried it into execution when the court had adjourned—a man who went to church, and the race course regularly; who was a devout Christian, and had killed a marin a duel; and having proved himself to be one of the most upright judges, one of the most skilful generals, and one of the noblest patriots of the age, was now stalking around Washington, swearing terribly at the injustice of Mr. Monroe's Administration, threatening to cut the ears from Henry Clay, and anxious to be chosen President of the United States. In the zenith of that strange, eccentric and extraordinary man's career, Polk was construing Casar in the University of Tennessee.

Andrew Jackson had closed one of the most illustrious Administrations the Republic had known, and was planting corn at the Hermitage and writing indignant letters against the enemies of Mrs. Eaton. Martin Van Buren was sunning himself in the lingering rays of Jackson's splendor, spending his time at the last novel, and devoting his leisure moments to the duties of the Presidency, when Wm. H. Polk was admitted to the bar, and went into politics. His brother was Governor, and in 1841 he became a member of the Legislature of his native State. But his roving temper would not be him an embassy to Naples, he went climate of Italy, and paddling the lazy hours away in the Vesuvian Bay. While there he negotiated a treaty with the Two Sicilies, which gained him great credit as a keen and practical diplomatist. The cloud of war hat was appearing on the horizon when he left his native land now darkened the heavens and burst into a storm. William H. Polk was too brave a man, too fiery and impetuous, to spend the hours which his country demanded amid the soft associations of Sicily. He heard the thunder, and he came home He went at once into the army as a major of dragoons, and served during our brief campaigns with Mexico. Peace proclaimed who have since become eminent, none will be more kindly remembered by his associates than Wm. H. Polk. In person he was rather tall, with a frank, hearty Western face, and the air of a careless, easy, good-natured gentleman. He was a pure type of the representative Tennessean, and seemed to retain many of those qualities which have given an air of genial and affectionate romance to the history of the early pioneers. He was honest in his opinions and brave in

the expression of them; but with all his political decision, nothing pleased him better than to withdraw himself from the troubled waters of politics, and enjoy the companionship of the men he esteemed. In social life he was unrivalled. He had infinite wit and most excellent fancy, and I shall often think of his broad, genial, unflagging humor; his exquisite mimicry, his fine sense of the ridiculous, his overflowing spirits, and that unceasing courtesy that drew all men to him as his friends, and disarmed all enmity and coldness.

Mr. Polk retired to his farm, and might have passed the remainder of his days in pastoral pursuits. The rebellion came, and with the instinct of a loyal and true heart he came from his home to array himself against it. It is almost too soon to write the story of his gallantry and prowess in the cause of Douglas; his bitter war upon Isham G. Harris and the Secession clique; his uncompromising opposition to treason; his fidelity to the flag, as one after another of his trusted friends and co-laborers fell from the faith; and finally his exile from his home. With the prescience of patriotism he saw the cause of the rebellion, when they were required in the valley of the to those who were his fellow-citizens, and to Rappahannock. The question is not, why all who recognize the loyalty he breathed, as

and first among the men of the Border he called upon the Government to strike Achilles in the vulnerable heel—to destroy treason earnest. He preached it in Washingtonhe suffered for it in Tennessee, and he died fully realizing its great truth. It is thus that I will leave him now, and I commend him the true type of a self-sacrificing and dauntless friend of the Union. Occasional.

Public Entertainments. HARMONIA MUSICAL SOCIETY.-This society held the first soirce of the season last night, at the Musical Fund Hall. The principal feature of the programme was the cantata, "The May Queen," cor posed by Dr. Wm. Sterndale Bennett, of England. It was performed on this occasion, for the first time in this city. The principal solo parts were sustained by Prof. A. R. Taylor, who was assisted by different lady and gentlemen amateurs, and the chorus of the society. A selection of solos, choruses, &c., were also given, under the direction of Leopold Meignen, conductor of the society, assisted by Prof. M. H. Cross, planist of the society. The audience was full and appreciative. Every part of the performance was at least satisfactory, and many portions were performed with singular excellence. "The May Queen" elicited frequent and loud applause, and was most thoroughly enjoyed. The selections were varied and tasteful, and, generally, were executed very acceptably. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-The new enterprise of Messrs. Hood and Sheldon, at the Academy of Music, has met with great success. Although, at the first presentation on Christmas afternoon, matter were not so perfectly smooth as the managers might. perhaps, have desired, vet every successive entertainment passed off without a flaw. The acting of the little ones is excessively amusing and creditable to a degree. The children, who throng the house

were infinitely delighted, and will remember for many a day the beautiful little pantomimists, the golden holiday season will prove a carnival to all children pleasure-seekers. The admission, twenty-five cents ORPHEUS MUSICAL ASSOCIATION'S GRAND CONCERTS AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Mr. Falward Payson Weston has taken the Academy for a series of unique and elegant concerts by the abovenamed Association, and under his management the public will feel assured that only musical treats will be presented. Mr. Weston has engaged a fine. full orchestra, comprising forty talented performers, for the occasion, which will be under the direction of Mr. Carl Sentz. The initial concert will be given on Monday evening, the 5th of January, and the programme, which is before us, is really attractive. In addition to the grand orchestra, a full military band and drum corps will perform a number of grand marches at intervals in the concert, during the per formance of which ample arrangements will be

made to allow the audience to promenade. Season tickets, for four concerts, have been issued at the uniform price of one dollar each to subscribers. Over seven hundred of our most distinguished citizens have already placed their names upon Mr. Weston's books. Tickets and seats may be secured at the office of Harnden's Express, No. 607 Chest nut street, every day, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. The concerts will be given once in two weeks, either on Monday or Thursday evenings, until the series is completed. Signor Blitz, the merry and accomplished magician and ventriloquist, performs every afternoon and evening, commencing at three and at half-past seven. at the Assembly Building, Tenth and Chestnut Parents who love their children's happiness must

not forget to take them to see the Canary Birds, and the many wonders which Blitz introduces. SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE.—This is the Christmas number of Household Words, edited by Charles Dickens. It contains a number of stories, of more or less interest, very slightly connected by an introductory and closing narrative. A tavern-waiter rejoicing in thename of Christopher, is the hero who tells "Somebody's Story." This sketch is undoubtedly by Dickens, and we agree with the London Times in thinking it equal to any eccentric character he ever

one will grudge twenty-five cents for it. PETERSON'S COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR. -The new number, issued this day, contains an account of forty new counterfeits issued in the month of December and a good deal of original financial news. It is the best number yet published, and commences the sixth the busy walks of life. Davy Crockett had volume,

drew .- T. B. Peterson and Brothers republish

"Somebody's Luggage," this day, in octavo, and no

RETALIATORY PROCLAMATION OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Gen. Butler and all his Officers to be Executed. FEDERAL OFFICERS FOUND WITH SLAVES TO BE HUNG. THE SOLDIERS TO BE PAROLED.

THEY ARE NOT FREE AGENTS. Negroes in Arms to be Hung when Taken.

Special Despatch to The Press.1 By the President of the Confederate States-A Proclamation. WHEREAS, A communication was addressed on he sixth day of July last, 1862, by General Robert E. LEE, acting under the instructions of the Secre-

ary of War of the Confederate States of America, to General H. W. HALLECK, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, informing the latter that a report had reached this Government that WM. R. MUMFORD, a citizen of the Confederate States, had been executed by the United States authorities at New Orleans for having pulled down the United States flag in that city before its occupation by the United States forces, and calling for a statement of the facts, with a view of retaliation if such an outrage had really been committed under the sanction of the authorities of the United States ;

And whereas, (No answer having been received to said letter.) another letter was, on the 2d of August last, (1862,) addressed by General LEE, under my instructions, to General HALLECK, renewing the inquiries in relation to the execution of the said MUMFORD, with the information that in the event of not receiving a reply within fifteen days, it would be assumed that the fact was true. and was sanctioned by the Government of the United States:

And whereas. An answer, dated on the 7th of August last, (1862,) was addressed to General LEE by General H. W. HALLECK, the said General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, alleging sufficient causes for failure to make early reply to said letter of the 6th July, asserting that "No authentic information had been received in relation to the execution of MUMFORD, but measures will be immediately taken to ascertain the facts of the alleged execution," and promising that General LEE should be duly informed thereof;

And whereas, On the 28th of November last, (1862.) another letter was addressed, under my instructions, by ROBT. OULD, Confederate agent for the exchange of prisoners, under the cartel between the two Governments, to Lieut.-Col. W. H. Lup-Low, agent of the United States under said cartel, informing him that the explanation promised in the said letter of General HALLECK, of 7th of August last, had not yet been received, and that if no answer was sent to the Government within fifteen days from the delivery of this last communication, it would be considered that an answer is declined; And whereas, a letter dated on the 3d day of the resent month of December, the said Lieut.-Col. LUDLOW apprized the said ROBT. OULD that the above-recited communication of the 19th of November had been received and forwarded to the Secretary of War of the United States, and whereas this last delay of fifteen days allowed for answer has

clapsed and no answer has been received; And whereas, in addition to the tacit admission resulting from the above refusal to answer, 'I have received evidence fully establishing the truth of the fact that the said WILLIAM B. MUMFORD, a citizen of the Confederacy, was actually and publicly executed in cold blood by hanging, after the occupation of the city of New Orleans by the forces under Gen. BENresisting and non-combatant captive, and for no offence even alleged to have been committed by him

And whereas, The silence of the Government of the United States, and its maintaining of said BUTLER in high office under its authority for many months after his commission of an act that can be viewed in no other light than as a deliberate murder, as well as of numerous other outrages and atrocities hereafter to be mentioned, afford evidence too conclusive that the said Government sanctions the conduct of the said BUTLER, and is determined that he shall renain unpunished for these crimes :

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, and in their ame, do pronounce and declare the said BENJAMIN F. Butler to be a felon, deserving of capital punishment. I do order that he shall no longer be onsidered or treated simply as a public enemy of he Confederate States of America, but as an outlaw and common enemy of mankind, and that, in the event of his capture, the officer in command of the capturing force do cause him to be immediately executed by hanging.

And I do further order that no commissioned offier of the U.S., taken captive, shall be released on parole, before exchange, until the said BUTLER shall have met with due punishment for his crimes. And Whereas, The hostilities waged against this Confederacy by the forces of the U. S., under the ommand of said BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, have borne no resembleance to such warfare as is alone permis sible by the rules of international law, or the usage of civilization, but have been characterized by re peated atrocities and outrages, among the large number of which, the following may be cited as ex-

Peaceful and aged citizens, unresisting captive and non-combatants, have been confined at hard are still so held in dungeons and fortresses: Others have been submitted to a like degrading pur

ishment for selling medicines to the sick soldiers of the Confederacy: The soldiers of the United States have been in vited and encouraged in general orders to insult and

. Helpless women have been torn from their home and subjected to solitary confinement, some in for tresses and prisons, and one especially on an island of barren sand under a tropical sun; have been fed with loathsome rations that had been condemned as unfit for soldiers, and have been exposed to the

forces of the United States on agreement that they hould be released on parole, have been seized and kept in close confinement:

Repeated pretexts have been sought or invented or plundering the inhabitants of the captured city, by fines levied and collected under threats of imprisoning recusants at hard labor with ball and chain. The entire population of New Orleans have been forced to elect between starvation by the confiscation of all their property, and taking an oath against onscience to bear allegiance to the invader of their

Egress from the city has been refused to those whose fortitude withstood the test, and even to lone and aged women, and to helpless children; and after being ejected from their homes, and robbed of their property, they have been left to starve in the streets or subsist on charity:

The slaves have been driven from the plantations in the neighborhood of New Orleans until their owners would consent to share their crops with the Commanding General, his brother, ANDREW J. BUTLER, and other officers, and when such consent had been extorted the slaves have been restored to the plantations, and there compelled to work under the bayonets of the guards of United States soldiers. Where that partnership was refused armed expeditions have been sent to the plantations to rob them of everything that was susceptible of removal:

And even slaves, too aged or infirm for work have, in spite of their entreaties, been forced from the homes provided by their owners, and driven to wander helpless on the highway: By a recent general order, number 91

property in that part of Louisiana west of the Mississippi River, has been sequestrated for configration. and officers have been assigned to duty with orders to gather up and collect the personal property, and turn over to the proper officers upon their receipts, such of said property as may be required for the use of the United States army; to collect together all the other personal property and bring the same to New Orleans, and cause it to be sold at public auction to highest bidders-an order which, if executed, condemns to punishment, by starvation, at least a quarter of a million of human beings, of all ages, sexes, and conditions, and of which the execution, although forbidden to military officers bythe orders of President Lincoln, is in accordance with the confiscation law of our enemies, which he has effected o be enforced through the agency of civil officials; And, finally, The African slaves have not only een incited to insurrection by every license and encouragement, but numbers of them have actually een armed for a servile war-a war in its nature

far exceeding the horrors and most merciless atroc ties of savages; And whereas, The officers under command of the said Butlen have been, in many instances, active and zealous agents in the commission of these crimes and no instance is known of the refusal of any one of them to participate in the outrages above nar

And whereas, The President of the United States has, by public and official declarations, signified not only his approval of the effort to excite servile war within the Confederacy, but his intention to give aid and encouragement thereto, if these independent States shall continue to refuse submission to a foreign power after the first day of January next. and has thus made known that all appeal to the law of nations, the diotates of reason, and the instincts of humanity would be addressed in vain to

our enemies, and that they can be deterred from the commission of these crimes only by the terrors

of just retribution Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, and acting by their authority, appealing to the Pivine Judge in attestation that their conduct is not guided by the passion of revenge, but that they rejuctantly vield to the solemn duty of redressing, by necessary severity, crimes of which their citizens are the victims, do issue this my proclamation, and by virtue of my authority as Commander-in-Chief of the

armies of the Confederate States, do order-First. That all commissioned officers in the command of said BENJAMIN F. BUTLER be declared not entitled to be considered as soldiers engaged in honorable warfare, but as robbers and criminals deserving death; and that they, and each of them, be whenever captured reserved for execution. Second. That the private soldiers and non-commis

sioned officers in the army of said BUTLER be considered as only the instruments used for the commission of crimes perpetrated by his orders, and not as free agents: that they, therefore, be treated when captured as prisoners of war, with kindness and humanity, and be sent home on the usual parole that they will in no manner aid or serve the United States in any capacity during the continuance of this war, unless duly exchanged. Third. That all negro slaves captured in arms be

at once delivered over to the executive authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to the laws of said States. Fourth. That the like orders be executed in all cases with respect to all commissioned officers of the United States when found serving in company with said slaves in insurrection against the authorities

of the different States of this Confederacy. In testimony whereof I have signed these presents and caused the seal of the Confederate States of America to be affixed thereto, at the city of Richmond, on this 23d day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. JEFFERSON DAVIS. By the President,

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State. EDITORIAL COMMENTS. On this proclamation the Richmond Dispatch has

he following editorial comments: The proclamation against BUTLER and his assocites comes up to the full measure of public expecta tion. The deliberation with which the conclusions of the Executive have been arrived at gives additional solemnity and dignity to his purpose. The brute and his minions will discover that it does not not follow because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily that it is forgotten or forgiven.

Those of our own people, too, who have been disposed to complain of the President's alleged indiffeto the fate of Mumford will see that they have done him great injustice and that he has remembered it longer, perhaps, than some of his censors. In this, as in other cases, it would be as well for those of us who inhabit the vales of private life, and whose qualififications for conducting the government of the country have never yet been discovered by our fellowitizens, to be modest and charitable in our strictures upon the course of those whom we have placed in power, and who from their official and intellectual elevation are probably able to acquire a wider sweep of the horizon than those of us who dwell upon the plains. We trust that the proclamation against BUTLER and his officers, should they fall into our hands, may be carried out to the very letter. The black flag is the only answer to the unheard-of crimes of these enemies of the human race.

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, December 26, 1862. From the Army of the Potomac. A telegram from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac represents that all is quiet to-night. and nothing has happened within the last twenty-

four hours worth communicating. Secretary Chase's Financial Plan. The Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with the request of the Committee of Ways and Means, has prepared and sent to them a hill embodying his views. The first sections of the bill give authority to raise \$300,000,000 for the service of the current year, and \$600,000,000 sor the service of the next fiscal year; and to raise these sums in any of the modes heretofore sanctioned by this Congress, as the public exigencies will require. These notes include the issue of 6 per cent bonds, 7 3-10 bonds, 7 per cent bonds or bonds bearing less rates of interest, and also the issue of small notes

bearing 3 65-100 per centum interest, and legal-tender iotes bearing no interest. The Secretary, in a letter to the committee. presses a strong desire to have the limits as to the modes of provision and amounts to be provided in each mode, defined as precisely as possible by Congress.

The remaining sections of the bill authorize the ormation of banking associations to issue notes furnished by the United States, alike in form and secured alike by United States bonds; but payable on demand primarily by the issuing association. The bill, in its main features, is the same as that introduced by Representative Hooren during the last session. In his letter, the Secretary expresses a profound sense of the importance of this measure o the negotiating of loans, to the collection of in ternal revenue, and to the security of the people against the evils of an enormous and trredeemable aper-money circulation.

Arrested as a Hostage. JOHN B. HUNTER was to-day committed to the Old Capitol Prison as a hostage for JOSEPH STILES, a Government scout, who recently fell into the hands of the rebels, and whom they propose to punish as a spy. This Government is determined to protect its soldiers from the outrages at the hands of the Confederates to which they have heretofore quietly sub-Five Thousand Germans Propose to Settle

in Florida. Five thousand Germans have notified Hon. ELI THAYER that they are willing to settle in Florida ipon the terms of his plan of restoring that State to the Federal Government. One thousand of these Germans now reside in St. Louis, Mo. Threatened Negro Insurrections in Mis-

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—The Halleck Guards left this city this morning, for Grays Summit, Franklin ounty, on special duty. It is said they have been ordered to that place to prevent threatened troubles among the negroes in that vicinity. There is some threatened negro insurrections in Franklin county, but inquiries have failed to elicit any reliable foundation for such a report. There are but few negroes in the county, not enough to get up an insurrection on a considerable scale.

The Excise Law. The 75th section of the Excise Law, which provides that staves, hoops, and headings shall not be regarded as manufactures within the meaning of he act, applies, according to a decision of the Commissioner, only to those articles in the rough, or when prepared and sold as staves, or hoops, or headings. Hogsheads, barrels, &c., when taken to pieces for greater convenience in packing, are subject to a duty of three per centum ad valorem, as manufactures not otherwise provided for. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is pre nared to furnish revenue stamps of every kind and

denomination. Stamps which were ordered on or before the 24th inst., will be forwarded during the The McDowell Court of Inquiry.

General Sigel, in his cross-examination, having desired to give some explanation of his previous testimony, Gen. McDowell objected, and the court went into secret session. Upon the re-opening of the court, it was decided that Gen. Sigel might make corrections of what he had already said, but that other explanations must he deferred till the close of the cross-examination. He returned negative answers to the following questions: Whether he did or did not know the strength of General Rickett's division, which had been assigned in a general order? He (Sigel) had admitted to have seen the necessity of overtaking Longstreet at or near Thoroughfare Gap. Whether he knew or did not know that the Rhode Island Cavalry had been sent up from New Baltimore, on the west side of Button Ridge, to attack the enemy's flank, while he should be marching through Thoroughfare Gap? Whether he knew or did not know that besides Rickett's division, two brigades of cavalry, under Generals Bayard and Buford, had been sent to aid in the movement? Being asked if he thought the eleven or twelve thousand men. of which this expedition under Gen. Ricketts consisted, were a sufficient provision to hold the enemy in check, he replied that it was, if the troops had been moved at the right time and to

the right points. The Porter Court Martial. Gen. Porter presented, through his counsel, written pprotest against the reception of certain vidence, on the part of the Government had deemed inadmissible. The room was cleared for a few moments in order to allow the court to deliberate upon the protest. On the reopening of the court the judge advocate endered a decision sustaining the course of the Government. The first witness sworn was Lieut. Col. F. F.

Locke, Assistant Adjutant General, and chief of Gen. Porter's staff. He was closely questioned in regard to the interview of Gen. McDowell with Gen. Porter, in which the former expressed his disapprobation of the position selected by Gen. Porter to give battle to the enemy. He believed that Gen. Porter had obeyed all orders, and to have pushed on from Warrenton to Bristow with all possible speed. Capt. Martin, of the Third Massachusetts battery, at that time commanding the division of artillery of Maj. Gen. Morell, of Porter's corps, unlerwent a similar investigation, and verified the statements of the preceding witness. Maj. Gen. Morell was next examined in relation to his movements while serving under Gen. Porter, but did not, in any manner, blame his commander.

Running the Blockade. NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The bark Montezuma, from St. Thomas, reports that the rebel schooner Retri-bution ran the blockade off Wilmington, N. O., on Nov. 27th, and arrived at St. Thomas on Dec. 7th, with a cargo of 370 barrels, of spirits of turpentine, 100 bales of cotton, and 150 barrels of rosin. She had a crew of 15 men, and carried three guns in her

Detection of Frauds on the Government. New York, Dec. 26.—An investigation into the Gauds on the Government shows that out of the sum of \$1,600,000, which was paid out in this city alone, from the special appropriation of twenty millions for recruiting, organizing, and drilling volunteers, nearly one half has been paid on fraudulent accounts. accounts.

Nearly a thousand persons have been engaged in the matter, but they are not all eximinally impli-

STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE, THESDAY NEXT, 30th inst. See Thomas & Sons' advertisements and pamphlet catalogues issued to-day. EXTRA VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, 6th JANUARY. Full particulars read; in handbills at the auction rooms:

DEPARTMENT OF VARGINIA.

skirmishes with the Rebels-Congression Election-Affairs at Newbern, N. C. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 .- A letter from Saffolk va., dated the 23d inst., states that the election for nembers of Congress took place the day before agreeable to the proclamation of General Dix. Conrary to the laws of Virginia, ballots were cast instead of voting viva voce. In order to give the peode at Smithfield an opportunity to show their at schment to the Union, two ballot-boxes were sent lown to them, in charge of Lieut, Col. Onderdonk commanding two hundred of the 1st New York Mounted Rifles, and a couple of howitzers. Sus ecting that the enemy would be auxious to visit he polls, Colonel Onderdonk sent the boxes direct to Smithfield, in charge of a small suppad and proceeded with the remainder of his con nand to Windsor. Learning that the enemy, in considerable force, had left the place but a short time pefore, he proceeded cautiously towards Isle o Wight, and about three miles out came up with hem. He sent his compliments in the shape of 'shell" from his howitzers, and they responded handsomely with a six pounder. A short skirmish evealed one regiment of infantry, two pieces of ar illery, and some cavalry. Lieut. Col. Onderdenk thinking it would be safe to look up voters neared Suffolk, slowly retired. The rebels attempted to surround him, and at one time were only one hun-

lred and fifty yards in his rear. He suddenly wheeled his command about, and fired a volley which emptied twenty of their saddles in quick time ers and a horse were taken. None of our men were ost or injured. It is thought it will be a long time pefore the election returns will come from Smithield. Nansemond county polled 39 votes; 26 for Mr. Cooper, 12 for McCloud, and 1 scattering. FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 25 .- Lieut. Colone Stietsell, of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Spear's dashing regiment, had a warm engagemen with the enemy, at Pointer's Bridge, on the Blackvater, yesterday, four miles above Franklin. He lrove the enemy's pickets on this side of the river. capturing four of their pickets, one cavalryman and his horse, and three infantry and their arms. Col Stietsell's advance, with their carbineers, under the gallant Lieutenant John S. Ropes, first engaged the enemy at very short range. Finally discovering the enemy in superior numbers above and below us on the river, with our very small forces of only fou small squadrons in peril of being flanked, Stictsel very wisely concluded to retire, which he did in

The following is from the Newbern (N. C.) Pro ress, of December 18: The funeral of Col. Gray, of the 96th New York regiment, was attended on Wednesday afternoon. he 8th Massachusetts regiment and the 3d New York artillery doing escort duty. Col. Gray was killed in the battle of Kinston. He had been in the seven-days battle before Richmond. Schooner Alice D. Webb, released to the owners,

by order of Governor Stanley, has been retaken, by special authority from the Navy Department. ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH.

Occupation of Winchester - Advance General Melroy-Great Suffering of the BALTIMORE, Dec. 26 .- Col. Keys moved from Romney, and took possession of Winchester on The rebel pickets stationed Tuesday morning. there retired on his advance.

ccupied the place the week previous, but had left, going towards Stanuton. General Milroy's forces were at Middletown, and approaching Winchester. The Winchester railroad has been entirely de stroyed by the rebels, and the rails carried off. The people of Winchester are in a state o destitution for the common necessaries of life, which are held at famine prices, and hardly pro-

The rebel General Jones, with 2,500 men, had

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 23.-Mrs. Clara Judd was arrested to-day as a spy. She has been busily engaged in noting the number and position of our troops, and had, when she was arrested, two trunks filled with medicines, which she designed to convey South. There is no army news of importance. The cars from Louisville arrived on time.

Among intercepted letters from Knoxville, the lowing list of prices at that point Common tea, \$16 per pound; soda, \$3.50 per pound; sugar, 75 cents per pound; bacon, 35 to 40 cents per pound; salt, 15 cents per pound; coffee, \$3.30 per pound : flour, \$30 per barrel : wood, \$25 to \$30 per cord; the latter seems incredible; but it is so writ ten; apples, \$5 per bushel; pins, \$1 per paper; boots, \$50 per pair; hats, \$15 to \$25 each; calico \$1.60 per yard. A letter from a slave-trader says he is buying. negroes in Richmond for \$1,200 and \$1,300, and sell

ing them in Georgia and Alabama for \$1,500 and \$1,600. A half-dozen foreigners, deserters from Murfrees-

borough, arrived here to-day. A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE

The Europa at Halifax. HALIFAX, Dec. 26.—The royal mail steamship Europa arrived at this port at 101/2 o'clock last evening. She will sail again at daylight in the morning Her advices are from Liverpool to the 13th. via

Queenstown the 14th. The delay in the transmis-sion of the news by telegraph has been caused by the bad condition of the line east of Calais, Me. The state control of the fine says of Canals, me.

The steamship Teutonia had arrived out.

The London Shipping Gazette says that the British war steamer Adriane has been ordered to leave Halifax, and offer visiting New York, join Admiral Milne's squadron in Bermuda. This movement back slike the concentration of the disposable force looks like the concentration of the disposable force of Admiral Milne's squadron in the localities of the recently reported outrages on British shipping by American cruisers. The Gazette thinks that Admi ralWilkes will hardly venture upon farther molesta tion or violation of neutral territory.

The London Emancipation Society—a recently formed association—have issued a circular, addressed to the ministers of all denominations, urg ing them to give prominence to the subject of negro The London Star reports the holding of a most

The London Mar reports the holding of a most enthusiastic meeting at Lambeth to express sympathy with the anti-slavery policy in America.

During the present year, forty-six American ships have been registered in Liverpool under British A general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held at London on the 12th. Hon. James Stuart Mortley presided. He stated the terms on which it was proposed to raise £600,000 of new capital, and announced that within three days £75,000 had, in response to the circulars issued by the direchad, in response to the circulars issued by the directors, been subscribed. FRANCE.

There were rumors in Paris of unfavorable news having been received from Mexico. Also, that there were urgent calls for reinforcements, which will be ent under the desire of establishing a reserve at Martinique.

The Archbishop of Paris, has gone to Rome, it is rumored, in the name of the Emperor of France, to explain to the Pope the Emperor's views in the new oncessions necessary to be made on the part of the ontifical Government. ITALY.

ITALY.

The Italian Parliament reassembled on the 11th, Minister Farini explained his policy, and promised the support of the Administration to reforms, based upon the system of decentralization, and the development of constitutional liberty.

He culoguized the army for having, under a painful trial, re-established the authority of the laws. He said: "With unshaken confidence in the accomplishment of Italian unity, we abstain from making promises which might not be followed by immediate effects, and await the course of events, without illusions, and without discouragement. We shall be careful to maintain our alliance preserving the independence of the country." He concluded by appealing for Italian concord, which is personified in the King.

In a duel between Garibaldi's eldest son and Col. Pallavicini, who captured Garibaldi, the young man is said to have received a mortal wound in the side, and the Colonel was seriously hurt.

SPAIN. Gen. Prim has made length, explanations in the Cortes on his conduct in Mexico. He read several onfidential letters addressed to him by Admiral La Graviere, containing strange details relative to the Mexican expedition. According to these letters Gen. Almonte declared that he was authorized by Napoleon and the Arch Duke Maxmillian himself to put forward the candidateship of the latter, and that the French troops would guaranty the throne of Mexico to the Arch Duke.

General Prim also read letters written by O'Donnell and Collantes, recommending the strict execution of the treaty of London. He said an English representative had made similar declarations. sentative had made similar declarations to him and he deemed it wise to embark for Spain. In conclusion, he expressed his opinion that the French Expedition would not have the desired result.

Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Friday, Dec .-The sales of Cotton for the week amou 55,000 bales, including 31,000 bales to speculators and 3,000 bales for export. The market has continued buoyant, and prices for the middling and lower qualities have advanced 1224d. The sales to-day are estimated at 8,000 bales, inc peculators and exporters, the market closing qui ut steady at the following authorized quotations

Uplands... 22½d. 22½d. The stock in port is estimated, at 254,000 bales, including 24,000 bales of American. STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester markets are quiet, but prices continue to have an advancing tendency, and holders are still forcing up he quotations.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET,— Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Co., Bigland, Athya, ket fiat; sales at 22@28s. Wheat steady at Tuesday's decline; red Western, 8s 9d@9s 4d; red Southern, 9s 8d@9s 10d; white Western, 10s 3d@11s; white Southern, 11@12s. Corn quiet at a decline of 3@6d; sales of mixed at 25s@28s 3d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—The circulars report Beef inactive. Pork tending down ward. Bacon easier. Land quiet but steady. Tallow till declining; sales at 42s@43s.
LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes active at 33s 6d for Pots and 32s 6d for Pearls. Rosin quiet at 26s@26s 6d for common. Spirits of Turpentine very dull. Sugar quiet, but steady. Coffeeno's sales: Rice steady. Linseed has a downward tendency. Linseed Oil inactive. Cod Oil dull. Petroleum heavy and declining.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs quiet, bu LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs quiet, but steady. Iron firm. Sugar declining. Coffee steady. Tea quiet, but steady. Rice inactive. Tallow dull. Spirits of Turpentine firmer at 111s. Rosin dull at 27s. Linseed Oil advancing; sales at 38s 6d. Petroleum has a declining tendency. Provisions quiet, but steady. Lard declining.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—London, December 12th —Corpole closed at 224 (2021). The bullcember 12th:—Consols closed at 92%@92%. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £172,000 during the week.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central Railroad, 42@41½ per cent. discount; Eric Railroad, 42@42½; U. S. fives, 66½.

From China and Japan. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—The ship Southern Cross, from Hong Kong on Nov. 6, arrived at this port to-day. She reports that the ship Weymouth was lost on Pirates Shoal on October 30, with the largest cargo ever shipped from Hong Kong to Francisco.

The Hong Kong markets were unchanged. A cargo of teas and drills, recently arrived here per the ship Josephine, from Shanghae, was seriously injured. All will go to auction on account of the underwriters.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—The ship B. F. Hoxie has been chartered to take a load of dyewood to the nas been characteristics of the Sh estimate the stock of cotton there awaiting shipment for England at 50,000 bales. Two vessels were loading, the charge being £1 sterling per bale.

The cargo lost on the ship Weymouth comprised principally teas, sugar, and rice, belonging to Chinese merchants, and valued at \$2,250,000.

Advices from Japan to November 23d state that the American steamer Wyoming created much admiration at Yeddo. She sailed for Shanghae on the 23d. Several ships had recently sailed direct for London with valuable cargoes of teas and silks.

23d. Several ships had recently sailed direct f London, with valuable cargoes of teas, and silks.

MERCHANICA CONTRACTOR

CITY ITEMS.

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.-Forty nen, sent as delegates of the Christian Commissio are busily at work at Falmouth, Acquia, Creck Washington Landing, and Point Lookout, and a various points in Maryland.

They feed the wounded at various places on their way from the late battle-field to Washington and elsewhere, and aid in their transfer, under the direction of Dr. Letterman, Wedical Director, and his able corps of surgeons. They distribute various stores and publications, and seek to give all comfort and in struction to the noble meanwho suffer for the nation. and they aid them, also, by writing letters for them to their friends, and benefit them in every possible

Large demands come, also, from the West, for the supply of our great army with mitable reading reat ter. Through St. Louis, along, 300,000 men can be reached in Missoari, Tennesses; Mississippi and Arkansas

Now, whilst such great good can be accomplished is the time to send in money and stores; stores to Geo. H. Stuart, Esq., chairman Christian Commission, No. 13 Bank street, and mone a to Jos. Patter son, Esq., treasurer, at Western Bauli:

FINE NEW CARTES DE VISITE OF DISTIN CUISHED MEN. -Mr. F. Gutekunst, Nos. 704 and 706 Arch street, the skilful photographer of this city, has recently added a number of cartes de visite for the album, of distinguished men, in Mr. G.'s usual superior style: The application for pictures at this famous old house, during the last few weeks. has been unprecedented, and the pictures in all the various styles of the photographic art, from the plain carle to the most elegant life-size in oil, emanating from this establishment, are admitted to be the finest made in this country. SUPERB STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S FUR-

NISHING GOODS. - Notwithstanding the immensede mand upon Mr. G.A. Hoffman's stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, No. 606 Arch street, during the last few weeks, for articles to present to gentlemen, his assortment is still rich and complete, and the good work of purchasing for New Year's gifts is now fully inaugurated. Let every lady who wishes to make an acceptable and tasteful present to a gentlemen, visit Mr. Hoffman's. His stock of eleant Dressing Gowns is one of the richest ever offered in this city. LADIES' FURS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

udging from the throng of customers at the popular Fur Store of Mr. John A. Stambach, No. 820 Arch street, all day yesterday, it is quite evident that the demand for Ladies' Fancy Furs has not been diminished by the Christmas festival. New Year's day is no less conspicuous in the calendar for this beautiful and social mode of remembering friends, and we know of no stock of Fancy Furs in Philadelphia that presents greater inducements to purchasers than that offered by Mr. Stambach. FINE CONFECTIONS FOR HOLIDAYS AND

ALL DAYS .- It may be gratifying to the hosts of friends of the popular Confectionery house o Messrs. E. G. Whitman & Co., Chestnut street, below Fourth, to know that their sales of fine Confections during the present week have exceeded those of any other house in that branch in Philadelphia The reasons for this are that their Confections are finer, purer, and more palatable than any others, and that they have had the good sense to keep their prices within reach of everybody. GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING GOWNS .-- Mr.

C. Arrison, Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth street, has now in store a magnificent stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods, embracing all the varieties of gloves, hosiery, underclothing, scarfs, cravats, mufflers, and a very choice and elegant assortment of gentlemen's dressing gowns, admirably adapted for New Year presents. FANCY GOODS FOR NEW YEAR'S PRE-

SENTS.—Messrs. Witters & Co., No. 35 North Eighth street, corner of Filbert, have now in store a superior assortment of goods suitable for New Year's gifts, such as fine quality Silver-plated Ware, Britannia Ware, and a general assortment of Fancy Articles suitable for gifts, to which we invite the attention of our readers. Their stock of Lamps, also, for burning Kerosene oil, we need hardly repeat, is the largest and most desirable in the city. BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY OF FINE CONFECrions .- Mr. A. L. Vansant, corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, leading confectioner of this city.

aromels, French Nauget, French and American Mixtures, together with a delicious assortment o grapes, oranges, and other choice fruits. OAKFORD & SON'S FURS.—Messrs, Chas. Oakford & Son, Nos. 834 and 836 Chestnut street, under the Continental Hotel, have still a very large and varied stock of Ladies' Fancy Furs of every description, made up in the best and latest styles which they are selling at moderate prices. Give

notwithstanding his enormous sales during the

present week, has still a princely stock of choice

them a call. CHRISTMAS IS OVER, and we are glad to learn, that, among other good cheer brought by this glorious annual festival, was the joy and gladness shed upon the hearts and hearths of a large numbe of poor people by the gift of Coal from the popular coal yard of Mr. W. W. Alter, Ninth street, above Poplar, in compliance with a suggestion made by us in The Press several days ago.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICI-AL PURPOSES .- Mr. C. H. Mattson, dealer in fine family groceries, Arch and Tenth streets, has constantly on hand, for the accommodation of his cus tomers, and the public in general, a stock of pure, genuine wines and liquors, imported by himself, expressly for medicinal purposes. His rare old Port, Sherry, and Madeira wines are highly recommended for their purity by the first physicians o

FINE QUALITY OF MILITARY TRAP-PINGS of every description, suitable for army and navy officers, can be had at the store of Messrs. Oakford & Son, under the Continental Hotel.

GEO. STECK PIANOS For New Year Gifts, Geo. Steck Pianos For New Year Gifts. Geo. Steck Pianos For New Year Gifts. Geo. Steck Pianos For New Year Gifts. Geo. Steck Pianos For New Year Gifts.

Geo. Steck Pianos

de27-4t Seventh and Chestnut streets. THE PLACE TO OBTAIN THE GREATEST amount of good in the shortest time, and for the least money, is at 1418 South Penn Square. See an article readed "A Card." CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Bronze Match Safes, Cigar Boxes, and Ash Pans, Porcelain Lanterns, Drop Lights, and many other useful articles

For New Year Gifts.

J. E. GOULD,

Chestnut. A GRAND PRIZE BALL.—For a number of weeks past the pleasure-seeking portion of cur community have been considerably exercised in anticipation of a festive demonstration of an unusually brilliant and attractive character, announced to take place some time during the present holiday season. The mystic words "Mercuri Loquandi," whilst they stare us from the store windows and street corners, and puzzle many heads to afford a solution in unadorned English, are bringing bright visions of gold watches and chains, photograph albums, and certain et ceteras of an elegant and costly description, to all who take the pains to inform themselves of the character, purposes, and grandeur of the forthcoming carnival. Personally acquainted as we are with a number of the managers of the affair, prominent citizens of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, and all gentlemen of integrity, liberality, and enterprise, we feel no rejuctance in declaring that under thei

refer the reader to the announcement appearing in nother column. WHAT HAS BEEN PROVED.-The war, among other things, has taught the American That the United States have more military re sources, and can put into the field greater armies, than any other nation on earth. It has proved that the United States Governmen has no friends among the Governments of Europe and, furthermore, that it needs none. It has proved, beyond a doubt, that the heat made uniforms, worn by the men of our brave army and navy, were manufactured at the renowned one-price clothing emporium of Granville Stokes. No. 609 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. This will suffice for

auspices the prize ball of the "Mercuri Loquandi"

cannot fall to prove an overwhelming triumph. We

A PEACEFUL LINE.—A line of peace was drawn across the continent amid the tumusts of the war of 1861-the Pacific Telegraph. A survey of the route was commenced in November, 1860, by Mr. Edward Creighton, who travelled the whole distance on mule-back. The party this side started from Omaha, Kansas, and erected their first post on the 4th of July, 1861. They travelled ten miles a day, setting up thirty posts to a mile. In parts of drawn two hundred and forty miles. The reach of wire across the continent, from Cane Race to San Francisco, is five thousand miles, making a diffeence in time of more than four hours and a half. A large business house in the East, like Charles Stokes' "One-price" Clothing Store, under the Continental," has half of its day's sales made before the California merchant has taken down his shutters.

TO MAKE IMPRESSIONS OF COINS OR MEDALS.—First take an impression of the coin in sealing wax. From this a copy in relief may be taken by immersing in boiling water a piece of thin gutta percha, a little larger than the coin; press this well down on the wax, and you will have a copy in relief. This will present an elegant appearance, and convey an instructive and valuable lesson, pro vided the medal bears upon its face the following words: "Buy your wearing apparel at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605' Chestnut street, above Sixth." EDWARD P. KELLY, Tailor, 142 S. Third

street, formerly principal of Kelly & Brother, and of Lukens, Kelly, & Bro., has on hand a large assortment of choice Winter Goods; also, Pattern Over coats and Business Coats, of all the fashionable styles. Terms cash, at low prices. de24-12t J. E. GOULD, corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, is the only one in Philadelphia who keeps the popular and traly beautiful Geo. Steck Pianofortes. CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines with Hemmen and Braider at-

tached, 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 keen the giver ever fresh in the kind remembrance of the receiver, will do wed to buy one of these machines to present as a sessonable token of real friendship. The price is \$51. Call and make your selections at I. M. Singer & Co.'s, No. 810 Chestnut street. d21-51 CHRISTMAS PRESENTS !- Get a beautiful Steck Piano of J. E. Gould, corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets. de4-tf

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 resulf, the Messrs. Steinway are in constant receipt of orders from Europe, thus inaugurating a new phase in the history of American piados by creating n them an article of export. Warerooms at Blasius Bross., 1006 Chestnut street.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, L'ecember 25, 1862. The Money market continues quite easy, and the rates for money are unchanged. Good commercial paper is rarely seen. Loans on call are active at 5 @6'# cent'; loans on good collaterals at 6 # cent. Gold was steady to-day, opening at 1311, and losing at the same figure. A slight advance was nade about noon, but the market was weak at the advance, and fell bask. Old demands were quiet at 12614. Government securities are more its request. and a slight improvement is perceptible in the figures. 125 is paid for silver. The Stock market was rather dull to-day, with prises generally unchanged. Government fivewenties sold at par; the seven-thirties a3 102. State fives were steady at 96%. City sixes were steady at 103% for the new, and par for the old. Reading sixes, 1870, sold at 101-an advance of 1/2; 880s rose %. Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgages were firm; the second do. rising 14. Pittsburg. Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad second nortgages sold at 93%—an advance of 1. Elmira tailroad sevens advanced 🐆 Susquehanna Cana ives sold at 37. Schurlkill Navigation sixes, 1872, at 92. Northern Liberty sixes at par. Lehigh Valley Railroad scrip sold at 18. Morris Canal and Schuylkill Navigation were steady. Lehigh Navigation shares rose 1; the scrip 3/4. Reading Railroad shares were inactive, closing

141 was bid for North America. The market closed firm—\$39,000 in bonds and 600 shares changing hands. Drexel & Co. quote: United States Bonds, 1881... rders for Certificates of Indebtedness...3½@3½ dis The following is the amount of coal shipped over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad

same as on Wednesday-37%. Pennsylvania

rose 14: Philadelphia and Erie sold at 2514: Cata-

wissa at 45%. Elmira rose 13%, with 21 bid at the

Winebill-were unchanged. Passenger railways were

dull. Seventeenth and Nineteenth was in demand

proved 1/2. There was no change in any others.

Mechanics' Bank sold at 2414; Consolidation at 28

at 10-none offered. Thirteenth and Fifteenth im

close. Long Island improved 16. Harrisburg and

for the week ending Wednesday, December 24, 1862, and since January 1: Week. Previously. Tons. 319,786 261,612 Tons. 327,298 267,390 58.174 59,908 Increase..... 1,734 The following is the statement of coal transported over the Hazleton Railroad, for the year ending Dec 20, 1862 :
 Week.
 Previous.
 Total.

 Tons. Cwt.
 Tons. Cwt.
 Tons. Cwt.

 Hazleton Nines.
 3,215 03
 117,637 02
 121,052 05

 Cranberry.
 1,244 04
 66,225 08
 67,649 12

 Diamond.
 1,082 01
 31,507 15
 32,589 16

 East Sugar Loaf.
 3,002 16
 126,542 03
 129,544 19

 Council Ridge.
 1,546 06
 86,748 09
 88,294 15

 Mount Pleasant.
 401 14
 11,276 19
 11,678 13

 Ebervale.
 786 07
 28,202 19
 22,500
 Mount Pleasant 401 14
Ebervale 786 07
Harleigh 1,251 01 11,276 19 38,803 18 68,559 06 11,678 1 39,590 0 69,810 0 834 03 Milnesville 35,375 14 2.062 00 113,768 03 Total.......15,425 15 696,644 17 712,070 19

Increase..... 6,037 07 13,743 10 19,780 17 The inspections of Flour and Meal in Philadelphia uring the week ending December 25, 1862, were as Half Barrels of Superfine. 220
Barrels Superfine. 18,521 Rye Corn Meal.. Condemned. Total... The last Bank of England statement shows the following variations as compared with the previous week: Public deposits £304,495 Other deposits £304,495 Notes in circulation...... On the other side of the account:

... 9.388 08 682,901 07 692,289 1

her securities..... 9,179 oin and bullion..... Notes unemployed...... 119,671 In relation to American securities, Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co.'s circular, per Scotia, says: United States 6s have been taken at 69; 5s are quoted at 64@66. Virginia 6s have been done at 46. For railroad bonds there is more inquiry; Illinois Central 7s, 76@77; 6s, 76@78; New York and Erie 7s, 83@85 for first mortgage; third mortgage, 72@45; Michigan Central 5s, 75@78; New York Central 6s, 73@75; Pennsylvania Central, 75@80; Canada 5s, 98@99½; Nova Scotia 6s, 107½\$108½; New Bruns-wick 6s, 107@108. vick 6s, 107@108.

Philada, Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 26. [Reported by S. F. SANGARDEN, THIRD AND.]

FIRST BOARD.

2000 P. Ft W. & C2 mort. 93% | 100 Reading R....cash. 37% 2000 P Ft W& C 2 mort 93% 100 Reading R ... cash, 37% 700 City 6s New 103% 30 do New 103% 3 Catawissa R 4% 2000 do ... 100 2000 Stag Canal 6s .b5 37 20 Consolid n Bk 3dys 25 100 U S 7-30 Trea N blk:102 2000 Reading 6s 70.56 m. 104 2000 Read 6s 1570. cash 104 2 Mechanics Bank 21% BETWEEN BOARDS. 15 Mechanics Bank 21% 5000 Schuyl Nav 6s 1572 92 92 9000 U S 7-30 Tr N blk .103 2 Penna R ... 55% 200 City 6s New ... 103% 2 Penna R ... 55% BOAR.

292 Penna
292 OPenna
292 OPenna
292 OPenna
292 OPenna
293 OPENNA
293 OPENNA
294 OPENNA
295 OPENNA
296 OPENNA
296 OPENNA
297 OPENNA
298 O Delaware Div Do bonds on hand, at Warner, Miskey, & Merrill's, No. 718 Arch-stree Do 6s... Ichuyl Nav Do bonds... S6 Green-street R. 36½ 99% Do bonds...

> ls...... 9½ R..... 9½ s..... 86 ls.... 102½ & Nor. 53 Weekly Review of the Philad's. Markets. The holidays, as usual, have limited the operations of the past week, and the markets have been dul and neglected. Bark is in fair demand at former prices. Breadstuffs are unchanged. Coal and Iron continue firm, but there is less doing in the way of sales. Cotton is scarce, and the demand very light Fish and Fruit are steady. Sugar and Coffee-The Stock is very light, and sales of a limited character Provisions are in better demand, and prices, generally, are better. Naval Stores-There is very little doing and prices are nominal. Oils are unchanged Rice and Salt are firm. Seeds are less inquired for and prices have fallen off. Whisky is better and more active. Tallow, Tobacco, and Wool are unchanged. In Dry Goods the trade has been limited, and the markets, generally, were inactive; but without any material change in prices. out any material change in prices.
>
> The Flour market is unchanged but dull, with a very limited inquiry both for shipment and home use, at previous quoted rates. Sales reach about 6,000 bbls at \$5.75@6.12½ for low grade and good superfine; \$6.50@6.75 for extras, \$6.70@7.50 for extra family, and \$5@8.25 for fancy brands, as in quality. The receipts and stocks are fair for the season, and the sales to the trade moderate at the shore figures including histograph for the season at \$8.50.

season, and the sales to the trade moterate at the above figures, including high grade funcies at \$8.50 (89.75 % bbl. Rye. Flour, is lower and 200/0300 bbls sold at \$5.25 (65.50 % bbl. Corn Meal is firm but quiet at \$3.75 for Pennsylvania, and \$4.25 % bbl for Brandywine.

WHEAT.—The offerings have fallen off, but the demand is steady, with sales of 45,000 bus good and prime Western and Pennsylvania reds, in store, at 146@148c, and white at 163@188c 鲁 bu; the latter for which is better. Corn is dull and unsettled, with sales of 15,000 bus yellow at \$56,575 for old, and 70,000 bus sold at 41,646 for Pennsylvania; the latter for yeavy. Pennsylvania Barley is selling at 130,0140c. \$\psi\$ bu, and Malt at 150c. PROVISIONS.—There is a good demand for Mess Pork at a further advance; sales of old and new mess at \$14.25@14.75, new prime at \$13. Mess Beef is firm; sales of country at \$12, and city at \$13@15 Pbbl. Bacon—There is rather more doing, and prices are firmer; sales of 300 casks, including Hams at 9@10c for plain and fancy cured. Sides at 6@6%c, and Shoulders at 5@5%c, cash and sixty days. There is a fair inquiry for Green Meats at full prices. Lard is in fair demand, and prices are well maintained; sales of bbls and tos at 9%(200c, cash and sixty days, and kegs at 10%@11c. Butter—The demand is less active; sales of Roll at 18@21c, solid-packed at 15@17c, as in quality, Penn Glades at 22@23c. Eggs sell at 26@27c Pt dozen, and Cheese at 10@12c Pt lb.

METALS.—There is a firm feeling in the iron market, and prices are well maintained. There is some inquiry for future delivery, but most of the makers have contracted for some time ahead. Sales of 2,000 tons Anthracite are reported at \$30@32 for PROVISIONS.—There is a good demand for Mess makers have contracted for some time anead. Sales. of 2,000 tons Anthracite are reported at \$30@32 for the three numbers, cash and 4 months. In Scotch Pig small sales have been made at \$33@34 cash and time. Blooms are unchanged. For Bar and Boiler Iron there is a fair demand, and prices are firm. A sale of old Rails was made at \$37 per ton cash.

LEAD.—There is but little Pig. here. Sales of 1100 pigs Galena at 8% cash. Copper is quiet but firm. firm.

BARK.—The market is firm, and the stock light.

No. 1 at \$36 per ton. In Tanners' Bark nothing doing to fix quotations, and there is little or none coming forward. doing to fix quotations, and there is little or nonecoming forward.

BEESWAX.—The demand is limited at the latedecline; small sales of yellow at 40c cash.

CANDLES are held firmly, and meet a steady inquiry; sales of City-made Adamantine at 18@20c,
and Western at 19@22c \$\mathfrak{B}\$ b, cash and four months,
the latter figure for full weight.

COAL.—There is some falting off in the demand,
both for home consumption and, shipment. The
market is dull. Prices, however, have undergone no
change. The receipts by mailroad, are moderate, and
the supplies by canal are over for the season.

COYPEE.—The stock here in first hands is nearly
exhausted; the demand is extremely limited, and

exhausted; the demand is extremely limited, and prices without quotable change. Sales of 450 bags Rio at 28@31c, and Laguayrs at 31@33c, cash and four months. COTTON.—The slock is extremely light, but the manufacturers purchase sparingly, and prices are lower. Sales of 200 bales at 62067c for middling, 67068c for good middling, and 600 for Surat and outh American.
DRUGS AND DYES,—The demand is limited. ales of 300 casks Bicarb Soda at 61/261/c, and soda Ash at 31/c, six months. Indigo is firm. FEATHERS.—There are but few here, and good Western sell slowly at 52/265c, cash.

FISH.—The demand for Mackerel. rish.—The usummed for markers! Raus season of the year, is limited, and the mostly confined to store lots at \$12010 \$38@9 for No. 2, \$5.25@550 for medium, 6.50 for large 3s. Pickled Herring are to 2.50 by bbl. Codfish are held firmly at 2.50 # bbh. Codfish are held firmly at dill large and small lots.

FRUIT.—The absence of supplies of me foreign confinues to limit transactions also are mostly confined to job lots; a Sichly has just arrived. Domestic Fruit is request, with sales of Green Apples at the bbh, as in quality. Dried Apples set at bried Peaches at 6@9c, for unpared and halves; pared Peaches are scarce and in transactions are series are worth \$10@120 # bbh. Oranberries are worth sieglac by bil.
FREIGHTS.—To Liverpool and I fittle offering; we note the former at as 11612d for Grain, and 3564s for heart was taken with provisions and goods, to Liverpool, at 373 6d. Sa freights are nominal at 32633 5 5 more demand for vessels for the work. reigats are nominal of vegetary of fool more demand for vessels for the West Ir chartess were made for routh-side on Sugar and 37 for Molasses: The Editor getting de for Flour and to an ancount Coal freights are tending upwards, and GINSENG.—There is more inquiry, with sales of GINSENG.—There is more inquiry, with sales of GUANO.—The season being over, time is revenued and clarified on private terms.

HIDES are dull, but firm, and we hear of no sale of foreign. of foreign.

HOPS are family held, with sales of ist qualified in the sales of the

of foreign.

HOPS are firmly held, with sales of 1st quality
Eastern and Western at 20021c 3 h.

HAY is steady at 75088c. the 106ths:

LUMBER.—Eastness has been limited but with
\$1.2801.35 28 M.

MOLASSES is firmly held, but there is very little
demand; small sales of Cuba Muscorado at 500
time, and 40500 bbls New Orleans, mostly by 32
time, and 40500 bbls New Orleans, mostly by 32
time, and 40500 bbls New Orleans, mostly by 32
time, and 40500 bbls New Orleans, mostly by 32
time, and 40500 bbls New Orleans, mostly by 32
time, and 40500 bbls New Orleans, mostly by 32
time, and 40500 bbls New Orleans, mostly by 32
time, and 40500 bbls New Orleans, mostly by 32
time, and 40500 bbls New Orleans, mostly by 32
time, and 40500 bbls New Orleans, mostly by 32
time, and 40500 bbls New Orleans, mostly by 32
time, and 40500 bbls New Orleans, mostly by 32
the sales of Rosin at \$160217 for common in the first seal of the sales of Winter Sperm at full prices. Linseed Oil is sell solles of Winter at \$200 pe gallon, cash.

Winter Sperm at full prices. Linseed Oil is sell solles of Winter at \$200900, and showly at \$1.23 28 gallon. Lard Oil is fire, a sales of Winter at \$309000, and showly at \$1.23 28 gallon. Lard Oil is fire, a sales of Petroleum are irregular; sales of Reg at 60070c, cash. Nothing doing in Crude of the sales of the first sales of the s terms.
SAET.—Two cargoes of Turks' Island have

SALT.—Two cargoes of Turks' Island have a rived, and remain unsold. We hear of no stee Liverpool.

SEEDS.—There is less demand for Goversed; prices have declined. Sales of 2,000 bushels for prime at \$6.20@6.50, mostly at \$6.25@6.40 plus Timothy sells at \$1.75@2.25 pb bushel, and Plaxi at \$3. Timothy sells at \$1.75@2.25 p bushel, and bushel at \$3.

SUGAR.—The market has been quiet, but holders are firm in their views. Sales of 350 hids Cube at \$9%@9%c on time, and New Orleans, parting auxion, SPIRITS.—Brandy and Gin are firm, with rather more doing. New England Rum is steady at 56% nia 5bls at 41@43c; Ohio at 42@13c; hids 41c, and TALLOW is unchanged; sales of Pensylvadrudge at 40@41c pt gallon.

TALLOW is unchanged; sales of city rendered at 10%c, and country at 11%c pt p.

TOBACCO.—There is very little movement in ter being yery light. either Leat or annulactured; the stock of the latter being very light.

WOOL.—There is a limited inquiry for median and fine at full rates; but low grades are neglected with sales 60,000 hs at 66@670 for fleece, and 72% in or tub.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grat this port for the past week:

eat..... PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. ISRAEL MORRIS, JOSEPH C. GRUEB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, COMMITTEE OF THE MONTA LETTER BAGS AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHI Brig Juniata, Bell. Liverpe Schr Sir Colin Campbeli, Vigos. Kingston, MARINE INTELLIGENCE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 186

.......7 22-SUN SETS. ARRIVED.

Ship Belle of the Ocean, Read, from Liveryol Nov 1, with make to P Wright & Sons.

Bark Alice Minott, Lowell, 10 days from Alexadria, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Brig W H Harris, (Br) Coalfiect, from East Habor, TI, with salt to Alex Kerr—vessel to Van Hong, Woodworth & Co. Saw schr Morse, Parsons, here, via Barbadoes, going into East Harbor 13th inst. bload for Philadelphia.

Brig Anna, (Br) Morrow, 12 days from Thris Is anc, with salt to J F Peniston. Left brig Ananylis, for Boston next day, with the captain of 1x TB Wales (burned by the Alabama) and his wife, the American consul at Mauritius and wife, who were passengers on board the TB W, and four of theorem.

Brig Delphine, (Brem) De Hann, from Bremen ht 30, with make to Harjes Brothers.

Brig Joseph Hume, (Br) Tresrey, from Piewer V 30, with midse to Harjes Brothers.

Brig Joseph Hume, (Br) Tresrey, from Picker, N S, with coal to E A Souder & Co.

Schr Burdett Hart, Hardy, from Sague 8th inst, with sugar to S & W Welsh. 17th inst, Cape Hitteras WNW 20 miles, fell in with schr Harvest, Cat, of and from New York, with sutlers' storos for fot Royal, in a sinking condition; took from her treastain, crew, and two passengers, eight persons in al, and brought them to this port.

Schr NJ Brayton, Lawson, from New York, with coal to City Gas Works.

Schr A Hammond, Higgins, 6 days from Boton, with midse to Twells & Co.

Schr Ann S Cannon, Nowell, 5 days from Nox, with oil cake to Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

Schr R G Whilden, Neal, 5 days from New York, with molasses, &co, to captain. with molasses, &c, to captain. Schr R W Dillon, Marts, 6 days from Alexandria, Va, in ballast to captain. Schr Allen Downing, Rice, from New York, u with corn to Jas Barratt & Son. Schr Delaware, Connor, I day from Smyrna, Ds., with oats to Jas Barratt & Son. Schr Allen Downing, Rice, from New York, u ballast to cantain.

Schr Albenson, Rice, from New 1013, uballast to captain.
Schr A Weeks, Ketchum, from Providence.
Schr Alphonso. Vincent, 1 day from Salem, M.,
with corn to J L Bewley & Co.
Schr Volant, 1 day from Lewes, Del, with comb J L Bewley & Co. Schr Annie Virden, Chambers, 1 day from Lewa Del, with grain to J L Bewley & Co.

Schr Henry Wolfe, Atkins, 1 day from Miles.
Del, with grain to Christian & Co.

Steamtug America, Virden, 7 hours from FourteenFeet Baux, naving towed thereto ship value forge,
for Panama, Leff her at anchor there at 7 & 18 th inst; towed up ship Belle of the Ocean, Of Che

BELOW. Brig Joseph Henry, Trussey, from Pictou. CLEARED.

Bark N Boynton, Mitchell, New Orleans, Work-

saw a U S sloop-of-war.

nan & Co. Bark Tacony, Mundy, New Orleans, A Heron, Jr Co. Bark Brilliant, Colburn, New Orleans, H. Simm Schr Elizabeth Ann, Bangs, Gloucester, J. R. Els Scher Herald, Knight, Newburyport. Owell.

Schr War Steed, Smith, New Haven, do Schr R G Whilden, Neal, New York, J R White Schr Jas Logan, Smith, New York, do Schr Magnolia, Niekerson, Providence, do Schr H A Weeks, Ketchum, New York, Hammer Schronger, Schrockers, Schrobert Schronger, Schrobert Schronger, Schrobert Schronger, Sch An Dusen & Lochman, Schr Marinah N, Respess, Beaufort, W C Lioti Schr Elizabeth English, English, Beaufort, Mcter, Norton & Co. Schr Lydia J Warren, White, Boston, Sinnicks Str J S Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A Groves, J (Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange

Among the vessels remaining at the Breakwist are bark Leland, from Pensacola, in ballast, waiting orders; schrs S P Hawes, for Fortress Monroe; Clas Norton; Grace Girdler, with hay; C E Walter ignition of Wave, bound south; R Ray, do; Minerra, and the revenue cutter J C Dobbin. The Leland left & Pensacola (no date) bark Burnside and schra Wh. Surings Troign. and Monrovia, waiting orders. The prings, Trojan, and Monrovia, waiting orders. Alongside, endeavoring to float her off with casks.
Yours, &c.

AARON MARSHALL BY TELEGRAPH. (Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.) LEWES, Del. Dec 25. The brig Delphine, from Bremerhaver, and a smith passed in this morning. The Monitor Motauk, in tow of the steamer Connecticut, went

sea this afternoon for Fortress Morroe.

Dec 26th—The ship Rockingham, from Liverpool, pussed up this afternoon. The bark Leland, from Pensacola for New York, went to seat at 4 P. M. Yours, &c. JOHN P. MARSHALL MEMORANDA.

Bark [Vivid Light, Eddridge, hence for London, was passed 17th inst, lat 41 49, long 56 20.

Rrig Mary E Thompson, Havener, hence, armal t Boston 24th inst. Brig Ella Reed, Jarman, hence, arrived at Harsas 16th inst.

Brig Russian, Toothaker, hence, arrived at Perfect Russian, Perfect Russian, Perfect Russian Russi Schr Mary Ella, Talpey, hence, arrived at Boston Schrs John Crockford, Jones, and R P King. Leeds, cleared at New York 24th inst. for Philid's. Schr Oscar F. Hawley, Buckley, hence, strived it Newyork 23d inst.

Newport 23d inst. SPECIAL NOTICES. HOLIDAY GIFTS. BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL. Good Uncle Joe his brows did bond. And thus becan to think What gift he should his nephew send.

Of college youths the pink. "Young Joe my namesake is," said be. "But even were he not,"
He is too bright a youth to be At Christmas time forgot. "But what to send him I'm in doubt: Money he would but waste. And thus, by scattering it about. Acquire a spendthrift taste. "Or books, already he has more Than I should like to read. And if he studies them all o'er. He'll come home wise indeed 'To jewelry he don't incline, Since cunning men can make

Some brazen gimeracks, very fine. Which folks for gold mistake: "What shall I send my darling boy. Toplease him most of all? One gift I know he must enjoy-A suit from Tower HALL? The largest assortment in Philadelphia, of the value and useful holiday gifts above spoken of, on selling at prices much below market rates. All is of Ready-made Clothing can be suited at our establishment.

ment, whatever be the size, taste, or peculiarity. TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

16 BENNETT & CO. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE! THE BEST IN THE WORLD. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Di produces a color not to be distinguished from n warranted not to injure the hair in the least; re the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the life. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly the Heir standards. splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair beautiful, Sold by all Druggists, &c.

The Genuine is signed WILLIAM & BATCHE LOR, on the four sides of each dox.

FACTORY, No. SA BARCLAY Street,

(Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond my28-ly S_T_1860-X. DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. They purify, strengthen, and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and dist They are an antidote to change of which and lake in they oversome effects of dissipation and lake in They strengthen the system and ealieven the mineral prevent miasmatic and infamiliant even They prayify the breath and actidity of the stones. They sure Dyspepsia and Consupation.
They care Diarrhada, Cholera, and Cholesa Mol They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headach They are the hast RITTERS in the world. the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, it brated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are take they resource of a horarows without regard to age of the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age to day. Particularly recommended to delicate requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocest gists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & Co., 1974.