VOL. 6.—NO. 127. RETAIL DRY GOODS. FANCY ARTICLES. CLARK'S REDUCTION IN PRICES OF ONE-DOLLAR STORE. 602 CHESTNUT STREET. FRENCH MERINOES, CASHMERES. Silver-plated Ware, Jewelry, Photograph Albums, Travelling Bags, Pocket Books, Port Monasies, Cabas, &c., for 60 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 MOUSLIN DE LAINES, YOUR CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR! DARK DRESS GOODS. R CHOICE FOR ONE DC
Sets, new and beautiful s
Fins,
Ear Rings,
Sleeve Buttons,
Guard Chain,
Neck
Gold Thimbles,
Finger Rings,
Pencils,
Pencils,
Pens with case,
Bracelets,
Medallions,
Charms, ALSO, FINE LONG BROCHE SHAWLS, OPEN CENTRE LONG CASHMERE SHAWLS, RICH STYLES OF BLANKET SHAWLS. 44 CLOAK VELVETS. Charms,
Pearl Port Monnaies.
Morocco do.
Wire do. BALMORAL SKIRTS. EDWIN HALL & BRO. Card Cases,
its' Armlets,
Neck Chains, different styles,
Sleeve Buttons, do. do.
Sluds, do. do.
Studs, do. do.
Scarf Pins, do. do.
Scarf Pins, do. do.
Scarf Riugs, do. do.
Finger Rings, do. do.
Fenser Riugs, do. do.
Pen and Case,
Pencil, revolving,
Tooth Pick, revolving,
Watch Keys,
Chain Hooks,
Chain Charms,
Pocket Books,
Bill Books,
Bill Books,
Bill Hooks,
CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR!
Table Spoons 26 South SECOND Street. RICH AND RELIABLE FURS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION AND MANUFACTURE. HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, DARK SABLE MINK. Do. Dessert Spoon Do. Tea do. Do. Forks, Pair Butter Knives, Do. Napkin Rings, Knife and Fork, Goblets REAL CHINCHILLA, DARK SIDERIAN SQUIRREL. IN EVERY FASHIONABLE STYLE, FOR LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN. FURS MADE TO ORDER.

POPLINS.

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

BLANKETS,

The immense quantity of Colored Blankets manufac-ured has caused the price of

WHITE BLANKETS

to advance correspondingly, and as there is an excess of the former to be sold, we can sell them at

VERY LOW PRICES

BY THE SINGLE PAIR AND IN QUANTITIES.

Just opened, one lot slightly damaged, at \$2.50 a pair.

450, 452, and 455 North SECOND Street, de27-smtn-3t

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

French Chiutzes,
Shirting Flannels,
Broche Shawls,
Fine Blankets,
Crib Blankets,
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets

H STEEL & SON HAVE A LARGE

assortment of DRESS GOODS, suitable for HO-LIDAY PRESENTS.
Rich Fancy Silks; Plain Silks, choice colors.
Plain and Figured Black Silks.
Plain and Figured Rep Poplins.
Plain and Figured Merinoes.

Plain and Figured Merinese at 375c, worth 62.
Plain Solferino Cashmeres, at 375c, worth 62.
Plain Solferino Cashmeres, at 375c, worth 62.
WINTER SHAWUKS, in great variety,
MERINO SCARFS, BROCHE BORDERS.
CLOAKS—Of New and Fashionable Styles, made of Black Beaver, Frosted Beaver, and Black Cloth,
Call and examine our stock. We guaranty to give settifaction, as we sell nothing but good articles, and at lower prices than they can be bought elsewhere.
del3 Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH street.

OHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OH

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL

CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Northeast Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET
Streets, will open THIS MORNING, from Anotion, Ingrain Carpets at 37, 46, 00, 62, 75, and 87c. Entry and Stair
Carpets, 25 to 65c. Rag, Hemp, and Yarn Carpets, 20 to 45c.
Floor Oir Cloths, 37 to 62c. Gitt Bordered Window
Shades, 62c to 81.50. Buff and Green Window Holland,
Mous, de Laines, 18 to 25c. Flaid Drees Goods, 25 to 45c.
Christmas Chintzes, 16 to 20c. Frosted Beaver Cloths,
82 to 83. Water-proof Cloakings, 81.25. Fanoy Shirting
Flannels, 87 to 62c. Canton Flangels, 25 to 31c. Shirting
and Sheeting.

COMMISSION HOUSES.

STPERIOR COTTON YARN, No. 10,

FOR SALE BY

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, &

HUTCHINSON,

No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

MILITARY GOODS.

EVANS & HASSALL,

MILITARY FURNISHERS,

418 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Also, a full line of

MILITARY GOODS.

FROTHINGHAM & WELLS. oc2-tf

COTTON YARN.

PHILADELPHIA

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TO HOTEL-KEEPERS

DDWIN HALL & BRO...

Have reduced the prices of

Have reduced the prices of
Fancy Silks,
Rich Printed Dress Goods,
Choice Shades of Merinoes,
Beautiful Colors of Reps or Poplins,
All-Wool De Laines,
All kinds of dark dress goods reduced.
Also,
Fine Long Broche Shawis,
Open Centre Long Cashmere Shawls,
Rich new styles of Blanket Shawls.
44 Lyous Silk velvets, pure Silk.

DRY GOODS FOR WINTER.

And all kinds of

NOTICE.—In order to meet the wants of our numerous customers, we shall keep a stock of the finest Plated and Al-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 defy competition. Ladies and Gentlemen 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,

noll-2mif 602 CHESTNUT Street. AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN WANT OF GIFT BOOKS. IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS!

Castors with Bottles,
Salt Stands, &c.
YOUR CHOICE OF ANY OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES
OR ONE DOLLAR.

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

NEW BOOKS! NEW GIFTS! NEW FEATURES! ELEGANT ANNUALS! BEAUTIFUL GIFT BOOKS! SUPERB ALBUMS! FINE BIBLES, PRAYER AND HYMN BOOKS! All the Popular NOVELS and MAGA-ZINES! STANDARD and MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, in 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 profusion. A MAGNIFICENT ARRAY OF NEW AND The business of the establishment is conducted

upon the same principle, with some improvements, inroduced 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-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

STUART'S PORTRAITS GEORGE AND MARTHA WASHINGTON, COPIED IN OIL COLORS BY E. C. MIDDLETON, Of Cincinnati, (formerly of this city.)

These Portraits are produced by an entirely New Pro-cess, and are more beautiful and life-like than the finest brush paintings, and are furnished to Subscribers only, at a remarkably low price. What can be more appropriate for a CHRISTMAS PRESENT Than a pair of these Paintings? They must be seen to be appreciated, and the subscriber will call and exhibit them to any in this city who will address him, through the Post Office. A. BARLOW.

CHRISTMAS. JAMES S. EARLE & SON, THEIR NEWEST-IMPORTATIONS

FINE ENGRAVINGS. PARIS PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS FOR CHRISTMAS SALES. OIL PAINTINGS, PICTURE, AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. LOOKING GLASSES

IN GREAT VARIETY. EARLE'S GALLERIES. de4-tf 816 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA CIRCULATING LIBRARIES.

BROTHERHEAD'S CIRCULA TING LIBRARY.—All the NEW English and American Books, including ALL CLASSES of Literature. This is the ONLY Library in the country that includes all the NEW ENGLISH BOOKS that are not REPRINT-ED here.

Terms \$5 per year; six months \$3; three months \$1.50; one month 75 cents, or 3 cents per day. 218 South EIGHTH Street. ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY CIRCULATING LIBRARY AND CABINET DR
LECTURE, 1323 CHESTNUT STREET.
Subscriptions per year, month, and day.
Catalogues furnished gratis on application.
Just ready, Catalogue of the Young Ladies' French Library. brary.

"Catalogue de la Bibliotheque choisie des Dames et des Demoiselles."

M. M. MONACHESI, Agent, se6-4m

1323 CHESTNUT Street.

BECAUSE,

Wholesale agent for Pennsylvania

· PHILADELPHIA.

A complete assortment of General, Field, and Line Offi-CLOTHES-WRINGER. eens, Haversacks, Field Glasses, Spars, Candlesticks, THE GREAT CLOTHES WRINGER. Chapeaus, Hats, Caps, Drums, Silk and Bunting Flags, Camp Knives and Forks, Baldrics, Gum-cloth Over-SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER" Is warranted to be superior to any other in use. EVERY FAMILY SHOULD POSSESS A CLOTHES WRINGER.

PRESENTATION SWORDS, 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 Sashes, Belts, etc., and everything requisite for the ONE OF THIS KIND, Complete Outfit of Army and Navy Officers,

BECAUSE, FIRST. The rolls being of vulcanized rubber, will 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, &c., so unavoidable in wooden machines, is prevented.

THED. The spiral springs over the rolls render this machine self-adjusting, so that small and large articles, as well as articles uneven in thickness, are certain to receive uniform pressure, WHOLESALE & RETAIL. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. FLANNEL AND CLOTH OVERreive 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. FINE LINEN AND MUSLIN SHIRTS,

On hand or made to order, of the most approved cut, and warranted to fit. RETAIL PRICE: GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS, Agents wanted in every county. The largest and best assortment in the city. Reliable and energetic men will be liberally dealt UNDERCLOTHING, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES. &c. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. "WOODENWARE ESTABLISHMENT"

G. A. HOFFMANN, A. H. FRANCISCUS. ocl-tuths3m No. 606 ARCH Street. No. 433 MARKET St. and No. 5 North FIFTH St... HOLIDAY PRESENTS. SEWING MACHINES. Nos. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET. WHEELER & WILSON JOHN C. ARRISON. SEWING MACHINES, (FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE,) 628 CHESTNUT STREET, Has now in store an elegant assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS. THE WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINES have been greatly improved, making it
ENTIRELY NOISELESS,
and with Self-adjusting Hemmers, are now ready for sale
by
FAIRBANKS & EWING,
se27-tf 715 CHESTNUT Street. SCARFS, NECK TIES, GLOVES, &c., In Great Variety. CAUTION.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. - OPENING GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, suitable Presents for Gentlemen J. W. SCOTT, No. 814 CHESTNUT Street, Four doors below the Continental. dell-tf 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.

Stair Carpetings at retail, very low for cash. hos-2m

At less than present cost of importation.

F. I. G. ZINC, 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. EMITH. 155 DUANE Street, near West Broadway. Also, 200 pieces extra Imperial, three-ply, superfine medium, and low-grade Ingrain, Venitian, Hall, and

The well-earned reputation of

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

Has induced the makers of imperfect balances to offer-them as "FAIRBANKS' SCALES," and purchasers have

thereby, in many instances, been subjected to fraud and imposition. Fairbanks' Scales are manufactured only by the original inventors, E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., and

are adapted to every branch of the business, where a

apio-tf Masonic Hall, 715 Chestnut St.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1862. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISH THIS DAY:

MESSRS: TICKNOR & FIELDS, BOS-

MRS. FREMONT'S NEW BOOK, STORY OF THE GUARD:

A OHRONICLE OF THE WAR.

BY MRS. JESSIE BENTON FREMONT.

1 vol. 16mo. Elegantly bound in bevelled boards. Price \$1.25.

This book, from the pen of the wife of Gen. Fremont, is a true story of the celebrated body guard, whose achievements have been made the subject of such diverse criticism. Mrs. Fremont has undertaken the story from a desire to do simple justice to "those truly soldierly young men worthy of a place in the chronicles of knight ly deeds, who were misrepresented, slighted, and finally insulted out of the service, because of the name they bore," and to contribute something to the relief of the families of such of the Guard as lost their lives in the service. To this latter purpose the profits of the work The "STORY OF THE GUARD" is not a ponderous historical chronicle. Though it deals strictly in facts, it abounds in romantic and thrilling incidents. It is, as the author says of it, "the fireside story of the Guard; interesting from the facts-interesting because in feu

For sale, by all Booksellers, or sent postpaid to any address, on receipt of price by the publishers. TICKNOR & FIELDS.

thousand homes some vacant place will lend a stronger

135 WASHINGTON Street, Boston. THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS'
MINIATURE DIARY AND ALMANAC FOR 1863.
This little gem of an Annual can be obtained of
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This little gem of an Annual can be obtained of the an 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 LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, Publishers and Booksellers. 25 South SIXTH Street, above Chestra WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. We have now on hand a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SILVERWARE,

JEWELRY, OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

We invite special attention to the moderate prices our DIAMONDS. LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., del2-tjal No. 802 CHESTNUT STREET. AMERICAN WATCHES. I. B. MARTER, AGENT FOR THE "AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,"

NOW OFFERS, EXPRESSLY ADAPTED FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF AMERICAN WATCHES, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AT MODERATE PRICES. No. 712 CHESTNUT STREET.

SECOND FLOOR, OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL. HOLIDAY PRESENTS. G. RUSSELL, No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Offers a choice assortment of WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE JEWELRY, AND STANDARD SILVER WARE,

Suitable for Holiday Presents, at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. D. T. PRATT,

(SUCCESSOR TO PRATT & REATH,) 607 CHESTNUT STREET. Is constantly in receipt of

ENGLISH, SWISS, AND AMERICAN WATCHES,

Of desirable styles and qualities, to suit all classes nol6-3mif

ELI HOLDEN;

Dealer in fine

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED WATCHES,

JEWELRY, AND CLOCKS,

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708 MARKET Street. AMERICAN WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER CASES.

JOS H. WATSON, No. 326 CHESTNUT Street. aul-6m WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C. A FRESH ASSORTMENT

AT LESS THAN FORMER PRICES. mh20-tf 324 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERTSHOEMAKER & CO.,

Northeast Corner Fourth and RACE Streets; PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS,

WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street, BILLIARD TABLES, And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be supported all others,

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

517 ARCH STREET. C. A. VANKIRK & CO. Have on hand a fine assortment of CHANDELIERS AND OTHER

GAS FIXTURES. Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelair and Mica Shades, and a variety of FANCY GOODS SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS. Which they will sell at reasonable prices.

Please call and examine goods. del3-tf TERRA COTTA WARE. Hancy Flower Pots.
Hancing Vases.
Fern Vases, with Plants.
Orange Pots.
Lyy Vases, with Plants.
Cassoletts Renaissance.
Lava Vases Antique.
Gonsols and Cariatades.
Brackets, all sizes.
E assortment of other FANC

With a large assortment of other FANCY GOODS, suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, most of which are manufactured and imported for our own sales, and will not be found at any other establishment. establishment. S. A. HARRISON, 1010 CHESTNUT Street. BOWEN & CO., LITHOGRAPHERS B AND PRINT COLORISTS, Southwest corner of CHESTNUT and ELEVENTH Streets, are prepared to excente any description of Potrait, Landscape, Natural History, Architectural, Autograph, Map, or other Lithography, in the most superior manner, and the most reasonable terms. sonable terms.
Photographs, Portraits, Natural History, and Medical
Plates, Maps, and any other description of Plates, colored
in the best atyle, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Particular attention to Coloring Photographs. oct344 "I UCIFER" OIL WORKS. We guarantee the Oil to be non-explosive, to burn all the oil in the lamp with a steady brilliant flame, without crusting the wick, and but slowly. Barrels lined with glass enamel: WRIGHT, SMITH, & PEARSALL, fe21-tf.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1862.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Destruction of the Louisville and Nashville Rallroad—Another Surrender of Federal Troops—Rebels Beleaguering Memphis Excitement at Louisville. Louisville, Dec. 28.-John Morgan, with 2,800 men, attacked Lieut. Col. Smith, at Elizabethtown yersterday. Our forces consisted of 250 men, who defended themselves within a stockade, but after a severe fight, were obliged to retreat to the court house, and a building near it. The losses are not stated, nor is the result of the fight known. The city has been intensely excited all day by multitudinous rumors of skirmishes in various proximate localities. There has been no confirmaion of such rumors received at headquarters up to 11 o'clock to-night, and they are utterly discredited Reports from Memphis say that our pickets have

rebels have been committing depredations near there. Louisville, Dec. 29.—The Journal says the trestle work near Muldraugh's Hill, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, was destroyed yesterday by John Morgan's forces, but expresses the opinion that Morgan will not advance to the Ohio river From other sources we learn that Morgan's force at the trestle-work was about 2,800, against 600 United States troops. After suffering slightly in the way of casualties, our forces surrendered. Further particulars have not been received. The Journal's statement of the capture of cannon

been driven into the fortifications, and that the

by the rebels is untrue. At 11 o'clock this morning no information had been received at headquarters of the reported destruction of the trestle-work, but it is affirmed with great positiveness in usually reliable circles. If it is rue, there will be no more railroad communication between here and Nashville, for at least thirty days,

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. General Butler's Farewell Address—A Pro-visional Court for Louisiana—The Expe-dition to Baton Rouge—Appearance of the

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15, 1862. [General Orders No. 105.] SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE GULF: Relieved SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE CPULF: Reneveu from further duties in this department by direction of the President, under date of November 9, 1862, I take leave of you by this final order, it being impossible to visit your scattered outposts, covering hundreds of miles of the frontier of a larger territory than some of the kingdoms of Europe.

I greet you, my brave comrades, and say farewell!
This word, endeared, as you are, by a community
of privations, hardships, dangers, victories, successes, military and civil, is the only sorrowful
thought I have cesses, military and civil, is the only sollowide thought I have.

You have deserved well of your country. Without a murmur you sustained an encampment on a sand-bar, so desolate that banishment to it, with sand-bar, so desolate that banishment to it, with every care and comfort possible, has been the most dreaded punishment inflicted upon your bitterest and most insulting enemies.

You had so little transportation, that but a handful could advance to compel submission by the Queen City of the rebellion, while others waded breast-deep in the marshes which surrounded St. Philip, and forced the surrender of a fort deemed impregnable to land attack by the most skilful engineers of your country and her enemy. your country and her enemy.

At your occupation, order, law, quiet, and peace sprang to this city, filled with the braves of all nations, where, for a score of years, during the pro-foundest peace, human life was scarcely safe at

By your discipline you illustrated the best traits of he American soldier, and enchained the admiration of those that came to scott. of those that came to scoff:

Landing with a military chest containing but \$75, from the hoards of a rebel Government you have given to your country's treasury nearly \$500,000 and so supplied yourselves with the needs of your service that your expedition has cost your Government less by four-fifths than any other.

You have fed the starving poor, the wives and children of your enemies, so converting enemies into friends, that they have sent their representatives to Congress by a yote greater than your entire num-Congress by a vote greater than your entire numbers, from districts in which, when you entered, you were tauntingly told that there was "no one to raise

your flag."

By your practical philanthropy you have won the confidence of the "oppressed race," and the slave. Hailing you as deliverers, they are ready to aid you as willing servants, faithful laborers, or, using the tactics taught them by your enemies, to fight with you in the field.

By steady attention to the laws of health you have stayed the pestilence, and, humble instruments in the hands of God, you have demonstrated the necessity that His creatures should obey His laws, and reaping His blessing in this most unhealthy climate, you have preserved your ranks fuller than those of any other battalions of the same length of service. You have met double numbers of the enemy, and defeated him in the open field; but I need not further enlarge upon this topic. You were sent here to do that. Accommend you to your commander. You are worthy of his love.

rorthy of his love.
Farewell, my comrades! again farewell!
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major General Commanding. A PROVISIONAL COURT IN LOUISIANA. EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1862.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1862.

The insurrection which has for some time prevailed in several of the States of this Union, including Louisiana, having temporarily subverted, and swept away the civil institutions of that State, including the judiciary and the judicial authorities of the Union, so that it has become necessary to hold the State in military occupation; and it being indispensably necessary that there shall be some judicial tribunal existing there capable of administering justice; I have, therefore, thought it proper to appoint, and It do hereby constitute a Provisional Court, which shall be a Court of Record, for the State of Louisiana, and I do hereby appoint Chas. A Peabody, of New York, to be a Provisional Judge to hold said ourt, with authority to hear, try and determine all causes civil and criminal including causes in law, equity, revenue and admiralty, and particularly all such powers and jurisdiction as belong to the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, conforming his proceedings and practice which has been customary in the courts of the United States and Louisiana—his judgment to be final and conclusive. And I do hereby authorize and empower the said judge to make and establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the exercise of his jurisdiction, and to appoint a prosecuting attorney, marshal, and clerk of said court, who shall perform the functions of attorney, marshal, and clerk, according to such proceedings and practice as before mentioned, and such rules and regulations as may be made and established by said judge. These appointments are to continue during the pleasure of the President, not extending beyond the military occupation of the city of New Orleans, or the restoration of the city of New Orleans, or the restoration of the civil authority in that city and in the State of Louisiana. These officers shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the War Department, compensation as follows:

Such compensations to be certified by the Secre

tion as follows:

* * *
Such compensations to be certified by the Secretary of War. A copy of this order, certified by the Secretary of War, and delivered to such judge, shall be deemed and held to be a sufficient commission. Let the seal of the United States be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, 23d October, 1862.
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy,
duly examined and compared with the original, of
the Executive Order of the President of the United
States constitutions Provisional Court feather States States, constituting a Provisional Court for the State of Louisiana, f Louisiana.
Witness my hand and seal of the War Department.
[L. S.] EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War. Attest, JOHN BOTTS, Chief Clerk. THE EXPEDITION TO BATON ROUGE.

A correspondent of the New York Times, under date of Baton Rouge, Dec. 17, gives the following account of its recapture:

We arrived at the Crescent City on Sunday evening, and on Monday night it was suddenly reported that an expedition of very great consequence was going up the river as far as Baton Rouge, and perhaps further, at daybreak to-morrow.

Immediately after us came gliding along the beautiful little screw-propeller Mary Boardman, crowded with troops; then the Northern Light, United States, and a number of other transports, whose names and in what numbers I will not state, although fully cognizant, as the enumeration would be about as uninteresting as it is contraband. But the spectacle was truly grand as they all came up count of its recapture: the apectacle was truly grand as they all came up the river together, now running alongside of each other, exchanging playful or bantering remarks from their crowded decks, and then dropping off again and spreading themselves apart on the broad surface of the Mississippi, in the most picturesque positions imaginable. of the Mississippi, in the most picturesque positions imaginable.

In the evening a ceremeny took place on board, which will long be remembered by all who were present. The chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Lane, of Lawrence, Massachusetts, made a prayer and address, which, in forver and deep pathos, I never heard excelled. Mr. Lane is the same gentleman who, on the occasion of that termind disaster, the falling of the Pemberton mills at Lawrence made one of the most impressive discourses.

Immediately after Divine service was over the adjutant general read the following order to the soldiers: the Pemberton mills at Lawrence, made one of th

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION FOR
BATON ROUGE, Dec. 16, 1882.
GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2.—1. The following-named officers are announced as belonging to the staff at these headquarters, viz: Capt. Joseph Hibbert, assistant adjutant general; Capt. Francis W. Perkins, assistant quartermaster; Capt. W. P. Cowie, commissary of subsistence; Lieut. John B. Brown, aidde-camp; Surgeon Thomas B. Reed, medical director; Major D. C. Houston, chief engineer; Lieut. R. M. Hill, chief of ordnance; Major H. Robinson, volunteer aid-de-camp, of Gen. Banks' Expedition, are temporarily assigned to duty with this expedition. The above-named officers will be obeyed and respected accordingly.
2. Upon the debarkation of the troops of this expedition, no pillage or appropriation of property of pedition, no pillage or appropriation of property of any kind will, under any circumstances, be allowed. Regimental commanders will be held responsible for the faithful execution of this order. No private property will be disturbed or taken possession of, except in accordance with orders from these headexcept in accordance with orders from these head-quarters, and then only by the proper staff officers, who will give receipts to the owners for the same. 3. The troops will be prepared to debark in light marching order. By order of

BRIG. GEN. GROVER,

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION FOR

marching order. By order of
BRIG. GEN. GROVER,
Commanding General.
J. H. Hibbert, Jr., A. A. G.
During the night we approached the fleet of gunboats which had preceded us, and Brigadier General Grover, the leader of our present expedition, went on board the flag-ship Richmond. When morning rose, calm, clear, and beautiful, we found ourselves nearly at Baton Rouge, and under the protection of the redoutbable iron-clad Essex, the flag-ship Richmond, the Albatross, the Cayuga, Winona, and Kahtadin—some in front and some behind us.
The order came for all of us to move up near to the Richmond, and immediately the whole fleet of transports were in motion, ours—the North Star—taking the lead, and we anchored right in front of the town, when not a soul was to be seen on the levee, except here and there a wandering contraband, although the rebels were thought to be present.
At 9 o'clock precisely the Essex ranged herself broadside to the shore, (the United States and the Spaulding close to and immediately behind her.) and then thundered forth her first note of defiance to the enemy. The few moments that followed were exciting. "Will they reply?" was the foremost thought with every one. Having no reply, the Essex first and another shot and waited, then repeated the dose six or eight times, the shells bursting directly over the woods where the enemy were supposed to

be encamped, and the Cayuga followed suit by firing be encamped, and the Cayuga followed suit by firing one gun.
Finding the enemy was not inclined to fight, the process of disembarking the troops immediately commenced, and a half hour had not elapsed before we had taken down the rebel signal flag, and the flag of the United States was proudly floating over the State House, placed there by a portion of the crew of the Essex. "Three cheers for the flag of the Union!" cried the jolly fellows from the shore, and the cheers were lustily given by the soldiers from every vessel within sound of the call. The ease with which we got possession of the place surprised everybody. There was no flag-of-truce business—no demand to surrender; we simply walked in and occupied our own.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

CARD OF NAVAL OFFICERS ON BOARD THE ARIEL.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARIEL, OFF CAPE MAYIS, Dec. 8, 1862. United States Mail Steamer Ariel.

Off Cape Mayis, Dec. 8, 1862.

We, the undersigned, fully concur in the foregoing letter from the passengers of the steamer Ariel to the commander, A. G. Jones, respecting her surrender. On rounding Cape Maysi the rebel steamer Alabama came suddenly upon us from behind the highland, where she had been awaiting us a day or more. We were at once within range of her guns. The Ariel was very much crowded, having many passengers, and nearly one-half of them were women and children. The enemy first fired a blank charge, which Captain Jones disregarded, and endeavored to escape; but she rapidly overhauled us, and fired two shells, one of which struck our foremast a few feet above the hurricane deck, and nearly carried it away. The vessels were then less than five hundred yards apart. Resistance would have been worse than folly, as the preceding letter states. Hence we promptly advised her surrender.

Very respectfully,

L. C. SARTORI, Com. U. S. Navy.

A. GARLAND, Major U. S. M. C.

D. M. COHAN, Captain U. S. M. C.

T. L. McELRATH, First Lieut. U. S. M. C.

T. H. CORRIE, First Lieut. U. S. M. C.

W. B. McKEAN, First Lieut. U. S. M. C.

A. W. WARD, Second Lieut. U. S. M. C.

C. H. DANIELS, second Lieut. U. S. M. C.

C. H. DANTELS; Second Lieut. U. S. M. C.

STATEMENT BY: PASSENGER.

One of the passengers reports that some of the crew, who boarded the Ariel, openly stated that they had been shipped in Liverpool by the British Government officer at that port. The following conversation ensued:

Passenger. "Did you know you were being shipped on board the Alabama ?"

on board the Alabama on board the Alabama?"
Pirate (smiling). "Yes, sir!"
Passenger. "But you did not know the character of the vessel, surely?"
Pirate. "Why, yes; for miles round the docks of Liverpool everybody knew that."
Passenger. "You knew she was a privateer, then?"

Pirate. "Certainly; before I went on board, or any of us, the Government officer told us that. He sent us on her, and we're d—d glad of it. We get good pay, and have nothing to do, except to frighten such fellows as you out of your wits." COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S VIEWS. Commodore Vanderbilt says that, in his judgment, one strong and swift war steamer would be sufficient to guard the California gold. Let such a steamer be sent to Aspinwall and be employed as a convoy to accompany each California vessel two days into the Caribbean Sea, and within a short distance of Cuba, where we have apple protection. where we have ample protection. Months ago he made a suggestion to the Government that such a vessel, making ten or twelve miles an hour, could follow each California steamer two or three days through the dangerous passages, and not be occupied more than half the time. Such a steamer could go from Arminual to the method of the country pied more than half the time. Such a steamer could go from Aspinwall to the north end of Cuba in three days, return in three days more, and have four days to spare before the arrival of another vessel from California, since the California steamers sail ten days apart. The Commodore says the Ariel was sufficiently well armed to have protected herself. She is a steamer of 1,290 tons burden, and had on board 120 marines for the Pacific squadron. There is no doubt she could have run down the Alabama. We have over 400 vessels in our navy, and the Commodore thinks it passing strange that we have not yet captured that pest of the seas, the rebei Alabama. When her commander (Semmes) proclaims his intention to steer toward Europe, we have every reason to believe he will take a different course. HOW THE ALABAMA GOT OUT OF FORT DE

FRANCE, MARTINIQUE. FRANCE, MARTINIQUE.

[Translated from the Diario de Santiago de Cuba, Dec. 10.]

The French mail steamer Tampico, from Fort de
France, Martinique, sailed just three days after the
Alabama—the famous champion of the South—had
left the harbor, humbugging the San Jacinto, which
is cruising after her. The incidents of this deception are curious enough, and we have them from one
of the passengers for this port, in whom we place
implicit—reliance. The French authorities had to
keep the excessive zeal of the Yankee sailors within
bounds, as they thought themselves sure of this
prize, which has given them so much trouble and
annoyance. annoyance. annoyance.

The commanders of both steamers went on shore at Martinique, and in one of their frequent meetings the captain of the Alabama said to the commander of the San Jacinto: "I have no more than one hundred and sixty mer "I have no more than one hundred and sixty men, and twelve guns. You have five hundred of the former, and thirty of the latter. If you will promise not to use your guns, I will attack you by boarding, and take and destroy your vessel."

The captain of the San Jacinto did. not wish to accept this challenge, observing that any way he had the Alabama secure. The captain of the Alabama, without taking any notice of this bravado, appeared to be occupied in the construction of a kind of raft out of large bundles of dried grass and tar, in view of the Federal sailors. His first idea, no doubt, was to provoke an attack; but as the last nights of his stay were very dark the captain of the Alabama, whose vessel is a screw steamer, and goes sixteen miles an hour, erected some false topmasts Alabama, whose vessel is a screw steamer, and goes sixteen miles an hour, erected some false topmasts of bamboo canes and cocoanut tops, hoisted his lights to make the deception more complete, and, under a full head of site in, passed out of port by the side of the San Jacinto.

The illusion of the Federal captain, who took her for one of the French transports that are every moment entering and leaving the port, was so great that he was for four days afterwards cruising outside of the harbor, and amusing himself with the expectation of his prize in perspective. When he came to know for a certainty that he had been humbugged, he heard also that the Alabama had burned an American schooner which had sailed from St. Pierre.

The Revelving Batteries-An Invention Brought Forward in 1807. We are indebted to Colonel Thomas F. Devoc for a volume containing the proceedings of the Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts in the State of New York, published at Albany, in 1807. We find in it a description of a plan for a revolving battery, to be used on the water, which contains suggestions not unlike those recently regized by the averyging not unlike those recently realized by the revolving turnet of Captain Ericsson. In the volume referred to there is a cut illustrating the nature of the new machine, and accompanying it is the following de-

scription: The model of this battery was exhibited to the Society, with a verbal description only. The annexed plate shows an exact profile of its body, the shape of which, as seen above, is circular. It is to be connected at the centre of its bottom with a strong keel, in such a manner that, while the keel is held by cables and anchors in one position, the battery is made to turn round on its centre. This motion may be given to it either by the tide acting on floatboards attached to the body of the battery, by sails raised on its exterior parts, or by manual application. In this last way it may be effected by men in the hold, drawing on a lever fastened to a post fixed to the keel, and rising through a well-hole in the centre of the battery. The strength of hoises night, perhaps, be applied to the same purpose. The cables by which the keel is held are to be entirely under water, and thus secure from an enemy's shot. BY THE LATE ABRAHAM BLOODGOOD

The advantages of such a battery would be: bear successively, as fast as they could be loaded, on objects in any direction.

2. Its circular form would cause every shot that might strike it near the centre to glance.

3. Its motion, as well as its want of parts on which grapplings might be fastened, would render boarding almost impossible.

4. The steadiness with which it would lie on the water would root its favorers. water would render its fire more certain than that of water would render its are more certain than that of a ship.

5. The guns would be more easily worked than is common, as they would not require any lateral movement.

6. The men would be completely sheltered from the fire of the clevated parts of an enemy's ship.

7. The battery might be made so strong as to be impenetrable to common shot, &c.—N. Y. Times.

Czar Alexander, of Russia, has just commenced his beneficent plan for the freedom of 40,000,000 serfs, recognizing at once their humanity, and, by successive steps, lifting off their burthens, until, in a few years, the last vestige of serfdom shall disappear.

With a wisdom rare indeed in such high places he says: "The change must come, and it is better for it to come from above than from beneath." A noble We get already a few of the first fruits. The Government of Toula, which had ten schools, with 256 pupils, now has 1,123 schools, with 15,387 pupils. Simbirsk, in 18 months, rose from 20 schools, with 277 pupils; to 375 schools, with 4,192 pupils; and in Podolla, in the same time, the pupils increased from Shall the Republican Lincoln, in this hour of peril, be less wise and strong than the Autocrat Alexander? Shall America fall in the rear of Russia? In our own District of Columbia, within a year In our own District of Columbia, within a year, over 2,000 slaves have been freed. Where are the thefts, and riot, and rapine, fearfully foretold by some? The change works well; the freed men and women work at wages for their former owners, or for others, and flus begins the solution of that question; "What shall we do with the negro?"

Would that thinncipation with us were to be universal and immediate. That were surest, wisest, and the best guarantee of peace and safety, because it would be the broadest recognition of the divine law of justice. But let us help on such steps as are taken, hoping they may seal the doom of a giant wrong, and open a pathway to a higher future for our country.

Letters of Admiral Maury. Recently a number of papers belonging to ex-Commander M. F. Maury, late of the United States navy, were found at Fredericksburg, Va., at the house of Dr. Herndon. One of them, dated April, 1862, is addressed to "My excellent friend, the Grand Admiral of Rus-sia," a copy of which was sent to that functionary. "The rebellion, as they (the loyal citizens) term it," he says, they would fain have the statesmen of Europe believe well nigh crushed out. At first they said it was a small affair that could be put down in a few weeks—then in sixty, then in ninety days. said it was a small affair that could be put down in a few weeks—then in sixty, then in ninety days.

"Mr. Seward proclaimed, through his diplomatic organs abroad, that France and England should have cotton, and that the rebellion should be quelled. All his promises and predictions have failed. An entire year has rolled around, and he has as yet offered us, away from the water and his ships, but one pitched battle. That at Shiloh, on the 6th and 7th inst, was brought on by us, and though outnumbered, as we have always been, our enemy was beaten back and driven to the banks of the Tennessee, under cover of his gunboats," etc.

Maury says the Powers of Europe have been deceived with regard to the blockade. It has never been effective.

ceived with regard to the blockade. It has never been effective.

In the course of the letter he says:

"Here, then, is the spectacle of a people, twelve millions in number, seeking to separate themselves from an association that they abhor, to cut loose from a government that they hate, seeking and meaning to take their place as an independent sovereignty among the nations of the earth. They occupy one of the finest countries in the world. Adjusting their industrial pursuits according to the principle that regulates the distribution of labor over the surface of the planet, they are eminently agricultural."

The letter, which is a very long one, is an arguagricultural."

The letter, which is a very long one, is an argument to show what great commercial advantages would result to Europe by recognizing the Confederate Government.

enemy. The few moments that followed were exciting. "Will they reply?" was the foremost thought with every one. Having no reply, the Essex fired another shot and waited, then repeated the dose six or eight times, the shells bursting directly over the woods where the enemy were supposed to

THREE CENTS.

EUROPE. The Etna off Cape Race with Dates from Queenstown to the 28th instant—The President's Message in England, &c. OAPE RACE, Dec. 27, via Port Hood, Dec. 29.—The teamer Etna, from Liverpool on the 17th, via Queenstown on the 18th, passed off this point on saturday afternoon.

Saturday afternoon.

The steamer Persia arrived at Liverpool on the 16th. Her machinery having been disabled, the Asia will take her place on the 20th.

The City of Washington arrived at Liverpool on the 16th and the Java on the 16th.

The President's Message was eagerly canvassed, but had no effect, and no faith was exhibited in his emancipation scheme.

Liverpool, Dec. 7.—The sales of cotton on Monday and Tuesday amounted to 35,000 bales, including 20,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firm, with an advance of ½@1d. Breadstuffs are quiet, but steady. Provisions are dull.

London, Dec. 17.—Consols closed on Wednesday at 92½@92½ for money.

GREAT BRITAIN. President Lincoln's message to Congress is mainly discussed in relation to his scheme to liberate the slaves, and the English papers almost universally believe his scheme to be impracticable.

The London Herald's "City Article" says that President Lincoln's message was regarded on the Stock Exchange as of a pacific character, and led to predictions that the hostilities between the Northand the South would speedily be brought to an end. President Lincoln's allusions to foreign affairs are variously construed. ariously construed.
The London Times says that it is sufficient that The London Times says that it is sufficient that Mr. Lincoln expresses respect for the rights of neutrals, and a readiness to establish mutual conventions to adjust complaints. Words of offence are left to the Secretary of the Navy, and experience has shown how little they need be heeded when we look towards the South.

The Times thinks that the message of Mr. Lincoln is less a threat of extermination than a bid for peace. peace.

In another article the Times says the emancipation scheme of Mr. Lincoln is a labored substitute for his edict of September, and the dream of a very weak man.

The London Herald finds the message of Mr. Lincoln made up of "platitudes, absurdities, and inconsistencies." It adds: "Mr. Lincoln ought to know that, if the Confederates were not allowed belligerent rights, the blockade of the Southern ports and the search of British ships could not be tolerated."

The London British Ships could not be tolerated." rated."

The London Daily News says that Mr. Lincoln's emancipation scheme does his humanity credit, but it has no faith in it, and believes that the liberation of the slaves can only be accomplished by war.

The London Morning Post cannot imagine how the Federal Government arrived at the conclusion that Great Britain, after once recognizing the belligerent character of the South, would secede from the position taken.

tion taken.

The London Star says that Mr. Lincoln's emancipation scheme "may fail to break in pieces the corner-stone of slavery." COMMERCIAL PER ETNA. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17.—Cotton—Sales this morning and Tuesday, 30,000 bales, including 20,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market has been buoyant, with an advance of 沒句は 要 助.

TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester market for goods and yarns has been buoyant, with an advancgoods and yarns has been buoyant, with an advancing tendency.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is generally quiet and steady. Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Co., Wakefield, Nash, & Co., and others, report: Flour inactive. Wheat quiet, but firmer; red Western, 8s 10d@9s 4d; red Southern, 9s 7d@9s 10d; white Western, 10@11s; white Southern, 11@12s. Corn quiet and steady; mixed 28s@28s 3d.

PROVISIONS.—The provision market is generally dull. Messrs. Bigland, Athya, & Co. report: Beef dull; Pork dull; Bacon easier; Lard inactive at 39s: @40s; Tallow flat.

PRODUCE.—Ashes steady at 32s 6d for pots, 32s 6d. for pearls; Sugar flat; Coffee quiet and steady: for pearls; Sugar flat; Coffee quiet and steady; Rice inactive; Linseed Oil firm at 40s@40s 6d; Rosin quiet, common 26s; Spirits of Turpentine firm at LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs dull. Sugar steady. Coffee steady. Tea quiet and steady. Rice has a downward tendency. Tallow firm at 45s. Linseed Oil steady at 39s.

LONDON, Wednesday.—Consols closed to-day at 92%@92% for money. AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central shares 41% discount. Erie shares 42%.
LONDON, Dec. 18—Evening.—Consols closed 92% @92% for money.
AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central 42%@ 3 discount. Erie Railway shares 42½@43½.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERFOOL, Dec. 18—Evening.—Corron.—Sales
yesterday and to-day 14,000 bales, including 5,000 to
speculators and exporters. The market rules dull ith a slight recession in quotations.

Breadstuff market is firmer. ard tendency. LATEST SHIPPING.—Arrived from New York, lalhoun, at Liverpool; Adelaide, at Limerick; rafalgar, at Hull; J. H. Ramson, at Deal; India, Arrived from Christiana, Naples, at Isle of Wight, for Mauritius.

MEMORANDA.—The Lumly, from New York, has put into Plymouth leaky, with part of her cargo thrown overboard.

The United States gunboat Tuscarora had overhauled the steamer Thistle, when leaving Madeira for Nassau. The British war-steamer Leopard tried to stop the Thistle, to see what the Tuscarora had done to her, but the Thistle would not stop.

The officers of the Tuscarora represented that they had not taken the Thistle, but it was considered strange that she ran away from a British vessel strange that she ran away from a British vessel.
The Tuscarora left Madeira on the 30th of Novem-The London Globe defends the British Government against all blame in the doings of the privateer Alabama, and her departure. It says the Federal agents could not get evidence sufficient to prevent her from leaving; and the Government could not possibly interfere.

The Times has an editorial to the same effect.

It is reported that Slidell has had another audience with Napoleon, and that Ministers Drouyn de PHuys and Persigny favor the cause of the South. The British Government has offered, with the consent of the Powers, to edde the Ionian islands to

sent of the Powers, to cede the Ionian islands to Prince Ferdinand, of Portugal, declines the candidature for the Greek throne. Search of New Cotton Fields.

Europe is all alive in the search for new cottonfields. The resources of India are taxed for the production of increased quantities of the staple; Australian enterprise begins to look in the same direction; African cotton is not altogether a hopeless
speculation; Mr. Hippolyte Peut writes to a Paris
paper that it is practicable to grow cotton in the extensive region on the Mediterranean which lies between Cette, St. Gilles, Foruques, Ailes, and the
port of Boue; and the Turkish Ambassador in London asks the Cotton Supply Association in Manchester to furnish him a supply of twelve tons of the
best American cotton seed, for growth in Adrianople, where the Governor-General proposes to lay
down some hundreds of acres for an initial experilown some hundreds of acres for an initial experi Sanguine hopes are entertained of the success of

cotton culture in the Turkish provinces. The editor of the official Journal de Constantinople suggests that, in addition to the premiums offered by the Imperial Government, one hundred medals should be given by the Cotton Supply Association to the best private cultivators, and the Sultan is known to favorany enterprise which will secure the production of any enterprise which will secure the production of an article of traffic which will add so largely to his are article of traine which was a state of traine revenues.

If, in its whirligigs, time should chance to bring about a grand revenge, by driving the States now in rebellion out of their European cotton market, the event would not cause poignant sorrow among the loyal men who have suffered in this war.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

OPINION OF A PATRIOT.—The following letter was written by the grandson of the greatest American statesman: American statesman:

NEVIS, Dobb's Ferry P. O.,

December 18, 1862.

Colonel James McKaye, New York:

My Dear Sir: Your note of the 16th instant is received. The repulse at Fredericksburg does not shake my confidence in our army or the result of the war. It gives a short reprieve to the enemy.

I have read with great satisfaction the Treasury report. Mr. Chase's administration of the finances during this most difficult and momentous struggle does him great honor. Should this Congress adopt his banking scheme, it will confer upon the nation unappreciable advantages.

With great respect, yours truly,

JAMES A. HAMILTON.

THE POPE'S CUNNING.—The following anec-

THE POPE'S CUNNING.—The following anecdote of Pope Pius IX. is related in a monthly re-view entitled Le Monde Judiciere: "The Sovereign view entitled Le Monde Judiciere: "The Sovereign Pontiff, among his other powers, enjoys that of annulling the wills of his subjects. The son of a Roman landed proprietor complained to his Holiness that his father had bequeathed the half of his fortune, or 40,000f, to the priest who, on a particular day and in a church mamed, should say the first mass. The Pope, not daring to cancel a will on account of an act of religious insanity, adopted another plan. He went himself, at daybreak, to the church in question, and celebrated the first mass. He thus gained the 40,000f., which he then handed over to the grateful heir." WHERE OUR SMALL GHANGE IS SENT TO.—The following table shows the amount of American silver which was taken from the United States to Montreal, Canada, by the National Express Company, from the 1st of January to the last of November, this year:

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN EUROPE. FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN EUROPE.—
The very rare case of the quashing of a press procecution in France is reported. The Courier du Bas
Ultin was convicted by the correctional tribunal of
Colmar, and the conviction was confirmed by the
Appeal Court, of a libel upon a judge. The Supreme
Court has annulled the conviction on the ground
that there is no libel on the face of the article, and
that the courts below went out of their way illegally
to seek culpable motives in surrounding circumstances.

COAL OIL.—The value of the oil thus far obtained from the Venango oil region is estimated on good authority at \$4,000,000, yet the producing territory is but some eight miles long, with an average width of less than forty rods. The present daily yield of the Venango oil wells is about 4,000 barrels, and the value of this, at present prices, is \$52,000. This, of course, is exclusive of the daily products of the Oil Creek Refineries, some thirty in number, of capacities ranging from 15 to 300 barrels per day.

NYSTERY OF WATERLOO—Alluding to the All STERY OF WATERLOO.—Alluding to the many printed versions of the battle of Waterloo that are got up by French authors, Blackwood expresses its "content that MM. Thiers, Hugo, and the rest, should write the history of Waterloo just as they like, on the principle that it amuses them, and doesn't hurt anybody else. The theme is for them like an indeterminate equation, or a charade written about nothing, and which consequently admits of an infinity of solutions." FUT THE RIGHT MAN IN COMMAND.-FUT THE RIGHT MAN IN COMMAND.—During the Crimean campaign, after the death of the Marshal Snt. Arnould, General Canrobert, a favorite of Louis Napoleon, was put in command of the French army. Canrobert was unsuccessful, confessed his incapacity for conducting extensive operations, argently prayed to be relieved, and, when Gen. Pelissier, a fighter, took the command, Canrobert returned to his former inferior position, and no one in France, or in the army, made a fuss about it. THE ANBER TRADE.—A letter from Memel (Prussia) states that the trade in amber, which had been limited for some years, has recently received a fresh impetus from the discovery of several rich veins in the neighborhood. Most of the amber found near Memel is sold to merchants at Dantzic and Leipzic, who export it to Turkey.

RAILROAD IN EGYPT.—A letter from Alexanwho export it to Turkey.

RAILROAD IN EGYPT.—A letter from Alexandria states that a plan is in contemplation of prolonging the Egyptian Railway as far as Upper Egypt, with a branch which would join that country to the Red Sea. This work, the realization of which is so important for the interests of the country, would serve in some measure as the complement to the Suez canal.

HARD BUT FAIR.—The Belgian Government has ordered that, for the future, one of its steamers shall be always in readiness at the port of Ostend to aid any vessel in distress, or that may require to be towed into port; but her services will not be gratuitous—they must be paid for,

Larger Chills that I welly will.

Same rate, \$1.60 per copy.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of the paper. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. To the getter-up of a Club of ten or twenty, as extra copy of the Paper will be given.

Twenty Copies "

PERSONAL. -The Legislature of Connecticut has just adjourned. Among other public acts it has passed a new militia law which provides for nine regiments of active militia-men. These may be turned over to the United States Government by the Governor, but they are not to do service out of the State more than three months in any one year. The remainder of the militia are inactive, and from these drafts are to be made in case any more drafts are ordered. The exempts are few. William H. Russell has been chosen by the Legislature as the major general of

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) The Was Press will be sent to subscribers for

Larger Clubs than Twenty will be charged at the

32.00

ment, who died at Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, was a prominent citizen of Bristol, for several years agent of the Bristol Steam Manufacturing Company, and was at the time of his death president of the Commercial Bank of Bristol. He was 55 years old. Rev. B. B. Babbitt, of Andover, Massechusetts, and Edward S. Babbitt, Esq., of Boston, are his sons. -The Emperor Napoleon recently went to the illage of Berry-au-Beck, about thirty miles from Complegne, to visit the site of a camp of Casar. Excavations have laid open a ditch of four thousand metres in extent, which defended the front and aproaches of the camp, as well as the four entrances

Albion), and offers to lay £1,000 against £2,000 of Dr. Gray and his friends, that he will kill five or six gorillas in two years, and bring their skins and skeletons home, preserved with a preparation to be given him by those gentlemen. -Missirliogion, one of the principal and richest Armenian bankers of Constantinople, died sudlenly, having, it is said, a fortune of above one mil-

made out of his dealings with the Government within the last ten years.

— The Ellsworth (Maine) American says that Gen. Blunt, who is giving the rebels in Arkansas a hard

time, and who seems to be a "wide-awake" of the first water, was born in Trenton, Maine, and twenty-five years ago was working for his board and atending school in Ellsworth. - M. Renan has received notice from the principal of the College of France that his annual lectures, which commence under ordinary circumstances the first week in December, are not to be delivered this

- Among the Arab chiefs who have gone to Com_ peigne is one of the richest in French Africa, viz.; Bachaga of Djendel Si-Boualem, possessing, at some eagues from Milianah, a considerable estate and esidence.

is way to Louisville, asked him what he should say to his family. He replied, "Tell father that I am fat, saucy, ragged, and rebellious." -A purchaser of old papers bought of Mr. Daniel Hyde, of Ellington, Conn., complete files of the Hartford Weekly Courant for seventy-two years. Mr. Hyde, who is 92 years of age, has carefully preserved each year complete. — Paris Spinello, a Tuscan painter, is said to have

n so hideous a manner that he was affrighted at his - Efforts are now being made to induce Mr. Muroch, the gifted actor, to give a reading at the Aca--The son of the late President Lopez has been

about the Resignation of the Member fro the Twenty-fifth Ward-Select Chamber Cannot Organize. Both branches of Councils held a special meetings yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering the unfinished business before the new Councils organize.

SELECT BRANCH. Theo. Cuyler, president, in the chair.

The clerk proceeded to call the roll, when, for some unknown reason, the name of Mr. Oatherwood, of the Twenty-fifth ward, was omitted.—[Mr. Catherwood, it will be remembered, sent in his resignation about two weeks since, but it was laid upon the table, the Chamber refusing to accept. As no action was taken on it since, Mr. Catherwood, of course, was still a member of the Chamber.]

Mr. Catherwood, who was present, wanted to have his name placed on the roll, and have it called. He did not know by what authority it had been omitted. The Chair put the question before the meeting The CHAIR put the question before the meeting relative to the gentleman's desire.

Mr. Chaig wanted to know why the name of Mr. Catherwood was called at the last meeting and not at this. The resignation was before us at that time. The calling of the roll was then proceeded with.

Mr. CATHERWOOD again interrupted and appealed to the Chair that his name might be called in regular order.

ar order.

The calling of the roll was again preceded with by the clerk, but all the members except seven refused to answer to their names. the Other was not their names.

The Chair announced that no quorum was present.
Mr. Davis now took the floor. He said he knew that the Chamber was not organized, but he wanted to know what authority the clerk had to omit any name. The clerk has mistaken his duty, and by that means this body is not organized. The speaker was surprised that the members would tolerate such conduct in an officer created by themselves. [While Mr. Davis was speaking there was great disorder in the chamber. The members were walking around the room and talking aloud.]

Mr. King endeavored to interrupt Mr. Davis, when the latter said the Chamber was not organized and no one had a right to call him to order.

Mr. Davis moved the call of the house.

The roll was again called; but as Mr. Catherwood's name was omitted, that gentlemen appealed again to the Chair.

Mr. Cuyler, president, here stated that, as no action had been taken on the resignation of Mr. Catherwood, he was of the opinion that the latter was still a member of the Chamber. The parliamentary course for the Chamber to pursue is to organize, when the gentleman can ask leave to withdraw his resignation. raw his resignation.

Mr. Fox differed from these views. He thought that the clerk was right. Two meetings have been held since the resignation has been handed in, yet the member has not signified his intention to withdraw the resignation, but demands that his name be called called.

The calling of the roll was again proceeded with, when only six members of the seventeen who were present answered to their names. Mr. Catherwood's name, as usual, was omitted, although he again appealed to the Chair that he be recognized.

The Chair declared that the Chamber was not organized.

ganized.

Mr. Ginnono denounced the conduct of the Chamber, during which the members amused themselves by talking, smoking, and running about the room. The President finally left his chair, and a private caucus of the Democratic members was held in one cancus of the Democratic members was held in one comer of the room.

Shortly after 6 o'clock, Mr. Lynd arose and said he believed the Chamber had not adjourned, and if so, he moved a call of the house.

The roll was accordingly called; but three gentlemen only answered to their names.

Mr. CATHERWOOD arose once more and demanded that his name be called, as he intended to withdraw his resignation. He desired to present a communication in writing of his reasons for so doing.

The CHAIR decided that the Chamber was not yet organized, and he had no right to receive communications.

oations.

Mr. Lynd then moved the Chamber adjourn.

The question was put by the Chair, but no one voted, and the Chamber was declared adjourned. COMMON COUNCIL. The Chamber met at half past three O'clock.

The bill relating to the Department of the City Commissioners and the Board of Revision, which was vetoed by the Mayor, was taken up and passed unanimously notwithstanding the veto. [It is proper to state that the Mayor vetoed the bill under a misunderstanding as to the intention of certain sections of the original ordinance, which it was contemplated to be repealed.] templated to be repealed.]

The bill making the annual appropriation to the City Commissioners was taken up and passed. Business from Select Council. The resolution of Select Council authorizing the expenditure of \$800 for repairs to schools in the Second section was agreed to.

The resolution to make an extra appropriation to H. J. Fougeray, messenger of Select Council, was indefinitely postponed.
Also, one appropriating \$250 to Horace M. Martin, assistant clerk of Select Council, was similarly disposed of tin, assistant clerk of Select Council, was similarly disposed of.

The ordinance making an appropriation to the Guardians of the Poor for sustaining twelve children at the Institute for Feeble-minded Children, was concurred in after some debate.

A supplemental ordinance, appropriating \$500 for the erection of a school-house in the First ward, was also adouted.

The Survey Department.

The ordinance making the annual appropriation of \$19,450 to the Survey Department was taken up and adopted. The principal items in the bill arel: for salaries of chief engineer and surveyor, \$6,600; stationery, \$200: record books, \$150; advertising and incidentals, \$700; salaries of 12 surveyors, \$6,000. The remainder of the appropriation is to be expended for arranging lines and grades, new surveys, &cc. The bill provides that the charge for duplicate sectional plans for new surveys shall not exceed the following rates, viz: The Survey Department.

Cleaning the Streets.

The resolution authorizing the Highway Department to enter into a contract with R. A. Smith, for cleansing the streets of the city during 1883, at a cost of \$6,000 per month, was concurred in by the following vote:
YEAS—Messrs. Adams A. W., Adams T. F., Bower, Brinkworth, Bumm, Cattell, Creswell, Duffield, Freeman, Gates, Henry, Huhn, Layer, Leigh, Lippincott, McDonald, Peale, Ruhl, Simpson, Sites, Smith, Spence, Sulger, Trego, Wolbert, Wright, Kerr, President—27.
NAYS—Messrs. Barger, Cavin, Harper, Hodgdon, Hulseman, Loughlin, McClosky, Quin, Shern—9.

Fairmount Park. Mr. Freeman moved that the committee on the extension of Fairmount Park be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Agreed to.

The ordinance was then taken up for consideration.

Mr. Qyin, in opposing its passage, stated that the extension of Fairmount Park was pressed by a number of reckless schemers, whose only object was to plunder the city. Property owners in the neighborhood have bought the adjacent ground on speculation. They who have paid a nominal sum for the ground now demand a hundred fold what they paid for it. They have their agents argogodiu boring members

crue to the city.

The yeas and nays were called on a motion to in-definitely postpone the bill, and there being no quorum, Council adjourned.

ground now demand a hundred fold what they paid for it. They have their agents engaged in boring members of Councils to favor the scheme. One of these agents approached the speaker and intimated that it he would vote for it, that it would be "all right;" that he would vote for it, that it would be "all right;" that he would obtain at least thirty clients, &c.

Mr. Freeman denied that the project was mere speculation. If it be agreed to, a jury will assess the value of the property, fairly and equitably. He did not believe that any money was to be made out of the scheme, except in an honest way.

Mr. Loughlin spoke vehemently against the bill, and assigned various reasons why it should not pass. The cost to the city might probably reach one millicon of dollars. To expend this sum at a time like this, when the City Treasury is depleted, was exceedingly inopportune. It would be giving encouragement to speculators, and no real good would accrue to the city.

the State. -Major Babbitt, of the Rhode Island 7th Regi-

which led into it.

—Du Chaillu defends the statement in his book against Mr. Reede's attacks (printed lately in the

lion sterling, nearly the whole of which has been

- Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, has a son in he rebel army. A friend meeting him in Dixie, on

painted Lucifer, in his picture of the fallen angels, own work, and affected in his senses ever after. demy of Music, in this city, for sick and wounded soldiers.

unanimously chosen President of Paraguay to succeed his father. - Liszt, the great planist, is giving concerts in Paris. It is rumored that he will visit this countr

Special Meeting of City Councils. Exciting Time in Select Council-Difficulty