PEPICE OF THE ENTERPRISE PRANCE COMPANY, 400 WALNUT Street, PHIA, JANYARY 5, 183.—The Directors have care to dividend of THREE PER CENT. on State & which the 19th Lunt from of three streets when the 19th Lunt from of threes. lafter the 12th inst., free of taxes. CHARLES W. COXE, Secretary. FFICE PHILADELPHIA AND NOON RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELber 20, 1862.
In meeting of the Stockholders, will be ampany's Office, No. 224 South DELAWARE MONDAY, the 12th January, 1863, at one, at which time an election will be held for ie ensulug year. J. MORRELL, Secretary. TICE.-THE COUPONS DUE JA-'I, 1863, of the Rogistered Mortgage Bonds RA AND WILLIAMSPORT RAILROAD

il Milka AND WILLIAMSFORT RATHROAD
XI. will be paid on presentation at the Office of
extrana Company for Insurance on Lives and
a munities, on and after the 2d instant.
Amenica of Managers.
Live Man. C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer.
Asplia, 1st no. 1st, 1863. ja2-fmw3t OFFICE OF THE RIDGE-AVE-NE AND MANAYUNK PASSENGRE RAIL, COMPANY, Corner of RIDGE and COLUMBIA Darl of Directors have this day declared a Divi-FIFTY CENTS per Share on the capital stock company, payable to the Stockholders or their containing the contained of the U.S. Tax, LEWIS STOKES, Secretary. OFFICE MINEHILL AND SCHUYL-GILL HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

JANUAL HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

JANUAL HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

JANUAL HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

JANUAL HAVEN GO THE FRANKLIN IN
ENO. 15 South SEVENTH Street, on the 12th

Jist month, (January) 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

Jist month, (January) 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

Jist month, (January) 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

Jist month (January) 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

Jist Managers, to conduct the affairs

Japany for the year onsuing. meany for the year ensuing.
WILLIAM BIDDLE, Secretary. OFFICE OF THE LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
TAIN COAL AND THE Stockholders of the above
a) will be held at their Office, No. 230 South
Street, on MONDAY, the 19th day of January
that clock A, M, when an Election will be held
to IRECTORS to serve for the ensuing year. The
tribeaks of the Company will be closed for fifteen
the the day of Election.
The Street Company will be closed for fifteen
the the day of Election.

OFFICE OF THE ENTERPRISE INSTRACE COMPANY, No. 400 WALNUT an ABELPHIA, January 2, 1863.

""—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of ENPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held buy, the 12th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Company, on for Twelve Directors to serve the ensuing of the held on the same day, at the same place, the held on the same day, at the same place, the hears of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. CHARLES W. COXE, Socretary. PFICE OF THE FRANKFORD B. SOUTHWARK PHILADELPHIA CITY BI RALKDAD COMPANY, BERKS Street, orth—PHILADELPHIA, January 2d, 1883.—The directors have this day declared a Dividend of CEYT, on the Capital Stock of the Company rnings of the past six months, payable to ers, or their legal representatives, on and electrof all taxes. or Books will be closed until 15th inst CHAS. R. ABBOTT, Secretary. OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE OMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, PHILADEL-PANY OF NORTH AMERICA, PHILADEL-ber 31, 1862, at Meeting of the Stockholders will be held of the Company, No. 232 WALNUT Street, January 12, 1863, at 12 o'clock ML; and on the day following, January 13, 1863, an il be held for Directors, to serve the ensuing CHARLES PLATES.

ors, to serve the ensuing CHARLES PLATT, PHILADELPHIA AND DARBY ROAD CO.—NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting holders of the Philadelphia and Darby Railay will be held at the Company's Depot, on come, between Forty-ninth and Pithieth & o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 12th day Y, 1883, when an election for a President and are, to serve the ensuing year, will dead provide THOMAS SPARKS, Secretary. OFFICE OF FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 46 CHESTNUT Street.
PHILADRIPHIA, December 20th, 1862.
Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fame are Company will be held at the office, on MONmary 12th, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M. whon for T.W.L.V.E. DIRECTORS, to serve for the rear, will be held on the same day at the same tween the hours of 10 and 2 P. M. W. I. BLANCHARD Secretary. INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE PHILADELPHIA, December 24, ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS y, to serve for one year, will be held at the Com-pilee, Nos. 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDING, on M. January 12, 1863, between the hours of 10 A-M. and 10 clock F.M. 1812 WILLIAM HARPER, Secretary. OFFICE OF UNION MUTUAL IN-SURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, ha Annual Meeting of the Scripholders of the MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Phila-will be held at the office of the Company, on IV, January 12, 1803, at 12 o'clock noon, at which election for Eight Directors will be held to serve ensuing three years. JOS. COLLISON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD
AND SOUTHWARK PHILADELPHIA CITY
GUR HALLROAD COMPANY, BERKS Street,
butth, Philadelphia, Dec. 20, 1802.
Count Meeting of the Stockholders of this Comyin belief at their Office, on MONDAY, January
St. at 12 M., at which time and place an election
belief of President and twelve Directors, to serve
office year.

CHAS. R. ABBOTT,
Secretary. PHILADELPHIA AND READING ALEROAD CO.—OFFICE 227 SOUTH FOURTH ST., PHILA, December 8, 1862.—NOTICE IS HEREBY a the Stockholders of this Company, that the lecting and an Election for President, Six Mana-MONDAY (12th) of JANUARY next, at 12 W. H. WEBB,

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., No. 407
IT Street, PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 1863.

anual Meeting of the Stockholders of the North
Ania Railroad Company will be held at the
the Company, on MONDAY, the 12th day of Ja183, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a
tand ten Directors to serve the ensuing year.

EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Sec'y. OFFICE HUNTINGDON AND ROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COM-58 South THIRD Street—PHILADELPHIA, Dec. EE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of atingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and apany will be held at their office on TUESDAY, they of January, 1863, at 11 o'clock A.M., when then will be held for a President and Twelve Diorve for the ensuing year.

J. P. AERTSEN, Secretary. OFFICE OF THE WESTMORE-AND COAL COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, De-

Secretary.

5.1822.

The property of the Stockholders of this Complete held at their office, No. 230 South THIRD WEDNESDAY, the 7th of January, 1863, at 12 that which time an election will be held for DIRECTORS, and a SECRETARY and TREASERY for the ensuing year. for the ensning year. F. H. JACKSON, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24, 1862.—At the election
Aveniher 17th, 1862, the following Stockholders
receid Directors of this Bank:
Ander G. Cattell,
Ander G. Cattell,
Ander G. Cattell,
William J. Hoffman,
Robert Ervien,
H. W. Catherwood,
William P. Cox,
Edmund A. Souder,
Samuel T. Canby,
Ander G. Cattell, Edg., was unanimously re-elected
philam L. Bed., was unanimously re-elected
philam C. Cattell, Edg., was unanimously re-elected
philam L. Bed., was unanimously re-elected
philam C. Cattell,
M. TORREY Cashier.
J. W. TORREY. Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSOR OF E SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT, PHI-1E SECOND COLLEUTION BISIARY,
A. Becember 27, 1862.
E. GUSTAV. OUMFERT has been transferred vision known formerly as 6½ (now 8) to Division W. Newkirk, resigned.
SWEENEY has been appointed to fill the post 1 occupied by Gustav Gumpert, known as Division No. 8.
THOMAS W. SWEENEY.

U. S. Assessor Second District, Pa. NOTICE.-THE NORTHERN SOUP SOCIETY will open their house, situated at the rof PETERS Alley, FOURTH Street, above Brown, statistions distribution of SOUP to the poor, on Esplay, the 7th of January, 1863. This Society, in the with annesociation of Ladies, have added a free green billshing they women and children. Since effection, on the 26th of August last, about 5,000 baths letion, on the 28th of Angust last, about 5,000 baths en taken. Donations in money, flour, vegetait. &c., will be thankfully received at the house, 
yof the undersigned: GHARLES J. SUTTER, Proto. 204 CALLOW HLL Sc.; SAMUEL T. GHILD, 
L. A.O. 824 NOTTH SECOND Street; T. MORRIS 
Treasurer, No. 621 MARKET Street; SAMUEL, 
1023 ARCH Street; HORATIO C. WOOD, 117 
UT Street, and by any of the members of the soja6-3t\*.

KENSINGTON SOUP SOCIETY .-The Society at an increased expense having comble creetion of a building on the northwest side of a Street, near Mariborough street, Eighteenth for the making and distributing of sonp to the sufference of their District, have appointed Mr. JOHN PKINS, No. 321 North NINTH Street, their agent to and receive contributions to aid in the payment of alling, and to further the operations of the Society the coming winter. Any donations either in twood, flour, or vegetables, will be thankfully relay the Managers or either of the undersigned. ABRAHAM P. EYRE, Prasident, ABRAHAM P. EYRE, Prasident, W. corner of Fonth and Chestnut streets, RESS M. LUKENS, Secretary, 1035 Beach street, Lating. PHIA. Decomber 19, 1862. EMEN ONLY-By Professor W. PAINE, M.

LECTIC MEDICAL WEDNESDAY Evening, to commence on WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, and continue on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY Evenings, at 7 (kets to single Locture, Twonty-five Central Centre, No. 18 Street, at the Ecloric Medicine Store, No. 18 Street, and, on the evenings of the Lectures, jac-6t\* AVIS AUX ELEGANTS. UL ANDRIOT, Gerand de la maison de I. GRANDVILLE STOKES, 609 CHEST-dis del pine, a l'honneur de prevenir ses is et connaissances qui l'ont deja favorise le, (ainsi que les etrangers,) qu'il vient de ris et Londres les modes les pius recentes urtes apur la suicon d'hiver.

Portees pour la saison d'hiver, ille Stokes a mis a sa disposition les etoffes les l'es meilleures qualites, des premières manuopo.

Pe, alusi que les officiers de tous grades y
tueilleures qualites d'etoffes, a des prix
L'elegance de sa coupe, ainsi que le cachet
qui la caracterise est deja trop connu du
renouvelles leurs merites. del3-1m

OF THE ASSESSOR OF THE D COLLECTION DISTRICT, PULLADA., Jan.
ANCIS P HALLOWELL has been appointed
f ASSESSOR for the Ninth Division of my
aid Division is comprised within the limits of
the Ninth ward commencing at the west.
with street, extending to and including the
Broad street, and from the north side of Marthe south side of Arch street, inclusive.
U S. Assessor, Second District, Penna. SALE OF DAMAGED CORN. offered for sale, at Public Auction. at the T DEPOTS, in this city, on THURSDAY, 1823, an amount of GRAIN, condemned by

e sold separate from the Grain, at a price e Quartermaster, or retained if deemed in Treasury notes, on delivery. S. BELGER, Colonel and Quartermaster. ren's Oppion, January 1, 1863. ja2-11t

PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES-WRINGER. Believed to be the best CLOTHES-WRINGER in use. EN & CO., LITHOGRAPHERS It will wring the largest Bed Quilt or smallest Hand RINT COLORISTS, Southwest corner of and ELEVENTH Streets, are prepared to ex-description of Portrait, Landscape, Natural chitectural, Autograph, Map, or other Litho-ine most superior manner, and the most reacerchief drier than can possibly be done by hand, in B.-A liberal discount will be made to dealers s. Portraits, Natural History, and Medical and any other description of Plates, colored iyle, and warranted to give satisfaction. cution to Coloring Photographs. oc23-tf. JAMAICA RUM.—13 PUNCHEONS just received and for sale, in bond, by CHARLES S. CARSTAIRS, cold 136 WALNUT St. and 31 GRANITE St.

VOL. 6.—NO. 133.

TIP STAIRS DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

BOYS' CLOTHING

LADIES' CLOAKS,

READY MADE OR MADE TO ORDER.

COOPER & CONARD.

ja5-tfel S. E. COR. NINTH and MARKET Sts.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

WINTER CLOAKS

SUPERB LYONS VELVET CLOAKS.

VELVET BEAVER CLOAKS.

MOHAIR PLUSH CLOAKS

-WOOLEN PLUSH CLOAKS.

DIAGONAL PLUSH CLOAKS.

FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS,

PHILADELPHIA.

FRENCH DOESKIN CLOAKS.

MAGNIFICENT GROS DE PARIS CLOAKS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESTNUT STREET,

IMPORTERS AND CASH DEALERS IN

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

727 CHESTNUT STREET,

Have just received, and are now offering, magnificent

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS,

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THIS SEASON.

Cassimeres for Busi less Suits.
Cassimeres for Dress Suits.
Cassimeres for Boys' wear.
Cloths adapted to every use.
Boys' Clothing, ready made.
Men's and Boys' Suits made to order.
HLANKETS.
A tip top lot at \$5.
Damaged Gray Blankets at \$250 and \$3.50.
Horse Blankets—Army Blankets.
Domestic Guids at lowest winds.

Damaged Gray Blankets at \$2.00 and \$3.00. Horse Blankets.

Domestic Goods at lowest prices.

TABLE LINERS.

Fine Table Damasks and Cloths.

The famous power loom Table Linens.

Bargains in Napkins, &c., &c.

DRESS GOODS.

2,631 yards newest styles Delaines at 25c.

Blue Reps, Blue Poplins, Blue Paramattas.

Brown Reps, Erown Poplins, Brown Coburgs.

Balmorals at \$2.76, \$3, \$3.25, and \$3.50.

COOPER & CONARD.

S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

TORY GOODS UNDER USUAL

PRICES.—Muslins have taken another great rise, but we will still sell our large stock at the prices of last month, viz: Bleached Muslins at 13½, 5, 16, 20, 22, 23, and 25 cents per yard; 1½ yards wide, 25 cents; 2½ do, 50 cts. All the best makes will be found in this stock, such as New York Mills, Williamsville, Wumsutta, Torresdale,

&c. Canton Flannols at the lowest prices.

Blankets of every quality, many at last year's low prices, from \$1.50 to \$15 per pair. Some bargains.

Table Linens, 7-4 wide, for 50 cents; do., 62, 75, 87, \$1, and \$1.25 per yard. Many of these were imported under the old turiff, and are much under present prices.

Also, Napkins and Towels in great variety, much less than they can now be bought.

Dorcas Societies sold to at reductions from regular prices.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,

jab-3t. 1021 MARKET Street, below Eleventh.

POWIN HALL & BRO.,

26 South SECOND Street, 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.
Finc Long Broche Shawls,
Open Centre Long Cashmere Shawls,
Rich new styles of Blanket Shawls,
44 Lyons Silk velvets, pure Silk.

DRY GOODS FOR WIN

Rep. Poplins,
French Merinos,
Colored Mousselines,
Poult De Soles,
Foulard Silks,
Blanket Shawls,
Blanket Silks,
Fanoy Silks,
Black Bombazines,
Worsted Plaids,
Cheap Delaines,
French Chintzes,
Shirting Flannels,
Broch Shawls,
Broch Shawls,
Eine Blankets,
Crib Blankets,
Crib Blankets,
Crib Blankets,
Crib Blankets,
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

& SON HAVE A LARCTT
of DRESS GOODS

ALLA 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 Merinoes.
Plain Solferino Cashmeres, at 37½c, worth 62.
WINTER SHAWLS, 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 satisfaction, as we sell nothing but good articles, and at lower prices than they can be bought elsewhere.

dell Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH street.

CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND

ARCH, have a fine stock of GOODS FOR FAMILY CUSTOM.

GOODS FOR FAMILY COSTO Good Large Blankets. Good Linen Sheetings. Good Muslin by the piece. Good Inshrinking Flannels. Good Fast Colored Prints. Good Table Linen and Towels. Good Quality Black Silks. Good Assortment Colored Silks.

CLOTHES-WRINGER.

THE GREAT CLOTHES WRINGER.

"PUTNAM

"SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER"

Is warranted to be superior to any other in use.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD POSSESS A

CLOTHES WRINGER.

1st. It is a relief to the hardest part of washing-day.
2d. It enables the washing to be done in one-third less

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

WE BELIEVE IT ADVISABLE TO PROCURE

ONE OF THIS KIND,

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

RETAIL PROCES

Reliable and energetic men will be liberally dealt

"WOODENWARE ESTABLISHMENT"

A. H. FRANCISCUS. No. 433 MARKET St. and No. 5 North FIFTH St., les ... Wholesale agent for Pennsylvania

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

the original inventors, E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., and

are adapted to every branch of the business, where a

FAIRBANKS & EWING.

aplo-if MASONIC HALL, V15 CHESTNUT ST

C. A. VANKIRK & CO.

CHANDELIERS

AND OTHER

GAS FIXTURES.

Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments. Porcelain

FANCY GOODS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DEALER IN HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 1020 CHESTNUT STREET,

Agent for the sale of HALEY, MORSE, & BOYDEN'S

Have on hand a fine assortment of

Imposition. Fairbanks' Scales are manufacts

correct and durable Scales is desired,

517 ARCH STREET.

and Mica Shades, and a variety of

Please call and examine goods.

WILLIAM YARNALL,

Agents wanted in every county.

CAUTION.

For Sale at the

twisting.
4th. It helps to wash the clothes as well as dry them.

Large Crib Blankets.
Fine Cradle Blankets.
EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH.

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MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

TAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

DRY GOODS.

All at a considerable REDUCTION IN PRICES t

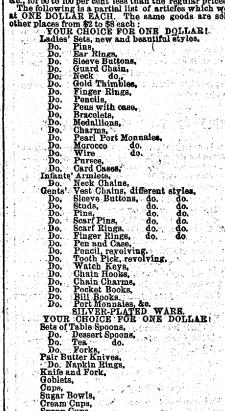
INDIA SILK CLOAKS,

de20-fmwtja7

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1863.

FANCY ARTICLES CLARK'S ONE-DOLLAR STORE.

602 CHESTNUT STREET. Silver-plated Ware, Jewelry, Photograph Albums, Travelling Bage, Pocket Books, Port Monnales, 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 other places from \$2 to \$8 cent.



Salt Stands, &c.
YOUR CHOICE OF ANY OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES
FOR ONE DOLLAR. NOTICE.—In order to meet the wants of our numerous customers, we shall keep a stock of the finest Plated and All-Gold Jewelry, together with an assortment of heavy-plated Silver Ware, and a variety of Photograph Albums and Fancy Goods, which we will sell at prices which will 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-2m 602 CHESTNUT Street.

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c. TAMES S. EARLE & SON,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF LOOKING GLASSES. DEALERS IN OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS.

PORTRAIT. PICTURE, and PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. EXTENSIVE LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS AND GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, 816 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Nos. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET. JOHN C. ARRISON, \* (FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE.) Has now in store an elegant assortment of GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS,

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

SCARFS, NECK TIES, GLOVES, &c., del3-tf In Great Variety. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—OPENING GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, J. W. SCOTT. No. 814 CHESTNUT Street, Four doors below the Continental.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., Northeast Corner Fourth and RACE Streets PHILADELPHIA. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS. COURTH-STREET CARPET STORE,

No. 47 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. J. T. DELACROIX Invites an examination of his stock of Carpetings which will be found 250 PIECES BRUSSELS CARPETINGS.

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

SEWING MACHINES. WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES. 628 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 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. bear not and cold water, and will neither break nor tear off button. 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.

Thind. 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,
Fourny. 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. CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-LIARD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION No. 261 South SECOND Street. n connection with their extensive Cabinet Business, are now manufacturing a superior article of

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 superior to all others. are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others.

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

au23-6m

EDUCATION. VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY.—A
SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR MEDIA, PA.
Thorough course in Mathematics, Classics, English,
studies, &c.
Military Tactics taught. Classes in Book-keeping. Sur-

studies, &c.
Military Tactics taught. Classes in Book-keeping, Surveying, and Civil Engineering. Pupils taken of all ages, and are received at any time.

Boarding per week, \$2.25.
Tuition per quarter, \$6.00.
For catalogues or information address Rev. J. HERVEY BARTON, A. M., Village Green, Pa.

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STEAM FLOUR MILLS, Nos. 77, 79, AND SI LAUREL STREET, Below Front, Philadelphia. The undersigned, having commenced the Milling business at this well-known old stand, are prepared to furnish GROCERS, DEALERS, AND FAMILIES With the very best article of Wheat Flour, at the lowest

Give us a trial, and we will guarantee entire satisfac-tion. Mill Feed constantly on hand. no27-ws2m\* BARNES & BROOKE.

LILLIE'S SAFE DEPOT RE.
MOVED to No. 21 South SEVENTH Street, near
the Franklin Institute.

The undersigned, thankful for past favors, and being
determined to merit future patronage, has secured an
elegant and convenient store, and has now on hand a
large assortment of Lillie's Celebrated Wrought and
Chilled Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes (the only
strictly fire and burglar proof safes made). Also, Lillie's
Unequalled Bank Vault, Safe, and Bank Locks.

Lillie's Bank Vault Doors and Locks will be furnished
to order on short notice. This is the strongest, best protected, and cheapest Door and Locks will be furnished
to order on short notice. This is the strongest, best protected, and cheapest Door and Lock wo offered.

Also, particular attention is called to Lillie's New
Gabinet Safe, for Plate, Jewelry, &c. This Safe is conceded to surpass in style and elegance anything yet
estrictly fire and burglar proof.

Special Notice—I have now on hand say twenty of
Farrel, Herring, & Co.'s Safes, mostlof them nearly new,
and some forty of other makers, comprising a complete
assortment as to sizes, and all lately exchanged for the
now celebrated Lillie Safe. They will be sold at very
low prices. Please call and examine.

M. C. SADLER, Agent.

"T UCIFÈR" 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, fext. office, 515 MARKET Street. COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS. of all numbers and brands.

Raven's Duck Awning Twills, of all descriptions for
Tents, Awnings, Trunk, and Wagon Covers.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to feet
wide. Tarpaulin, Bolting, Sail Twine, &c.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.

mw4-tf

103 JONES' Alley.

destitute condition.

The steamer Marion had arrived at N
from New York. The steamer Albany, of th

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1863. ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

ANDERSON CAVALRY. [Special Correspondence of The Press.] CAMP OF THE ANDERSON CAVALRY, NEAR NASHVILLE, Tenn., December 25, 1862.

"Anticipation and memory are often sources of greater enjoyment than the actual present." Such is the case with me to-day. Our regiment is now encamped in a strip of woods, one mile south of Nash-ville, surrounded by the encampments of many of the regiments comprising the "Army of the Cumberland," the advance being only eleven miles distant. It is generally believed that the time for a great battle, in this vicinity is fast approaching, and that the Anderson Troop will be called upon to take a part in the impending strife. What a marked difference between the circumstances surrounding us to-day, as a part of the great army almost in the face of the ene my, and as the members of the home circle we were a year ago! The memory of our last "Merry Christmas and Happy New Year," together with the anticipation of an early end to the war, and a safe return home, is almost the only source of enjoyment to us now. Since my last letter, our regiment has been in some of what may not be improperly termed ac-On Monday, Dec. 8th, all our troop, with the exception of Companies B and K, left camp near Louisville, and started on the march to this place,

arriving last evening. Our encampments were made at different places along the road until Dec. 11, when we pitched tents on the banks of the Green river, near the battle-field of Munfordsville. This is seventy-five miles from Louisville. The camp was situated in the valley, almost under the large bridge of the Nashville Railroad, which spans the river at this point. One of the abutments partially, and all the wood work, was destroyed by the rebels some months ago, and has been lately repaired. The village of Munfordsville consists of six or eight houses, including a store, and is something of a military depot. We halted here one day, and on the morning of the 13th resumed the march, encamping at night eighteen miles from Bowling Green, which place was reached on the afternoon of the next day. Sunday, the 14th, was spent in camp, on the property of ex-Congressman Underwood, but, on account of a safeguard, we had to remove early on Monday. Our passage through Bowling Green, and four miles beyond, was made in a drenching rain, and tents pitched in one foot of mud and water. It was understood that from six to ten thousand men were encamped in the vicinity, the post being under the command of General Smith. At this time rumors of a raid by Morgan's band were prevalent. It was thought that an attempt would be made to destroy the railroad, and thus cut off supplies to Nashville. Orders were received shortly after reaching camp, and one hundred and fifty men, made up of volunteers from Companies C, D, E, and F. under command of Major Ward, started out on a scout to Scottville, thirty miles distant. To use a common expression, this scout, of two and a half days, was "rather rough." The Scottville road lies through a thick wood, relieved here and there by a few farm houses and small tracks of cleared land. During the first night the rain fell in torrents, and after marching slowly and with difficulty for twelve miles, a halt was ordered, fires were built. pickets posted, and we dismounted for a short rest. I have been out in storms, but can't remember having ever before felt so wet and cold as when I dising ever before felt so wet and cold as when I dismounted that night. I seated myself by a poor fire, and emptied a quart of water from my boots. This was at four o'clock in the morning, and daylight again saw us on the march. An advance quart of the late Union still exists; that the Southern Congain saw us on the march. An advance guard

twenty men, under command of Lieutenant Jack son, entered Scottville at one o'clock P. M., but found no rebels, and returning to the main body, all started for camp, reaching it on the morning of the Since leaving Pennsylvania, this was the first share of active service any of our troop have had to perform. As far as my judgment and observation extends, I feel satisfied that, notwithstanding the talk in our regiment of disbanding and returning home whenever the opportunity offers, (rumors of which you have no doubt heard,) the Anderson Troop will do their duty at all times and under all circumstances. On the 18th, another scout was ordered, and about the same number of mentunder command of Major Resengarten went as far as Glascow—a small town in Barren county, and 25 miles back towards Louisville—without meeting the enemy. Companies B and K arrived to camp a short time before this scout was made, and all remained in Bowling Green one week. On Sudday, the 21st. the march was again taken up—we being the advance of a large wagon and ambulance train, 1,500 head of cattle, a lot of pack mules and cavalry horses—the rear brought up by the 2d and 5th Tennessee Infantry, and 4th Kentucky Cavalry. The State line was crossed and we entered Tennessee at 12 M. the next day. Night before last our camp was seventeen miles from Nashville. The camp was seventeen miles from Nashville. The hotel at Tyree Springs, formerly a famous resort for the people of that city, and two miles in our rear, was burnt to the ground. It occasioned some alarm, and rumors were rife of 7,000 rebels in our rear, &c., &c. Of course, all things turned out right, and we are south of the Cumberland in safety. I have but little time in which to write anything of the circumstances attending it. As we entered Tennessee I thought of the great State just passed through and of her greatest statesman, Henry Clay—whose voice, had he lived till to-day, would, I feel, have been heard in tones of eloquence against both slavery and disunion—and of a few lines I had read, been heard in tones of eloquence against both is itself destroyed before that period arrives.

To the constituted authorities of either, free to form any new relations which they thought it, might then become a matter for consideration with the intended only as a symptom of a strong desire for peace among the Northern people. Nothing will come of it for some time. So long as the present Executive and Congress remain in office, their discretion has no check. They are committed to the continuation of the war in the last extremity. Passion and interest both bind them to it. They will undoubtedly prosecute the war until new members of Congress take their seats next year, unless the vast army they have collected for their desperate undertaking succeeds in overpowering the South, or is itself destroyed before that period arrives. slavery and disunion—and of a few lines I had read, and which were penned by a great writer in describing the scene at the inauguration ball of General Taylor: "Let the thousands quaff their red wines Taylor: "Let the thousands quaff their red wines at the revel to the hero of Monterey and Buena

grateful to me the stillness of my lonely chamber this cup of crystal water with which I honor the cherished memory, with the familiar aspiration: 'Here's to you, Harry Clay." The country through Kentucky looks desolate enough. Houses burnt, fences down, and almost everywhere the traces of war and destruction are plainly to be seen. The same is true of Tennessee, as far as we have gone; but to me these traces appeared to be not so marked. It is now 8% o'clock P. M., and the greater part of a foraging party of two hundred men have just returned to camp. They started out this morning, in connection with detachments from other cavalry regiments, in all four hundred men-the forage train consisting of over one hundred wagons. At 3 o'clock this afternoon they were attacked by a squadron of rebel cavalry, about nine miles south on the Hillsboro Our men at the time of attack were divided into squads of twelve and fourteen, and scattered about in different places. They were concentrated as soon as possible and repelled the attack with skill and bravery, the enemy succeeding, however, in capturing two wagons. A major in one of the other regi ments, whose name I can't ascertain, was in command. The impression seems to be, judging by the talk of those who have returned, that had Major Ward been in command, the result would have been different. I have it from one of my mess, who was there and did considerable fighting, that at least four rebels fell from their horses either dead or wounded. The report is that one of our troop was killed and another wounded. I forbear sending any

Vista, while wit points the sentiment with an epi-

gram and beauty crowns it with her smiles. More

certain who they are with certainty. GUARD. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

names, as I am unable at this present writing to as

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The steamer McClellan rom New Orleans, with dates to the 27th ult., has arrived. She brings dates from Key West to the Bist ult. She passed, on the 30th, the gunboat Magnolia

Christmas day was marked with unusual rowdyism. Eight persons were arrested for cheering for Jeff Davis. Among them was a lieutenant of H. B. M. ship Vesuvius. He was very violent, and assaulted the policeman, Some Yankee sailors. who happened to be near, went to the assistance of the policeman, secured him, and helped to convey him to the lock-up, where he was put in the stocks. and on the following day fined fifty dollars. The Mississippi river was rising.

Major Ferrigas, of the 2d Louisiana Native Guards, knocked a citizen down in the St. Charles Hotel, for shouting "To hell with Butler-three cheers for Jeff Davis." The prize schooners Troy, Reindeer, Rambler, and Montebello had arrived at New Orleans. The steamer J. M. Brown had been attacked by the guerillas in Bayou Bonfonca. One negro was killed. Private Hoyt, of the 4th Massachusetts Battery, and a negro, were wounded. A detachment from the 31st Massachusetts, or hoard the boat, but the rebels to flight. The guerillas having been reinforced, attacked her again, and she passed out of gunshot reach. Capt. Darling was wounded slightly in the knee, LATER.

The steamers Continental and United States also arrived here from New Orleans. The latter passed off Jupiter Inlet, the steamer Merrimac, for New Orleans, with troops for the Banks expedition. Off the capes of Delaware she passed the sloop-of-war Vandalia, for New York. CATEST. LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 .- The steamer Arago has arived from New Orleans, with dates to the 29th, via Port Royal on the 3d inst. The bark Island City had arrived at New Orleans from Galveston, with seventy-five passengers in The general business of the city will not be fairly resumed before the end of next week. The warehouses, mills, and manufactories are all still closed. The "nimighty nigger," and the exorbitant price of his hire, is everywhere the topic of conversation, and the endless source of wonderment. Adult nelestitute condition. All was quiet at Galveston. The steamer Marion had arrived at New Orleans from New York. The steamer Albany, of the Banks expedition, had arrived in tow, having broken down

SYCTES IN REBELLION. Speculations of the Murfreesboro Battle-

Southern Advicte Muraressoro Battle— The Union Raile Northern Peace-men— Stuart's Prisoners—tto, East Tennessee— mond—Advance in Stal Affairs in Rich-Market Reports—Miscelk and Whisky— THE GREAT BATTLE IN TOUS. From the Richmond Examiner, Januar NESSEE. The painful suspense and anxiety occ.

the non-arrival on Wednesday of the expend by spatches from the West was yesterday much reade, by the telegrams which we lay before the reader with morning. The agents of the press give favorable buy vague accounts. The official despatch of Gen. Bragg to the Government is equally positive and satisfactory. Four thousand prisoners, two brigadiers, thirty-one pieces of cannon, and a general repulse of the enemy from all points save one, is enough to constitute a claim to one of the most signal of all the stitute a claim to one of the most signal of all the victories of this war if the combat can be considered as definitely concluded. Unfortunately, there is a sentence in the despatch which renders us unable to say that the battle is quite over: Gen. Bragg says that the enemy on the left successfully resisted the Confederate assault, and retained the position at the end of ten hours fighting. Since then, and up to the present time of writing, there is no information.

If Buell was still in command, we should remember If Buell was still in command, we should remember Shiloh, and entertain the greatest uneasiness relative to the unknown sequel. That pertinacious and determined spirit would not fail to force every man of all his reinforcements up to the line of fire, and either recover lost fortune or perish in the attempt. But we doubt whether his clever successor is quite up to that desperate work. Considering the character of Roscerans, and remembering his past style of action, we think it far more probable that he should attempt a retreat. If he does so, both he and his army are lost. In a retrograde movement, without supplies, and completely demoralized, his regiout supplies, and completely demoralized, his regi-ments will become one enormous mob, and fall a helpless prey to the pursuit. The whole of Ten-nessee will be in our power in less than a week, and the army fighting before Vicksbirgs will never touch the soil of the United States again texcept as paroled prisoners. risoners. If our information does not permit us to includge

prisoners.

If our information does not permit us to indulge in the triumph of an assured victory, it authorizes most sanguine hopes of affairs in the Southwest. If those hopes are fulfilled to the extent which now seems probable, the country will owe an incalculable debt of gratitude to Gen. Johnston, to whose genius and activity the great change which has lately come over the prospects of the Confederacy in that quarter is clearly ascribable. Six weeks ago, the unfortunate Army of the Southwest was in just that state of confusion which renders disasters inevitable. The generals were uncertain, the soldlers disheartened, and the country entirely hopeless of the future. Whether the rapid arrangements of troops which his orders effected have secured us entire success is not yet assertained.

But so far as we know the result, it is much beyond expectation, and permits the indulgence of the strongest confidence in the future. Nor should the due meed of glory be withheld from General Bragg, who was the actual field commander in the victory of Murfreesboro, if victory it is. The merit of this brave and able officer has been obscured by his late campaign in Kentucky. That campaign failed, and failed because Gen. Bragg was not a proper person to manage such a movement. But in his proper place the Confederate service affords no better officer than General Bragg. Inferior to others as a Commander in-Chief, on a large scene of action, requiring extensive powers of combination, the country has no better flieutenant for a field of battle or a single army. gle army. REBEL GREETING TO NORTHERN PEACE MEN.

Late events have turned public attention in the Northern States to some other conclusion of this desolating war than that which they hoped to gain by vaunts, menaces, and disproportionate levies of troops. The word "armistice" has lately been heard on the floor of Congress; and without its walls the practicability of a Conyention, to be composed of delegates from all the States of the late Union, appointed by the authorities of the States, to adopt some plan of general pacification, is now much discussed. But the time for Peace Congresses is past. So long as the States were component parts of the same Confederacy, it was both lawful and proper that the representatives of their sovereignties should confer upon and discuss questions and affairs affecting them ederacy does not exist; that the men of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, &c., are fellow-citizens of the men inhabiting Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania. To admit the possibility of such a Convention ignores the legitimate function of the Confederate Government. The States of the Confederacy have delegated their authority over their foreign affairs to a common Executive and Legisla-ture. They cannot now take a single step in a dealing

They cannot now take a single step in a dealing with foreign nations without violating the solemn compact by which they created that Government. The States of the Union are in precisely the same attitude toward the Government of the Union. They have no authority or power to treat with the Southern States, or any other foreign States. Such acts are distinctly the province of the Federal Government alone. No arrangement of a national character; no treaty, or preparation for a treaty, of peace between the two countries now at war, is possible or lawful, except such as may be made by the President and Senate of the Confederate States and the President and Senate of the United States. President and Senate of the Confederate States and the President and Senate of the United States.

The people of the North, who wish to see the end of these hostilities and troubles, must, first of all, agree to a recognition of the Confederate Government. Without that, the war must go on forever. Even an armistice supposes such recognition. Northern speculation upon a general convention of States, is, therefore, mere moonshine, so long as the South remains unconquered. If the armies of the United States were to succeed in driving the persons composing the Confederate Government entirely beyond their territory, and destroy all hope in the people of their territory, and destroy all hope in the people of the restoration of the Confederate authority, a ge-neral convention of the two nations, without regard to the constituted authorities of either, free to form

RAILROAD BY UNION CAVALRY—A DARING RAID.

(From the Richmond Examiner, January 2.1)

A body of Yankee cavalry, numbering, it is reported, some 4,000 men, made a raid on Monday upon the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and destroyed two important bridges—one across the Holston and the other across the Watauga river. The bridge across the Holston, at Blountsville, was guarded by 200 of our cavalry, who were completely surprised and made prisoners without any resistance. An account of the raid, which we find in yesterday's Lynchburg Republican, says:

The enemy advanced within six miles of Bristol, the terminus of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, but retired without coming to the place. They afterwards advanced toward Jonesboro and burned the bridge across the Watauga. At this place a small scouting party of citizens, hastily gotten together, came up with them and a brisk skirmish occurred, in which one of the enemy was killed and two captured, who were brought into Bristol on Tuesday. They belong to a Pennsylvania regiment, and, we learn, reported their force at 5,000.

The enemy first entered Virginia between Cumberland Gap and Pound Gap, and, passing through Estilville, in Scott county, to Blountville, fulfilled their mission of bridge burning, and made a demonstration as if it was their intention to visit Bristol. This, as before stated, they failed to do, fearing, doubtless, to venture so far. They continued in the direction of Jonesboro, but, it is stated by our scouts, who came into Bristol on Tuesday night, that they were retreating over nearly the same route they had advanced.

The distance from the point at which they entered the State line to Jonesboro is between ninety and one hundred miles, and the raid is certainly a most daring one; and argues an audacity in the enemy which they were not supposed to possess. They are reported to have been pilotod by a militia colonel of Ward, who left his home on Friday, and met them at the mountains.

The damage to the railroad is serious, as, beside burni [From the Richmond Examiner, January 2.] that destruction of private property usual in their

raids.

The citizens of Bristol, we learn, behaved nobly on this trying occasion. Old and young prepared with alacrity to meet the invaders of their homes, and to protect their firesides from pollution by their histories. She passed, on the 30th, the gunboat Magnolia, cruising. On the 5th inst. she passed the ship Constellation, with troops, steaming South. Left at Key West the steamers Ericsson, Continental, Empire City, Ben Deford, and City of Bath, for New York soon.

No event of moment had transpired at New Orleans.

Three vessels of the Banks expedition had arrived, and there were already in camp at Baton Rouge 10,000 newly-arrived troops.

Gen. Banks, it was understood, had proposed making Baton Rouge his headquarters.

Gen. Banks had issued a peremptory order that the sentence imposed on Ryreux, for challenging an officer, should take effect.

Christmas day was marked with unusual rowdright, property of the prisoners are the following privates of the left Maryland Cavalry: George Hammond, John Schwartz, Robert Martin, Henry Schley, John Kelley, Peter Ragland, John Labner, Jacob Smith, George Snider, Michael Foley.

From fifteen to twenty of the prisoners are sutlers, teamsters, and sutlers' clerks. The sutlers were loaded with "greenbacks." About two hundred wagons were taken leaded with sutler's stores, and Stuart's men, after fitting themselves out a segond time within three months destroyed the server. hireling foe. and Stuart's men, after fitting themselves out a se-cond time within three months, destroyed the surplus. Two hundred more prisoners, taken in the same raid, are at Gordonsville, and will arrive to-day.—Richmond Examiner, Jan. 2.

LOCAL AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 2.] GREAT ADVANCE IN SUGAR AND MOLASSES .-GREAT ADVANCE IN SUGAR AND MOLASSES.— From some cause, unknown outside the circle of speculators and extortioners, the two staple com-modities of sugar and molasses have taken an alarm-ing rise within the past two or three days, and prices have reached figures never before attained since the war gave its fictitious and unhealthy value to every-thing that afforded a speculative turn. war gave its fictitious and unhealthy value to everything that afforded a speculative turn.

Brown sugar sold yesterday at 95 cents per pound by the barrel, and molasses at \$6.10@6.25 per gallon, wholesale. The same commodities were retailing—sugar at \$1@1.10 per pound, and molasses at \$7.50@8 and upward per gallon.

Of course, all kinds of bakers! confectionery, in which sugar and molasses form ingredients, shot up proportionately in price, and yesterday a dozen common sweetened cakes that sold last week at 25 cents per dozen, were up to 40 and 50 cents, and all common sweetened cakes that sold last week at 25 cents per dozen, were up to 40 and 50 cents, and all other kinds of cake in proportion. Parties who profess to know, attribute the advance to the active aggressive operations of the enemy in the South and Southwest, which may ultimately result in the destruction of communication with Richmond for a time. This, if not the real reason, will serve very well for an excuse, and the speculative mania that will now certainly ensue will run up prices beyond the present rates, if the matter be not taken in hand by the Government or the people.

THE HIRING SPASON.

THE HIRING SEASON. Yesterday, the fregro hiring season reached its climax in Richmond. The offices of the hiring agents were througed with masters and mistress hunters of both sexes, and all ages and conditions. The number of negroes hiring in Richmond and vicinity is greater than at any former season, from the fact that hundreds have been sent here by their owners from the country, to prevent their falling into the possession of the enemy. MARKET REPORTS, JAN. 2.

groes, male and female, are hiring for \$200 to \$250. Boys between twelve and fifteen bring \$75. Government is hiring a great number of negroes, and is regulating the price. The present offers a fine opportunity for persons who have been driven from their homes by the enemy to dispose of their negroes for the year. for the year.

Nothing has advanced so much in price within the Nothing has advanced so much in price within the last twelve months as alcoholic liquors, and the prospect is that they have not yet touched the top. The vilest whisky, which before the war a gentleman would not give to his negroes, is now eagerly sought after and bought at from \$25 to \$30 a gallon. Apple brandy is worth from \$40 to \$50.

Apple brandy is now the best and cheapest liquor to be had in this market, but even that has within the past two days advanced as many dollars. We like it to day at \$20 a gallon. The small quantity as it, market, and the impossibility of bringing on time. Wigend it up still higher in a very short vance to \$20 uld not be surprised if it should ad-

"NEGRO EC'e dose of the week.

On Wednesday ever SOENE.

the Broad street Methodi.

dismissed, the egress was bas the congregation of at the doors of a negro wedden were about being women—in flashing attire, which the appearance church, and compelled the congrege—men and themselves promiscuously among the into the perfect negro surprise, no one in the color reseat and not even the minister, being previously was a of the object of their visit. It was soon made kinn however; and two sable couples, who had taken ellother. "for better or for wusser," were ranged before de the altar. The Rev. Mr. Dogget adjusted the matrimonial fetters upon one pair, and the Rev. Mr. Nolly heart-coupled the other pair. The negro retinue then retired from the church, and the congregation, spectators to the ceremony against their will, were permitted to return to their homes.

Some of the members of the congregation are were permitted to return to their homes.

Some of the members of the congregation are very indignant at this usurpation of their sanctuary, and contend that as the negroes have churches and ministers of their own accredited them, such ceremonies should be confined to their appropriate sphere. Negro assumption and assurance has reached a pitch, indeed, when, without invitation or warrant, they storm into the midst of a worshipping white congregation, interruption the congregation.

We observed yesterday several cart-loads of very clear crystal-looking ice, cut near the suburbs, being driven through the city. We hear that very considerable quantities of excellent ice, of a medium thickness, are being secured.

white congregation, interrupting the exercises, and

THE MONITOR.

nstituting a mock ceremony of their own.

Thrilling Description of Her Sad End, by Her Commander—Perilous Adventures of Her Officers and Crew. U.S. S. RHODE ISLAND, January I.—SIR: I have the honor to report to you that the Monitor left Hampton Roads, in tow of the U.S. steamer Rhode Island, on the 29th December, 1862, at 2.30 P. M., wind light at S. W., weather clear and pleasant, and every prospect of its continuation.

Passed Cape Henry at 6 P. M., water smooth and everything well-king well. Passed Cape Henry at 6 P. M., water smooth and everything working well.
During the night the weather continued the same until 5 A. M., when we began to experience a swell from the southward, with a slight increase of the wind from the southwest; the sea breaking over the pilot-house, forward, and breaking over the base of the "tower," but without sufficient force to break over it; found that the packing of oakum under and around the base of the tower had loosened somewhat, from the working of the tower, as the vessel pitched and rolled; speed at the time about five knots; ascertained from the engineer of the watch that the bilge pumps kept her perfectly free, occasionally "sucking;" felt no apprehension at the time. mat the bigg plumps kept her perfectly free, occasionally, "sucking;" felt no apprehension at the time.

The weather during the day until 6 P. M., was variable, with occasional squalls of wind and rain, and towards evening the swell somewhat decreased; the bilge pumps being found amply sufficient to keep her clear of the water that penetrated through the sight-holes of the pilot-house and base of tower (all of which had been well caulked previous to leaving.) At 7.30 the wind hauled more to the south, increasing in strength and causing the sea to rise; computed position at the time about fifteeen miles S. and W. of Cape Hatteras shoals. Found the vessel towed badly, yawing very much, and, with the increased motion, making somewhat more water around the base of the tower. Ordered engineer to put, on the Worthington pump, bilge injection, and to get the centrifugal pump ready, and to report to me immediately if he perceived any increase of the

me immediately if he perceived any increase of the water.

8 P. M.—The sea about this time commenced to rise very rapidly, causing the vessel to plunge heavily, completely submerging the pilot-house, and washing over and into it, and at times into the blower pipes. Observed that when she rose to the swell the flat under-surface of projecting armor would come down with great force, causing considerable shock to the vessel and turret, thereby loosening still more the packing around its base. Signalled several times to the Rhode Island to stop, in order to ascertain if by so doing she might ride easier or decrease the influx of water; but could perceive no difference, the vessel falling off immediately into the trough of the sea, and rolling heavily.

The engineer at this time reported that it would be necessary to start the centrifugal pump, as the other failed to keep the water under. Ordered him to do so immediately, and report to me the effect. The sea continued to rise, and the vessel striking heavily forward. The engineer reported that the pumps were all working well, but produced no effect upon the water, which by this time had risen several inches above the engine-room floor.

About 10.30 P. M., having given the pumps a fair trial, and finding the water gaining rapidly upon us, determined to make the preconcerted signal of distress, which was immediately answered by the Rhode Island. Ranged up close to her, and reported that the water was gaining rapidly upon us, and requested him to send boats to take off the crew. 8 P. M.—The sea about this time commenced to that the water was gaining rapidly upon us, and re-quested him to send boats to take off the crew. Finding that the heavy stream cable used to tow the Monitor rendered the vessel unmanageable, and, while dangling, struck her bow, and being and, while dulging, struck her dow, and being under the absolute necessity to work the engines to keep the pumps going, I ordered it to be cut, and ran down close under the lea of the Rhode Island; at times almost touching her. Water continued to gain upon the pumps, and had almost reached the ash-nits.

at times almost touching her. Water continued to gain upon the pumps, and had almost reached the ash-pits.

Two boats reached us from the Rhode Island, when I ordered Lieut. Green to put as many meninto them as they would safely carry. While getting the men into them (a very dangerous operation, caused by the heavy sea breaking entirely over the deck), the vessels touched slightly, nearly crushing the boat, and endangering the Rhode Island herself, as our sharp bow and side would undoubtedly have stove her near the water's edge had she struck upon us heavily. The Rhode Island sleamed slightly ahead, and the vessels separated a short distance.

At 11.30, my engines working slowly, and all the pumps in full play, but water gaining rapidly. Seavery heavy, and breaking entirely over the vessel, and rendering it extremely hazardous to leave the turret. In fact, several men were supposed to have been washed overboard at this time.

While waiting for the boats to return, the engineer reported that the engine had ceased. Shortly after, all the pumps ceased, the water putting out the fires and leaving no pressure of steam. A bailing party had been previously organized, not so much with any hope of diminishing the water, but more as an occupation to the men. The engines being stopped, and no longer able to keep the vessel head to sea—she having fallen off into the trough, and rolling so heavily as to render it impossible for the boats to approach us—I ordered the anchors to be let go, and all the chain given her, in hopes that it might bring her up. Fortunately it did so, and she once more swung round head to wind. By this time, finding the vessel filling rapidly, the deek on a level with the water, I ordered all the men left on board to leave the turret and endeavor to get into the two boats which were then approaching. I think at that time there were about twenty-five or thirty men on board. time there were about twenty-five or thirty men on board.

The boats approached very cautiously, as the sea was breaking upon her now submerged deck with great violence, washing several men overboard—one of whom was afterwards picked up by the boats. I secured the painter of one of the boats, (which by the use of its oars was prevented from striking the side,) and made as many get into her as she could safely hold, in the heavy sea that was running. There were several men still left upon and in the turret, who, either stupified by fear, or fearful of being washed overboard in the attempt to reach the boats, would not come down, and are supposed to have gone down in the vessel.

Feeling that I had done everything in my power to save the vessel and crew, I jumped into the already heavily laden boat, and left the Monitor, whose heavy sluggish motion gave evidence that she could float but a short time longer, and, shortly after we reached the Rhode Island, she disappeared.

I must testify to the untiring efforts displayed by Captain Trenchard and his officers in their attempts to rescue the crew of the Monitor. It was an extremely hazardous undertaking, rendered particularly so by the heavy, sea, and 'the difficulty in approaching the Monitor.

While regretting those that were lost, it is still a matter, of congraphic time the search of the standard of the while regretting those that were lost, it is still a matter of congratulation that so many were saved under the circumstances. There is some reason to hope that a boat, which is still missing, may have succeeded in saving those left on board, or have reached the vicinity of the vessel in time to have picked up some of them after she went down.

On mustering the crew and officers on board the R. I., four officers and twelve men were found to be missing, a list of whom I herewith enclose, as well as the report of Second Assistant Engineer Walers, acting chief engineer. I am firmly of the opinion that the Monitor must have sprung aleak somewhere in the forward part of her, where the hull joins on to the armor, and that it was caused by the heavy shocks she received as she came down upon the sea.

clothes they wore at the time they were rescued. There were no serious injuries received, with the exception of Assistant Surgeon—, who jammed his hand so badly as to require partial amputation of several of his fineers several of his fingers.

Every attention and kindness has been shown to us by Captain Trenchard and his officers, to whom

us by Captain Trenenard and his omeers, to whom
we all feel deeply grateful.
Respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. P. BANKHEAD, Commander.
Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy. SHAKSPEARE'S SHYLOCK .- We find in the SHAKSPEARE'S SHYLOOK.—We find in the Jewish Record, a journal devoted to the interests of American Israelites, and published in New York, a new version of Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice." The writer, who is himself a Jew, says the play is founded on fact, with this important difference, that it was the Jew who was to forfeit the pound of flesh if he lost the wager. The circumstance took place not at Venice, but in Rome, during the pontificate of Sixtus the Fifth. The Jew-lost; the noble demanded the pound of flesh; the Jew demurred and offered money, which was refused. Sixtus, to whom the matter was at last submitted, decided in favor of the noble, with the provision that he should whom the matter was at last submitted, decided in favor of the noble, with the provision that he should cut exactly one pound of flesh—not one grain more or less, on pain of being hanged. The noble naturally declined the risk; the Pope fined both parties in heavy sums for making such a wager. Thus old Shylock's memory is vindicated at last. We fear, however, notwithstanding "the truth of his story," that Shakspeare's will continue to be the nonular version of the truth.

A RHYME DISCOVERED.-A corresponder has sent us the following lines in reply to a challenge to find a rhyme to Timbustoo: "I went a hunting on the plains,
The plains of Timbuctoo;
I shot one buck for all my pains,
And he was a slim buck too,"

popular version of the story.

THREE CENTS.

MEXICO.

The French Successful-Defeat of 25,000 Mexicans by 5,000 French Troops—Tam-pico and Puebla Occupied—A Panic in Matamoros—Decline in Cotton. NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The steamer McClellan has arrived with New Orleans dates of the 27th ultimo. The French are reported to have gained some successes in Mexico.

An Austin (Texas) paper, of the 6th ultimo, has a San Antonio despatch of the 4th, stating that an express from Monterey brings news that a rench force of five thousand had met and engaged

Mexican division of twenty-five thousand, comnanded by General Ortega, and, after a sharp fight, the Mexicans gave way, and fled in all directions, The victors took possession of Puebla, where they await reinforcements, and will then advance on the city of Mexico, ninety miles distant. A French force of 6,000 men landed and took possession of Tampico, which port, it is supposed, will be opened to the commerce of the world. A French frigate was recently seen by the Mexicans passing through the United States fleet, off the mouth of the Rio Grande, creating a panic in Matamoros, the people thinking all the vessels were French, and had come to attack the town. Confidence was restored when the facts became known.

otton had fallen twenty-five cents in Matamoros. XX CONGRESS—Third Session. VASHINGTON, January 6, 1863. Mr. TEN EYCK TNATE.

GovernmeniNew Jersey, presented
Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Mankrupt law.
Committee on Military Affairs, ats.
bill to suspend temporarily the opentia, from the to prevent and punish fraud on the pack the entrusted with making contracts for pack the ment, and moved that the bill be put upon are sage.

ment, and moved that the bill be put upon ers sage.

Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, hoped Bailey (D.) bill would not pass. There was a very curious his Biddle (D.) tory about the bill. It was passed at the extra session and then suspended because some of the Heads of Bureaus were opposed to it. He moved to refer it to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, said that there had been great complaints of frauds when this bill was passed, but on the representation of the Heads of Departments it was suspended. If Congress could not pass a bill to punish fraud without its being constantly suspended in this way, he thought it would be better to repeal it at once.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, contended that the bill was, in effect, to establish a bureau of returns, and provided a punishment for false returns. He did not think the bill could be carried into operation in time of war. in time of war. Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, suggested that the operation of the bill be suspended till the ad of March, giving time to amend it and make it

Mr. WILSON said he had no objection to its reference, but he thought it was high time that our soldiers should be paid. Many of them had been waiting for months, and some had gone home into the poor house, and their families are paupers, because they have not been paid promptly, as they ought to have been. Many men had deserted from solicitude for their families. He thought the Government ought to be furnished the means to pay these men immediately.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep.), of Michigan, said that nothing had been more disheartening than the failure to pay our brave volunteers their money when due, and he hoped this stigma would soon be done away with. The bill was referred to the Committee of Finance. Finance. Vigor and Emancipation. Vigor and Emancipation.

Mr. HARLAN (Rep.), of Indiana, presented the petition of Rev. George B. Cheever and others, being a committee of ministers and members of certain churches in New York and Brooklyn, deprecating indecision, and asking for a more vigorous policy in the suppression of the rebellion and the emancipation of the slaves.

Discharge of State Prisoners.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT. (U.) of Indiana, the bill concerning the discharge of State prisoners was taken up, and he proceeded to address the Senate at length. He said he should not vote for the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Davis) to strike out the section authorizing the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. suspend the writ of habeas corpus.

It was at times necessary to make arrests, and he was not willing to give the Republicans the credit for this bold, but necessary measure. It was a principle of the old and true Democracy of Jackson and Jefferson: both asserted the truth of this principle. He quoted from the letters of Jefferson; also, the speeches of Douglas, in support of this assertion. He was sorry to see men discuss these questions in such a way as to embarrass the Government, notwithstanding their own boasted loyalty. The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Powell) the other day loudly declared that he was loyal to the Constitution. loudly declared that he was loyal to the Constitution.

It was only a few months ago that a few Democrats issued a call for a party organization, and from this had arisen many of the troubles which now perplex the country. In times like these, every good and true man should ask how he can best serve his country, and not stop to inquire what some Abolitionists had done. The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Powell) had rejoiced over the result of the recent elections; but those elections had been brought about by means not calculated to produce much joy. It was by discouraging enlistments, especially of those who could stay at home and vote, by making charges against the Government, by opposing the confiscation act, by opposing taxation for the expenses of the war. The Senator from Kentucky (Powell) said he was opposed to coercion. He (Mr. Wright) argued in favor of iron-will and nerve; and a determined policy on the part of the Executive to crush out the rebellion by every possible means, and he would take the property of rebels everywhere. He wanted to see the Mississippi river opened by our brave Western boys, and the supplies of rebeldom cut off. He wanted to see a hundred thousand slaveholders running one way and one million negroes running the other way. [Applause in the galleries.] He wanted to strike at the heart of the disease, and then we shall see daylight. There is nothing to despond about. He thanked God we have an army, a navy, and a country, and he thanked God for another thing—that we have a general in the field who is not fishing for the Presidency—who, with his staff, is to be found in the thickest of the fight, and his name is Rosecrans! [Applause in the galleries.] He would never yield to any foreign intervention. Americans must settle their own difficulties, and it was only in the event of a guerilla warfare that he feared foreign intervention. He would labor singly for the good of the country, and for no party.

The bill was then postponed till to-morrow.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers. Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to provide for the greater comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals, and to promote the efficiency of the medical department. The bill provides that the rations of soldiers in hospitals be computed at the rate of thirty cents a day, which shall be retained by the commissary department as a credit to the hospitals, to be expended in the same way as the hospital fund is under the previous regulations.

Miunesota Loans.

Mr. RICE (Rep.), of Minnesota offered a resolution that the Military Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reimbursing the State of Minnesota the moneys advanced by the said State for the suppression of Indian hostilities in 1862.

Minnesota Loans.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Missouri Emancipation Bill.

Mr. NOELL (Dem.), of Missouri, from the Select Committee on Emancipation, reported back the bill to aid Missouri in securing the abolishment of slavery therein. It provides for the issue of ten millions of thirty-year bonds, payable to the loyal owners, the Government pledging itself to the deportation and colonization of the freed men.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem.), of Ohio, objected to the consideration of the bill, for reasons which he stated.

But the SPEAKER overruled the objections, on the ground that the bill does not, as the gentleman urged, make an appropriation of money, and that it is not a tax upon the people, unless the money shall be appropriated. He made his decision in accordance with that heretofore applied in the French spoliation bill. heavy shocks she received as she came down upon the sea.

The bilge pump alone up to 7.P. M. had easily kept her free, and when we found that all her pumps a short time after, with a minimum capacity of 2,000 gallons per minute, failed to diminish the water, but on the contrary made no perceptible change in the gradual increase, we must come to the conclusion that there are at least good grounds for my opinion.

Before closing my report, I must testify to the coolness, prompt obedience, and absence of any approach to panic on the part of the officers, and with but few exceptions on that of the crew, many of whom were at sea for the first time, and, as it must be admitted, under circumstances that were well calculated to appal the boldest heart.

I would beg leave to call the attention of the Admiral, and of the Department particularly, to the good conduct of Lieutenant Green and Ensign Stodder, who remained with me until the last, and, by their example and bearing, did much towards inspiring confidence and obedience on the part of others. I must, also, mention favorably Peter Williams, master's mate, and Robert Angier, quartermaster, who both showed, on that occasion, the highest qualities of men and seamen. The latter remained at his post at the wheel when the vessel was sinking, and when told by me to get into the clothes they wore at the time they were rescued. There were no serious injuries received, with the whole-souled Union men, which satisfied him that a great and powerful change had taken place in Kentucky in favor of this miserable abolition scheme. He felt it to be his (Mr. Wickliffe's) duty and privilege to state, on this floor, in the face of heaven, and in the presence of Congress, and in the hearing of the nation, that there is not one man in three hundred, in Kentucky, who is in favor of the proclamation. He had said this again and again.

Mr. OLEMENTS remarked, that he was not in favor of the abolishment of slavery on a scheme of tion. He had said this again and again.

MIR. OLEMIENTS remarked, that he was not in favor of the abolishment of slavery on a scheme of abolition, but on the principle of nationality.

MIR. NOELL said the people of Missouri have decided that they will abolish slavery. In reply to MIR. Clements he remarked that the people of Tennessee had no regular State Government, and hence could not act upon and accept such a proposition. It was expecting too much to hang the other Border Slave States upon this bill. As to it being a "miserable scheme of abolition," as expressed by the gentleman from Kentucky, he did not regard it in that light, and was glad he could perceive good motives in the President for the recommendation which he had made. He appealed to MIR. Clements to waive his opposition. Let us commence the work with Missouri, and when the proper time shall arrive the benefits may be extended to other States.

MIR. HOLMAN (Dem.), of Indiana, moved to lay the bill on the table. Disagreed to veas 42, nays 73.

MIR. ELIOT (Rep.), of Massachusetts, moved an amendment, excluding from the benefits of the act those who may wilfully refuse to take the oath of allegiance, to the Government of the United States, when required to do so by any military or civil officer thus authorized, or by the said State of Missouri. Adopted—yeas 75, nays 25.

MIR. PENDILETION (Dem.), of Ohio, moved to lay Adopted—yeas 75, nays 25.

Mr. PENDLETON (Dem.), of Ohio, moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—yeas 44, nays 72.

Mr. ORAVENS (Dem.), of Ohio, moved to ad

journ. Not agreed to—yeas 19, nays 82. The bill was then passed—yeas 73, nays 46. Proposed Issues of Treasury Notes.
On motion of Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be authorized to inquire into the expediency of issuing treasury notes bearing 3 65-100 interest, the amount to be issued to be equal to the amount of tender notes in circulation, and such other sums as the demands of the public service for the current year shall require; that there be issued an equal Proposed Issues of Trensury Notes.

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

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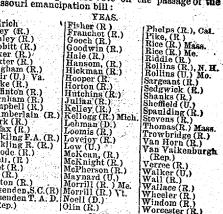
amount of United States six per cent. twenty-year bonds, which bonds, with the interest, shall constitute a fund for the redemption of the 3-65 treasury notes—the bonds to be of equal date with the treasury notes, and the interest to be paid in specie; the holders of the legal-tender notes shall have the right to surrender them whenever the amount of \$100 is presented, and receive at the par value for the same the 3-65 treasury notes; the holders of the 3-65 treasury notes shall have the right to invest the same in the twenty-year six per cent. bonds, when an amount equal to \$500 is presented.

To the getter-up of a Club of ten or twenty, as

Mailable Matter.

Mr. COLFAX (Rep.), of Indiana, from the Committee on Post Offices, reported a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to add to the list of mailable articles, and explained it was intended to allow articles not now mailable to be sent to the soldiers in the army by their friends at home, at book-postage rates—one cent per ounce. Passed. Mailable Matter. Appropriation Bill.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial appropriation bill. Without arriving at a conclusion the House adjourned journed. The following is the vote on the passage of the Missouri emancipation bill:



NAYS. Allen (D.) O Stratton (R.)
Trimble (R.)
Vallandigham
Voorhees (D.)
Ward (D.)
Webster, (D.)
Wickliffe (U.)
Witson (R.)
Wood, (D.) Morris (D.)
Norris (D.)
Vell (D.)

illeton (D.)

PENNSYLVANIA HARRISBU-VIRE. SENATE. The Senate was called to order at the 863.

GEORGE V. LAWRENCE (Rep.), of Was.

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, suggested that the operation of the bill be suspended till the 3d of March, giving time to amend it and make it practicable.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem.), of Delaware, moved to postpone the bill indefinitely.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, hoped this would not be done, and argued that, from the immense number of contracts, it would be almost impossible to carry out the bill, except at vast expense. There is already a good law making contractors liable to military laws, by which they could be punished.

After further discussion, the subject was postponed.

The Oregon Regiment.

Mr. NESMITH (U.), of Oregon, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate with a copy of the report of Captain J. Manford, who commanded the regiment sent to Oregon.

Adopted.

Payment of Soldiers and Sailors.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the House joint resolution for the prompt payment of the farayy, with an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue fifty millions of demand treasury notes in addition to the amount authorized by act of July, 1862.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WILSON said he had no objection to its referred to the Committee on the control of the prosection of the property and the laws in the resolution of the prompt payment of the Treasury to issue fifty millions of demand treasury notes in addition to the amount authorized by act of July, 1862.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WILSON said he had no objection to its referred to the Constitution and the laws in the resolution of the property managed, speedily subdue the rebels and compel obedience to the Constitution and the laws in the resolution of the property managed, speedily subdue the rebels and compel obedience to the Constitution and the laws in the resolution of the property mana compel obedience to the Constitution and the laws in the rebellious States. Owing to the inherent de-fects in the management of the war, and a failure to comprehend the magnitude and extent of the rebel-lion added to the incorporators. comprehend the magnitude and extent of the reper-lion, added to the incompetency, jealousy, and pos-sible treachery of some of our leaders in the field, less has been accomplished than we expected, and the rebels are still as intent on the work of destruc-That different and more favorable results have That different and more favorable results have not attended a cause so just as ours, is not in any way chargeable to the patriotic men in arms. The contests of ancient and modern times find few parallels to the heroic bravery of our troops. In every equal contest they have been victorious, and on all occasions have exhibited a gallantry and a true devotion to the cause, which commands our admiration and causes our hearts to swell with fervent gratitude. Their names and their fame will be handed down to the patriots of another age. Pennsylvania mourns the loss of many of her bravest sons; the sable weeds of mourning are now seen all over the land; and when the dead are called to judgment, some of them will rise from every battle-field. Let us take suitable action concerning their deeds, and let our personal recollections of them be like blooming are another forcer. let our personal recollections of them be like blooming amaranthes forever.

While the heart sickens at this loss of life and ex-While the heart sickens at this loss of life and expenditure of treasure, let no loyal man hesitate as to our future course. The Union should, and I trust, will be preserved, the Constitution respected, and the laws enforced, at whatever expenditure of life and money; the interests involved demand the sacrifice. It should be the ardent prayer of all just men that the cause of this unhappy strife, which is plainly apparent, should be stricken down. Christians, patriots, and philanthropists throughout the world will approve this course, and peace, when conquered, will be perpetual. Let the Administration rise to a higher appreciation of its duties to the people. Let there be no jealousies, no exhibition of party strife, no sympathy with rebels.

Opposition to the constituted authorities, in this struggle to maintain and preserve the Government opposition to the constituted authorities, in this struggle to maintain and preserve the Government by all legitimate means, whether by force of arms or proclamations calculated to weaken and destroy the proclamations calculated to weaken and destroy the power of the Government, and to remove the cause of the strife forever, is little short of treason. Let us, then, in our action here on the question at least, as it may be presented, show our devotion to the Government, to the interests of our children, and to the cause of civil liberty throughout the world.

We will soon be called upon to legislate for the interests of a great State, for an honest and confiding constituency. The experience and former services of many of those before me, is a sufficient guarantee that these interests will receive proper attention. Thanking you again for the honor you have done me, I assume the duties of the Chair.

The oath of office was then administered to the me, I assume the duties of the Chair.

The oath of office was then administered to the new Senators.

All the officers nominated by the Republican icus were then elected. Their names were published yesterday.

Committees were appointed to wait upon the Governor and the House of Representatives, and inform them that the Senate was duly organized. The ordinary rules of order were then adopted. The Senate then adjourned until eleven o'clock to

> HOUSE. The House was called to order at noon to-day by
> E. H. Rouch, Clerk of the House of 1862.
> Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Cattell, of the Old
> School Presbyterian Church of Harrisburg.
> The Secretary of the Commonwealth presented
> the certified returns of the election of members.
> On motion of Mr. HOPKINS, of Washington, the House proceeded to the election of a Speaker.
>
> JOHN CESSNA, (Dem.), of Bedford county, was elected Speaker, the vote being fifty-four Democrats against forty-five National Unionists.

morrow morning.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: I return to you my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the honor you have just conferred upon me. I am about to assume the discharge of the duties of presiding officer of your body with a full sense of the many difficulties and heavy responsibilities attending the position. I pledge to you, one and all, my firm determination to perform those duties with strict impartiality, according to the utmost of my ability. Without your aid and cordial and generous forbearance and assistance success, with me will be impossible. These I carnestly invite at your hands.

May I not confidently express the hope and belief that in the discharge of our several duties all perthat in the discharge of our several duties all personal and political differences will be buried, and that all will be actuated by an honest determination to promote the welfare and prosperity of our noble State, and to uphold the Constitution and restore the union of our beloved country, now distracted by an unity but discognose shift large. State, and to uphold the Constitution and restore the union of our beloved country, now distracted by an unjust but disastrous civil war! The session of the Legislature now about to commence may, and probably will be one of the most important ever assembled in this State. The eyes of our constituents and of the whole nation will be upon us. Pennsylvania contains within herself all the resources of a great and powerful nation. She is today almost equal in population, and in all the elements of strength, to the whole nation in the days of its infancy.

The conservatism and patriotism of our people have at all times had an important and controlling influence in moulding the public sentiment of our nation. May we not reasonably hope that, in this hour of our trouble and national peril, the conservative views of our people, sustained and supported by the wise and patriotic action of these representatives, may go far to allay and restore to the country its former condition of peace, prosperity, and national grandeur? While we are justly proud of our State—of her power and greatness—let us not forget that all these decay were the restore to the country its three decays of the state. tional grandeur? While we are justly proud of our State—of her power and greatness—let us not forget that all these depend upon her connection with the Federal Union. The destruction of the latter would, sooner or later, prove the overthrow of the former. The true greatness and prosperity of Pennsylvania can only be secured and preserved while our whole Union remains, and we continue to exist as one people, with one Government, one Constitution, and one set of laws.

I sincerely trust that in our associations and deliberations, during the coming session, those friendly and kindly feelings which should prevail among genliberations, during the coming session, those friendly and kindly feelings which should prevail among gentlemen will be so far observed, that when we come to separate, we may look back upon our past course without a single regret. When, we return to our constituents may we be gratified with their hearty endorsement of our official conduct; and in the future, may it have the approval of our own consciences and judgment. Above all, may our legislation be such as to aid essentially in allaying the angry passions which now swell the bosom of our nation, and in unholding and cheering the natioth posts who and in upholding and cheering the patriot hosts who have gone forth to sustain the Government of our lathers, until our glorious old Union shall be speedily and permanently restored—our whole country once more peaceful and powerful, and the flag of a free, happy, and united people again brighten our skies from one extremity of this continent to the At the conclusion of the speech, the oath of office was administered to the Speaker by Mr. Vincent, of Eric.
All the members were then either sworn or

HISTORIC ITEMS.—Francis S. Drake, Esq., of Boston, has in preparation a new "Dictionary of American Biography." It will contain at least double the matter in the work of the Rev. Dr. Allen, and include articles on living worthies. He will be happy to receive biographical items of interest, or the correction of errors or misstatements which the correction of errors or misstatements which have gained currency.

The Historic and Literary Society of Quebec have just published another part of their "Collections," devoted entirely to Jaques Cartier, as to whose life and family it gives some very interesting results of investigation in the archives, public and private, of St. Malo and its violnity. To a Canadian, especially, these materials for a biography of the great French discoverer must address themselves with no little charm.

The Hon. William Willis has in press, to issue this month, a work to be entitled "The Law Courts and Lawyers of Maine, from the earliest Colonization of the State." It will contain sketches of all the old lawyers who have practiced in the State.—

Historic Magazine.

affirmed.
Committees were appointed to wait upon the Governor and upon the Senate, and inform them that the House was ready to proceed to business. Rules of order were adopted, and other preliminary business.

ness transacted.
The House then adjourned.

Historic Magazine.