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WATER Street, have in store, and offer for sale—
Layer Raisins—whole, half, and quarter boxes.
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Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel.
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Fresh Peaches, Blackberries, Cherries,
Fresh Peaches, Blackberries, Cherries,
Fresh Peaches, Blackberries, Soups, &c.
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Breckets all sizes.

Brackets, all sizes.

With a large assortment of other FANCY GOODS,
Ruitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, most of which are
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2.000 Bbls. New Eastport, Fortune Bay, and Halifar.
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2,000 Bbis. New Esspect.

Herring.

2,500 Boxes Lubec, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring.

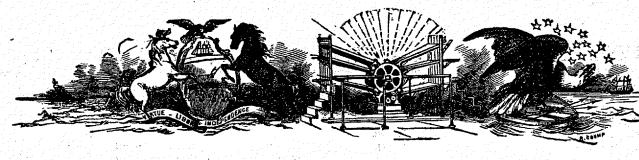
150 Bbis. new Mess Shad.

250 Boxes Herkimer County Cheese, &c.

In store and for sale by

MURPHY & KC 117 quarter casks Burgundy Port. MURPHY & KOONS, ial4-tf No. 146 North WHARVES.





PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1863.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1868.

Encyclopedic Works. It would be easy enough, for any one who had the materials and possessed time and ability for the task, to write an instructive article upon the antiquity, origin, history, purpose, and different varieties of the books of reference generally called Encyclopædia. The name is derived from two Greek words, (enkyklios, circular or general, and paideia, discipline or instruction,) and the word Cyclopædia, (from Kuklos a circle, and paideia, instruction,) has a similar meaning, but it is less generally used. There is no evidence that either Greeks or Romans used either compound to designate a book, but it is declared that Cyclopædia has still less classical authority than Encyclopædia. At present, and for a long time past, an Encyclopædia is regarded as a Dictionary of universal knowledge.

The first French Encyclopædia appeared in Paris one hundred and ninety years ago, (it was Louis Morreri's Grand Dictionnaire Historique et Critique ;) next came Peter Bayle's, in four volumes, also written in French, but published at Rotterdam, in 1697. Corneille's Dictionnaire des Arts et des Sciences appeared in Paris in 1694. In Germany, the Levicon Universelle, in two volumes, was published in 1677, and probably suggested the Lexicon Technicum of Dr. Harris, in two volumes folio, published in London in 1710—the first English work of that character. .In 1728, Ephraim Chambers produced, in two very large folio volumes, a Cyclopædia which excelled its predecessors in fullness and variety. Hoffman's book, already mentioned, was succeeded in Germany by Zedler's Universal Levicon, in 64 volumes, Leipsic, 1732-1751, a work unusually full, which is said to have given Didcrot and D'Alembert the idea of their great French Encyclopedie of 34 volumes, including supplement and index, which appeared at Paris between 1751 and 1780, and from its very free thoughts on religion and government, has been charged with having prepared the popular mind for the first French Revolution.

In 1771, the Encyclopædia Britannica. (which had been preceded, 1751-1766, by two publications of inferior execution, ) appeared, in three volumes, as a Dictionary of Arts and Sciences. The second edition, extending to ten volumes, also included historical and biographical articles, and was completed in 1783; the third edition was in 18 volumes, the fourth in 20; the fifth and sixth, with six supplementary volumes, between 1815 and 1824; the seventh, edited by Professor Macvey Napier, in 21 volumes, between 1830 and 1842; and the eighth, edited by Professor J. S. Traill, who died last year, in 21 volumes, between 1852 and 1860. This work, deservedly in high repute, was published in Scotland from the first, and, in the last half century, some of the ablest men of letters and science in the British Empire have contributed to it:-Scott, Jeffrey, Macintosh, Haydon, Macaulay, Hazlitt, Herschell; in fact, a host of great writers, some of whom contributed separate dissertations and treatises, which have been since published as separate works. Mr. Everett was among the American contributors, and wrote the Life of Washington for the recent edition of this Encyclopædia. In candor, we must complain that Dr. Traill, the last editor, did his work very carelessly. The smaller and minor articles were often left as they had appeared fifty years ago, nor is the number of subjects at all equal to the great extent of the work. It was simultaneously published by A. & C.

Black, Edinburgh, and Little, Brown, & Co., Boston. There is a work of this description in 201 volumes, commenced in 1781, and not completed until 1832, called the Encyclopedie Methodique par Ordre et Matieres, in which each subject is treated in one or more volumes. In 1818, Professors Ersch and Gruber commenced the great Allgemeine Encyclopadie der Wissenschaft and Kunste, in three sections of the alphabet, of which, in 1861, as many as 125 volumes had appeared: it is yet in progress. In 1819 Dr. Rees completed, in 45 volumes, an extension of Ephraim Chambers' Cyclopadia, to which many eminent writers and practical men contributed. Sir David Brewster, now the venerable Principal of Edinburgh University, commenced his Edinburgh Encyclopædia in 1810, which was completed in 18 volumes in 1830, but was too much given to physical science to suit the prevailing lite-

rary taste of the country. There was completed, in 1810, by F. A. Brockhaus, founder of the great publishing house at Leipsic, the famous German Conversations-Lexicon commenced in 1796, to which he added two supplements. In 1812, he began a new, remodelled, and improved edition, entirely supervised by himself, which obtained great popularity. In his life-time it ran through six editions. The last issue, being the tenth, extends to 15 volumes, and appeared between 1851 and 1855. It has been translated in nearly all the civilized journals of Europe, and its arrangement and matter have been largely adopted. The house of Brockhaus added

three companion works to the above. The Encyclopedia Metropolitana, a London publication, in 30 volumes, 1818-1845, was projected by S. T. Coleridge, but as Brewster's was too scientific, this was too philosophical for the public. The Penny Cyclopadia, in 28 volumes, begun in 1833 and completed in 1843, was published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and its excellent execution as well as its low price has made it at once popular

and useful. The English Cyclopedia, edited by Charles Knight, publisher of both works, and founded on the copyright of the Penny Cyclopædia, was commenced in 1853, and completed in 1861, in twenty-two volumes. It IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF is divided into four distinct divisions, each arranged alphabetically—namely, Geography, Natural History, Biography, and Arts and Sciences. We might swell out this article with names of other Encyclopædias published in England, Scotland, Germany, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES | Spain, Piedmont, Denmark, Russia, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Hungary, &c.; and, if we included works of this class devoted to especial subjects, such as Dr. Allibone's Dictionary of British and American Authors, Smith Homans' Cyclopadia of Commerce, Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World, Bouvier's Law Dictionary, we could fill a column with titles and descriptions of the works. A list of the principal English and American Encyclopædias, since the commencement of the present century, is given in the New American Cyclopædia, Vol. VI., under the head "Cyclopædia." Dr. Francis Lieber, in 1829-1848, published a translation of the famous Conversations'-Lexicon, (7th edition,) with additions adapting the work to American readers. The book was laboriously executed. It consisted of thirteen volumes, to which, in 1847, was added a supplement, edited by H. Vethake. Between 1831 and 1841, Messrs. Blackie, of Glasgow, brought out, in seven volumes imperial 8vo, "The Popular Encyclopædia," also based upon Brockhaus'

Conversations'-Lexicon. This was beauti-

fully printed, finely illustrated, and original.

Dissertations upon Classical and English

arrival at his destination to the Navy Department.
The Passaic was in port, all well, and nobly braved a terrific storm off Cape Hatteras, the same which wrecked the Monitor. Capt. Drayton of the Passaic, has written to New York for the only thing needed in his vessel—a velvet sushion and some glass affairs. THE OFFICIAL TRIAL TRIP OF THE WEE-HAWKEN. The iron-clad battery Weenawken, Capt. Rodgers, left the navy yard on Saturday to make her official trial trip, under the auspices of the Government. She steamed up the river as far as the Palisades, cess of the entire arrangements-a success which is norrow morning, in company with the Nahant and convoys, to join the other portion of the fleet.

LAST MOMENTS OF THE MONITOR—STATE-MENT OF MR. D. RODNEY BROWN, MASTER'S MATE OF THE GUNBOAT RHODE ISLAND. ISLAND. BEAURD. N. C., Jan. 6.—On the afternoon of the 29th December the Rhode Island, Captain S. D. Trenchard, left Fortress Monroe, having the iron-cial steamer Monitor, Captain Bankhead, in tow.

clad steamer Monitor, Captain Bankhead, in tow. The weather at starting was fair and everything favorable. On the 30th it began to breeze up until late in the afternoon, when the gale freshened, wind blowing south-southwest. At ten o'clock at night it began to blow heavily. The Rhode Island and her tow were then a little to the southward of Hatteras. At eleven P. M. the Monitor signalized in distress, as her hawsers (two twelve inch) had parted. All hands were called on board the Rhode Island, and three boats were lowered to render assistance. The sea was running on board the Rhode Island, and three boats were lowered to render assistance. The sea was running very heavy in every direction, and wind varying. The launch of the Rhode Island reached the Monitor, and succeeded, Mr. Brown supposes, in saving about twenty. The first cutter, in charge of Mr. Brown, then boarded the Monitor, and succeeded in saving the captain and most of the officers. Mr. Brown saw one man washed overboard, but he was afterwards nicked up. About twelve officers and Brown saw one man washed overboard, but he was afterwards picked up. About twelve officers and men got into Mr. Brown's boat, when those on board the Monitor held on to her, and Mr. Brown was obliged to cut adrift, in order to save those he already had taken on board. After transferring the men to the Rhode Island, Mr. Brown returned again toward the Monitor. Got to within a quarter of a mile of her when her signal light went out. Pulled up to where it was extinguished, and could see no signs of vessel or crew. Then started for his own ship. Came on thick and cloudy, with rain, and wind shifting. Last saw the Rhode Island about three-quarters of a mile off, burning a blue light. The shitting. Last saw the Khode Island about three-quarters of a mile off, burning a blue light. The steamer appeared to steer away from Mr. Brown; at any rate, he could not keep up with her. Lost sight of her entirely about two A. M., 31st. Then pulled in toward the land, and at daylight saw a steamer about four miles off, in an easterly direction. Pulled for her, making a signal with a coat upon a flagstaff; but the steamer did not notice him. Soon after seeing the steamer saw a ship dead to upon a flagstaff; but the steamer did not notice him. Soon after seeing the steamer saw a ship dead to windward, and pulled near enough toward her to see the captain on deck smoking a cigar. It was then about eight o'clock A. M. No notice was taken of him. Mr. B. pulled in again toward the land, which was then supposed to be at least fifty miles off. Ten minutes atterward saw a schooner dead to leeward. Got up coats and made sail, with oars and boathooks, &c., for masts. The schooner saw him, hauled close on the wind, and Mr. B. came up, with her and boarded her at eleven o'clock A. M. She proved to be the schooner A. Colby, of Bucksport, Maine, Captain H. D. Harriman, from Portland, bound to Fernandina. Fla. Captain of Bucksport, Maine, Captain H. D. Harriman, from Portland, bound to Fernandina, Fla. Captain H. took Mr. B. and crew of seven on board, and treated him and them in the kindest manner. Mr. Brown speaks in the warmest terms of the humane treatment received at the hands of Captain H. Mr. Brown then ordered the schooner to Beaufort, N. C. where he expected to meet his ship. Captain H. cheerfully consented to change his course, and on the same afternoon, at half past four o'clock, struck on Outer Diamond, off Cape Hatteras. The Colby commenced leaking at the rate of two thousand stokes. On the afternoon of the ist of January hauled up abreast of Hatteras Inlet, and anchored. Here found the gunboat Miami, Captain Tolman, to whom Mr. Brown reported. Captain Tolman, to whom Mr. Brown reported. Captain Tolman, to off twelve men to the assistance of the Colby. On the afternoon of the 2d got under way, and in the evening the Miami came out, overhauled the Colby, and took her in tow for Beaufort, where she arrived at cicht calcule. and took her in tow for Beautort, where she arrived at eight o'clock on the morning of the 3d.

Mr. Brown and crew suffered much for want of water and food. Mr. B.'s cutter was without rudder, compass, or anything to bail with, and but half a crew, so hurried was the departure to the assistance of the Morning. of the Monitor.

While on board his boat Mr. Brown remarked to Captain Bankhead that he supposed there was no danger of his vessel sinking. The captain replied that he was airaid that it would prove otherwise,

s the water was up to the furnaces when he left as the water was up to the lurnaces when he letter.

The following is a list of the names of the crew in Mr. Brown's cutter:—Morris Wagg, quartermaster; Chas. H. Smith, coxswain; Lewis A. Horton, seams; Luke M. Griswold, Hugh M. Logan, John Jones, and George Moore, ordinary seamen. All the above, including Mr. Erown, were reported lost; and, indeed, their preservation is almost miraculous. Mr. Brown wishes to return his thanks to Captain Tolman for the assistance he offered, and for kindly towing the Colby down to Beaufort. The Rhode Island is expected to return immediately to Beaufort to rejoin the fleet, and Mr. B. will here await orders. THE IRON-CLAD PASSAIC, lies at anchor in Beaufort Roads. I learn that she

nes at affine in Deautort Roug. I learn that she suffered considerably on her passage down, in tow of the State of Georgia, and al one time was on the point of being abandoned. The water was then making rapid headway upon her, and all hope of keeping it from the fires was given up, when one of the officers, reported to me to be the engineer, urged another rally at the pumps. All hands, officers and crew, went to work, and finally succeeded in keeping her free until the storm abated. THE TRANSPORT MONTEBELLO.

Lexicon was adopted here, but every line of the work was written for it, and it is so far the work was written for it, and it is so far and sound.

on Davis on his Last Grand Rounds Death of General Duncan—Foreigners in Richmond—Stuart's Raid—Bridges in North Carolina Repaired—Affairs in Virginia—Raid on the White House—From Tennessee, Mississippi, &c.—The Capture of the Harriet Lane—News from Richmond-Papers of Monday. SPEECH OF JEFFERSON DAVIS AT MOBILE. (From the Mobile Advertiser and Register, Jan. 1.]
The notes of the serenade last night were the signal for the assemblage of the citizens, who gathered in a dense crowd before the Battle House, and after the band had played a few spirited airs, called loudly for President Davis, who soon made his appearance with the baloon, and was introduced to his follow. upon the balcony, and was introduced to his fellow-citizens by his Honor the Mayor, the clear moonlight affording a distinct view of his well-known features. ALABAMA IN THE STATE OF MOBILE. ALABAMA IN THE STATE OF MOBILE.
Addressing his fellow-citizens—fellow-soldiers he might rather call them, since nearly every man in the Confederacy is now a soldier—he alluded to the ties which bound him almost equally to Alabama and Mississippi, for they together formed the territory in which his earlier years were passed, as together they had confronted the foe, and emulated each other's deeds on many a recent battle-field. Together, too, they had espoused those doctrines which, if they had been sooner adopted by the entire country, would have averted this horrid war. WE WOULD NOT LET THEM ALONE.

"NUMBERS AIN'T NOTHIN'-BLOOD 'LL "NUMBERS AIN'T NOTHIN'—BLOOD 'LL TELL."

Relying upon their numbers, upon their seventy years of preparation, upon their possession of arms, and ships, and fortresses, and manufactories, provided by the laxes they had imposed upon us, they confidently expected to jut down the "rebellion," as they termed it, in sixty days. We accepted the pledge of battle, and without arms, with no steel-clad navy, entered upon the contest; trusting to the protection of a just God; and by His favor we had won hattles when by all calculations we had been bound to suffer defeat. We are now stronger than

we were a year ago, and we are destined to achieve our independence as sure as the sun rises and sets. THE STRONG POINT. The President spoke of our army, which he styled an army of heroes. In it were boys with the down still upon their cheeks, who were toiling like veterans on the weary march, and in the deadly strife were putting forth energies unsurpassed by men in any age; and even when bleeding and dying were seeking only to kill another Yankee ere the last vital drop forsook their heart. Could such a people be conquered?

be conquered? GHOSTS OF 1776 INVOKED. He knew there were occasional feelings of despondency when clouds overspread our sky, but he cited us to the long struggle of our forefathers against more causes of discouragement than assail us. There was also despondency at the thought us. There was also despondency at the thought that there are those among us unfaithful to our cause, and at the spectacle of hordes of extortioners who are preying upon our necessities. But the Tories of the Revolution were immensely more numerous than the disaffected among us. There was much (ivision of sentiment among the people of the colonies, while we are a united people. As for extortioners, they are the dregs and refuse of the land. They appear more numerous because the people They appear more numerous because the people are absent in the field; it is only an insignificant few who linger at home engrossed in their vile schenies of trade. Let them be left to the contempt and exception which awaits them hereafter in the presence of those who are now toiling and struggling in this bloody contest.

THE TWO GREAT RIVERS. Of his visit to this point, the purpose was to observe our defences, to see what had been done, and what remained to be done, for our protection, so that hereafter, when he should hear from us, he might know exactly what we needed. The Mississippi and the Alabama rivers are the two great artéries of the Southwest; they must be defended; and he felt, as he looked upon the masses before him, he could confidently say they shall be defended. INDEPENDENCE AT ANY COST.

rily be committed. Even if they do wrong, sustain them; better that our independence be achieved, no matter by what measures, than submit to the domination of the Yankees, who are seeking to enchain us in the same degrading servitude with themselve with a baboon for a king.

[From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 27.]
We notice the arrival in Richmond of the Marouis great gusto at the North. Probably never before was such a reception given to nobility by an Ameri-can President. In one respect the incident may prove of some service, for the English gentlemen will now have an opportunity of contrasting the dignified manners of Southerners with the coarse vulgarity of the Executive head of the Northern States.

mortally wounded.

After scattering the enemy at Dumfries General Stuart went on to the Occoquan; but word having been sent out of his approach, he found all the fords guarded. He determined, however, to cross at Scleetmen's Ford, in the face of the enemy. The advance was led by Colonel T. L. Rosser, of the Fifth cavalry, who dashed into the stream, followed by Col. Drake, of the First, and some fifteen or twenty men. The enemy had dismounted, and were drawn up in line of battle. Colonel Besser, leading himself at rocky 101d. The Yankees broke and were pursued, several being captured. General Stuart regards this as the most gallant thing done by the cavalry since the war commenced. Colonel R. afterwards charged into their camp and captured nine sutler wagons; loaded with the best of liquor, clothing, boots, and luxuries of various kinds, and burned their tents and army stores. various kinds, and burned their tents and army stores.

General Stuart then went towards Aldie, accomplishing many of his characteristic feats, which have always been so galling to the Yankees. He is the cvil genius of all the Abolition generals, and, next to Jackson, their greatest bugbear. At Aldie, Colonnel Rosser was sent on a scout into the Valley of Virginia to ascertain the state of things there. Taking with him only fifteen men, he succeeded in going around the most of Milroy's army, and passed nearly ninety miles in front of General Jones. Although the country was full of bands, trying to capture him, Colonel R. eluded them all, and after remaining in the enemy's lines as long as he pleased, started to return. At the Shenandoah, he encountered the pickets of the enemy, posted to eatch him, started to return. At the Shenandoah, he encountered the pickets of the enemy, posted to catch him, but, by a peculiar stratagem, he captured them all, passed by their army at night, and returned safely to camp, bringing along with him all the Yankoe sentinels on the route.

This is a true statement of the affair, omitting some interesting incidents in the telegraph line al-ready published. It completely shows up the falsity of the Yankee accounts, and places our gallant fel-lows right on the record before the world. THE BRIDGES DESTROYED BY GENERAL FOSTER REPAIRED.

shall did not move with the celerity demanded by the occasion. Large bodies move slowly. Passengers are now conveyed in stages between the Holston and Watauga rivers, the points at which the railroad bridges were destroyed, and a delay of only a few hours is incurred. The railroad bridges are in course of rapid reconstruction.—Richmond Examiner, 7th. CAPTURE OF YANKEES AND HORSES.

Our Raleigh exchanges state that there were in the Neuse river, near Newbern, on Wednesday last, no less than 53 Yankee transports. The forces at that point include the commands of three major generals, usually in the Yankee army 15,000 each, which gives the full force of 45,000 to 50,000 men. This intelligence is regarded as trustworthy.—Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 10.

who had nothing of the kind they demanded money. The contributions were collected at the point of the bayonet, and the citizens were compelled to submit not only to the levy, but to every species of insult and indignity which the mercenary hirelings chose to heap upon them.—Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 10. REFUSAL OF THE YANKEES TO RECEIVE THEIR PRISONERS.

Correspondence of The Fichmond Dispatch. 1

within about four miles of the white House the same night, and returned next morning, fining as they went down. One shell fell in the New Kent Court-House yard, burst, and knocked out part of the brick in the clerk's office. Several others fell near. The Court-House is about two miles from the river.

A shell also fell near Capt. Sparrow's house. The gunboats had two masts each, and carried six guns on a side; the tug had one gun. The Yankees—gunboats, cavalry, and infantry—all left West Point last night at twelve o'clock. In passing through King William county they stole all Mr. Wm. Johnson's horses, carried off one of his men, and made all the darkies they met go with them. Several made out to get away from them at West Point, and returned to their masters. The whole of the troops nearly were drunk, else the slaves would not have gotten away. They stole several geese from Wm. New, at were drunk, else the slaves would not have gotten away. They stole several geese from Wm. New, at the Point, one gallant officer killing two at a lick with his sword. And now, strange to say, we had no pickets on the Pamunkey, nor have we had for several weeks, to my knowledge, as I have been all the way down the river in the night to within four miles of West Point, and also twice in the daytime, and I never saw or heard of a picket. If there is one river in this State easily defended, it is the Pamunkey. In several places the banks are 70 feet perpendicular above the river, and a steamer is compelled to go within 150 feet of these banks. Whose fault is it that a trade of a half a million bushels of grain is not protected? The Yankees said when they came up, that they intended to put a stop to the grain trade.

CAPTURE OF THE HARRIET LANE. CAPTURE OF THE HARRIET LANE.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM HEADQUARTERS, GALVESTON. This morning, the 1st of January, at three o'clock, I attacked the enemy's fleet and garrison at this place, and captured the latter and the steamer Harriet Lane, and two barges and a schooner of the former. The rest, some four or five, escaped ignominiously under care of a flag of truce.

I have about six hundred prisoners and a large quantity of valuable stores arms, &c.

The Harriet Lane is very little injured; she was carried by boarding from two high-pressure cotton steamers, manned by Texas cavalry and artillery. The line troops were gallantly commanded by Col. Green, of Sibley's brigade, and the ships and artillery by Major Leon Smith, to whose indomitable energy and heroic bearing the country is indebted for the successful execution of a plan which I had considered for the destruction of the enemy's fleet. Col. Bagby, of Sibley's brigade, also commanded the volunteers from his regiment for the naval expedition, in which every officer and every man won for himself imperishable renown.

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,

Major General. This morning, the 1st of January, at three o'clock

LATEST NEWS FROM SOUTHERN
PAPERS.
HEADQUARTERS OF THE SOUTHERN HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 12.—A copy of the *Enquirer* of to-day has been received. It contains the following items of news:

enemy's transports have gone up the river. There are only seven gunboats between the mouth of the Yazoo and Milliken's Bend.
Vicksburg is daily growing stronger. We intend to hold it.

J. C. PEMBERTON,

Lieutenant General Commanding. THE WAR IN TENNESSEE—RESULTS OF MORGAN AND FORRESTS RAID—THE CAPTURES AT MURFREESBORO. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 9.—The Rebel published the following from an official source, dated Winchester, Tennessee: Windester, temessee:
"Gen. Morgan's report of his expedition shows a
result of two thousand paroled prisoners, several
hundred of the enemy killed and wounded, and an immense quantity of arms and property destroyed.

"Forrest's report shows fifteen hundred prisoners, one thousand of the enemy killed and wounded, and an immense quantity of arms, ammunition, and stores destroyed, and his whole command splendidly equipped from the captures.

"Our operations at Murfreesboro, including the capture of five thousand prisoners. For the prisoners to thousand prisoners. capture of five thousand prisoners, besides to thou-w said captured at Hartsville and around Mashville, sum up ten thousand in less than a month. "We have also captured and sent to the rear thirty cannon, six thousand small arms and two thousan more in the hands of our troops, and destroyed fif-teen hundred wagons, the mules and harness being

THE WELDON AND WILMINGTON RAIL-ROAD. The railroad bridge over the Neuse river, on the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad, had been rebuilt. SUFFERINGS OF THE VIRGINIA TROOPS. The Virginia soldiers in the hospitals are suffering for clothing and blankets, while those from other States are supplied by the State agents, and the Richmond Enquirer calls on the men and women of Virginia to furnish the necessary articles. RELIEF TO THE CITIZENS OF FREDERICKSBURG. General Fitzhugh Lee's Cavalry Brigade had subscribed and forwarded \$5,400 for the relief of the citizens of Fredericksburg.

EXCHANGE NOTICE, No. 4. Adjutant of Exchange Captain S. B. Bell. To the Editor of The Press:

Sin: In the long list of those who died upon the bloody field of Murfreesboro, appears the name of Captain S. Bowman Bell, of the löth United States Intentry. A telegram just received from Nashville announces that his body had reached that place.

Captain Bell was the son of the Hon. Samuel Bell, of Reading, Pa., and, at the time of his decease.

THREE CENTS.

Meeting of the Little Schuylkill Navigation Railroad and Coal Company. A meeting of the stockholders of the Little Schuyl-kill Navigation Railroad and Coal Company was held on Monday, at twelve o'clock, at the rooms of the company, Walnut street, above Fourth. Mr. Jos. Janes, occupied the chair; Wm. Waln, Jr., se-

leased one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in the stock of this company, which had been cancelled. The importance of this relief to the company cannot be over estimated. It restored confidence both to the board and to the public, enabled the company to pay off, with the bonds of the seven-per-cent. mortgage the over-due six-per-cent mortgage (which has been satisfied of record) and very generally revived the credit of the company.

For the favorable results attending the settlement too much credit cannot be awarded to the commercial house of Messrs. Morrison & Sons, and their representatives in this city, Messrs. S. & W. Welsh, and to the representatives of the late Charles Henry Fisher, Esq., all of whom, when apprised of the full bearing of the benefit that would result from an amicable settlement, acceded to the propositions made ble settlement, acceded to the propositions made by the plaintiff in the suit. by the plainton in the suit.

While the conclusion of this matter appears at first sight to have been only for the benefit of the company, it is proper to add that the parties making the payments are all benefited by the greatly-improved value of the bonds and stock still held by

proved value of the bonds and stock still held by them, and it is believed they will sustain no loss whatever.

By the settlement thus briefly alluded to, the company was placed in a position to arrange for the immediate development of its valuable coal property, which, under the pressure of its financial embarrassments, and a general and long continued prostration of the coal trade, could not previously be accomplished, and to commence a series of improvements by which it is confidently anticipated the yield of coal from its lands will soon again be brought up to the maximum of the most prosperous period.

A part of these improvements have already been commenced, and others of a still more important character are projected and will be put in operation so soon as their proper location can be determined by careful and accurate surveys. Your company was so soon as their proper location can be determined by careful and accurate surveys. Your company was thus also enabled to institute a more vigorous prosecution of the work upon the East Mahanoy Railroad, and the managers have the satisfaction to announce the opening of that important feeder which leads into the heart of the Mahanoy coal field, and connects with extensive collieries already prepared to supply a very heavy traffic. Your managers have concluded a lease with the East Mahanoy Railroad Company for their railroad for the full term of ninetynine years, guaranteeing to pay as a rental for the nine years, guaranteeing to pay as a rental for the same, six per cent. per annum on the capital stock

of the said company.

Having made arrangements to conclude the fore-going lease, your managers received a proposition from the Phladelphia and Reading Railroad Comnom the rinaucinia and heading maintoid Com-pany to lease the railroad of your company, and also to lease or work the East Mahanoy Railroad, for the full term of fourteen years, which proposition was in terms so favorable to the interests of both companies, each deriving advantages from the arrange-ment, (which, singly, neither could have acquired,) that your Board have unanimously accepted the same. By this arrangement, the Reading Railroad Company purchase all the rolling stock and railroad Company purchase all the rolling stock and railroad equipments belonging to your company, at a cash valuation, and, as a consideration for the rental of the two roads, pay a specified tonnage upon all the coal passing over the same; and, in addition thereto, pay one-half the gross receipts upon all freight (other than coal), passenger, mail, and express traffic. The Reading Railroad Company also guaranties to this company a certain sanual tonnage of coal the recompany a certain annual tonnage of coal, the re-ceipts from which will cover the interest of the funded debt of this company, pay its current ex-penses, and leave a surplus sufficient, when added to the receipts for coal rents, to insure hereafter regular semi-annual dividends upon the shares of the capital stock. the capital stock.

The coal tonnage over your road during the past year amounted to 243,729 tons, which shows a gain of 77,096 tons over the previous year. The quantity taken from the company's land (included in the foregoing tonnage) is 104,809 tons.

The financial business of the company for the year ending the 30th November, 1862, is presented in the statement of the treasurer.

The report was adopted and accepted

The report was adopted and accepted.

Mr. James Milliken then made a clear and concise statement of the condition of the company and the operations of the Board of Managers for the past year. It was shown that the affairs of the company were in a remarkably prosperous condition, and the interests of the stockholders have been crowned with

success.

Mr. Ed. H. Trotter then offered the following preamble and resolutions, prefacing the same with the remarks given below: remarks given below:

MR. PRESIDENT: I hold in my hand a preamble and resolution which I desire to present for the consideration of this meeting; but, before doing so, I will state the object I have in view. It is that the sideration of this meeting; but, before doing so, 1 will state the object-I have in view. It is that the stockholders may do justice to a gentleman to whose intelligence, courage, and perseverance we are, in a great measure, indebted for its present enviable position; a position, I know, not attained save by days of constant labor and nights of disturbed repose. When first associated with Mr. Milliken, in looking into the affairs of this company, we differed very widely as to the proper course to be pursued to extricate it from its embarrassment, but frequent intercourse with him convinced me of the correctness of his views, and the integrity of his purposes, which were to resuscitate this company to its former value and credit in this community. With what success, and how well and faithfully he has served your interests, I need not comment upon; the present value of your investment and the credit of the company speak for themselves.

Whereas, The stockholders of this company have learned to their great satisfaction that, after a lapse of many years, during which time its affairs were in a very embarrassing condition, its credit depreciated, and its husiness pacelized this company and a very embarrassing condition, its credit depreciated, and its business paralyzed, this company is now en-

and its business paralyzed, this company is now entirely relieved from every embarrassment, and is once more upon a footing which affords assurance that henceforth regular dividends may be expected from its earnings.

And Whereas, This gratifying change in its affairs is in a great measure due to the indefatigable perseverance, energy, and financial ability of Mr. James Milliken, one of the members of the board: therefore Milliken, one of the members of the board: therefore,

Resolved. That as a testimonial of our high appreciation of the important services which Mr. Milliken has rendered to us as well as to the bondholders of the company, and as a well-merited offering of our respect for his talents, a committee of three stockholders be appointed, whose duty it shall be to procure a suitable testimonial, not exceeding in value the sum of five thousand dollars, and also to have made out in his name a certificate of one hundred shares of the stock now held by the company, and to present the same to him, in the name of the stockholders.

Resolved, That in order to carry the foregoing resolution into effect, the board be instructed to appro-

ution into effect, the board be instructed to appropriate for the purposes of the committee, the sum of \$5,060, and to deliver to them a certificate of one hundred shares of the company's stock, in the name of Mr. James Milliken. Mr. William Welsh, in seconding the resolutions. spoke as follows:

In seconding the preamble and resolutions just offered by the representative of a large stock interest, he would frankly confess that the precise form of the proposed testimonial was not agreeable to his taste; but if adopted, and if it was equally distaste-ful to Mr. Milliken, he could decline it in whole or in part. The services rendered by Mr. Milliken to the company were so valuable, and the principle that he had contended for and successfully mainthat he had contended for and successfully maintained was of such vital importance, that he was prepared to advocate the highest form of testimonial that the stockholders were likely to present.

Mr. Milliken had not charged the directors of the Little Schuylkill Company with an intentional wrong to the stockholders, when in 1857, they gave most gave heads for a large amount of their own stock mortgage bonds for a large amount of their own stock and the floating debt of the company, without notice to other stockholders. He did charge them with a wrong in equity, and as he judged in law also. He tried, through the help of a committee, to obtain redress for the alleged wrong, but he was beaten back in every effort by the most powerful combination of influential men that was ever arrayed against a citizen situated as Mr. Milliken was. a citizen situated as Mr. Milliken was.

The members of his committee having less clearness of perception, or less firmness, withdrew from the contest, and then he felt bound to resort to a bill of inquiry in the Court of Nisi Prius—Mr. Milliken all the time averrung his readiness for an equitable compromise, stating explicitly that he believed no compromise, stating expiritily that he believed no-loss would ensue to any one, and that the company could thus alone be lifted from its almost bankrupt condition. The company had current indebtedness-that it could not pay, and the holders of the first mort-gage bonds, then overdue, could by the terms of their mortgage, enter upon possession of the road:

In this apparently insolvent condition of the conporation, no one could feel sure of its continuance, therefore mines would not be opened or worked with vigor, and other corporations seemed more likely to vigor, and other corporations seemed more likely to-crush than to make any equitable contract with the poor Little Schuylkill. When Mr. Milliken's firm-ness was tested to the utmost, and the bill in equity had been filed and the snswers prepared, he was, asked if he still desired a compromise. Mr. Welsh, asked it, not fearing the illegality of the act, but the certain ruin to the corporation if the suit was al-lowed to run the usual length of such controversies. Mr. Milliken said that he had kept the bill in his-own name, so as to be free from entangling alliances: own name, so as to be free from entangling alliances; therefore, he was not only willing, but also able to

trerefore, he was not only willing, but also know to examine the equities of the case, and adjust the matter without loss to any party who was willing to hold the stock long enough to allow its true value to be developed. The compromise was made, resulting in the extinguishment of the first mortgage and all in the extinguishment of the first mortgage and all other obligations, except one, on which the time was extended, leaving a large current working capital, and the prospect of good dividends to the stockholders. As this result was in no small degree owing to Mr. Milliken's clearness of perception, mental force, and unflinching firmness of purpose, he is entitled to, and Mr. Welsh felt sure that he would receive, the cordial thanks of the stockholders.

Mr. Welsh said that his deep interest in this subject did not arise from its mere pecuniary aspect, but because it developed a most important principle that had been too long dormant. It convinced Boards of Directors that they could no longer injure stock. had been too long dormant. It convinced Boards of Directors that they could no longer injure stockholders' rights, even unintentionally, if a bill in equity could bring to light and rebuke the wrong. If this manly course had been pursued in other corporations, where directors went beyond their authority, did not declare it openly at a meeting of stockholders for their approval, millions of money would have been saved, and our city kept free from the lasting disgrace brought upon her from the abuse by directors of banks and other institutions of the rights of stockholders. In financial struggles most men are so much excited that they go beyond the bounds of right, even in their own business; therefore, the watchful care of the stockholders is specially necessary. necessary.
Mr. Welsh said that when the charges were first made by Mr. Milliken against the directors of the Little Schuylkill Company he was disposed to censure him, for it looked as if the accused had held back to see if it would result in profit; but he was relieved from that charge, as he did object to the rumored arrangement, and the directors had not made a full report of the transaction.

mored arrangement, and the directors had not made a full report of the transaction.

Mr. Weish contended that shareholders are partners in the corporation, and therefore that they are morally bound to search out all alleged wrongs by their directors, whether against the laws of the land, by obtaining, fraudulently, advantageous charters, or deviating in any way from their prescribed duties without reporting it fully to their stockholders. Mr. Milliken had shown them that no other influence is needed than a clear sense of right; therefore, he merits approbation beyond the shareholders in this corporation.

To the getter-up of a Club of ten or twenty, as extra copy of the Paper will be given.

intended to add to what had been so well expressed by the gentleman who had preceded him were to be considered, not so much as coming from a stock-holder of the company as from one whose business it had been for many years to watch and note the progress of public improvements in Pennsylvania, and particularly in Philadelphia. As was known to all who heard him, during a large part of his mature life it had been both his duty and his pleasure to sustain whatever works were designed to promote the interests of the community; and it was in this character he was present to-day. With the controversies which had formerly existed respecting the affairs of this company, he had had nothing to do, and he desired to offer no opinion in regard to them. Certainly nothing was further from his purpose than to impute censure to any one. With all the parties to those controversies his relations had been kindly, and with some of them intimate. And as the name of Mr. Charles Henry Fisher had been specially mentioned, for whom, during his life, he had entertained the highest regard, and for whose memory he cherished the warmest respect, he gladly availed himself of this opportunity to say that he had always looked upon him as pre-eminently entitled to the good will of his fellow-citizens, as a large-minded, liberal-handed, and efficient co-worker in all movements designed for the common benefit, while at the same time it had been his good fortune to know him as a generous and free-hearted gentleto know him as a generous and free-hearted gentle

great satisfaction as a stockholder, and hall its passage with pleasure as a citizen. The resolutions were then carried unanimously when Mr. Milliken arose and spoke as follows: When Mr. Milliken arose and spoke as follows:
Gentlemen: When I was apprised of your intention to tender me on this occasion a testimonial of your appreciation of the result of my labors in behalf of your corporation, and when, at the same time, assured that you could not, or that you would not, be dissuaded from your purpose, I felt that I might have something to say in return for your thoughtfulness and kindness, but the eloquent manner in which those who have spoken for you have seen fit to allude to my efforts has left me somewhat em-

o allude to my efforts has left me somewhat It is exceedingly gratifying that, at the end of two years' constant care, my labors should seem so promising of good results, and it is equally gratifying to

When every nerve is strained;?

but I was not discouraged, for what my hand found to do I did with my might, and I have in the success, and in your recognition of it, a full reward.

But I would not have you think that I could have accomplished so much alone. I have been nobly aided by the present President of this Company, and by every member of the Board of Managers; by the friends of the late Mr. Fisher, and by no one more than by my friend, Mr. William Welsh—but, above all, by the smiles of a kind Providence, who wisely disposes of all that man proposes.

In all my labor I had not thought of any costly or magnificent testimonial from you, such as you are kind enough now to tender me; and while it will be a source of pride and pleasure to me to accept be a source of pride and plessure to me to accepyour testimonial, which will ever remain to remin us all of the mutual pleasure of this occasion, you will pardon me for declining that which is not needed to assure me of your great consideration,

day last, aged sixty-three years. - Charles Ward, of Salem, in a letter to a Boston paper, recommends apprenticing the contrabands now within the army lines to the corporate bodies who are authorized to build a Pacific railroad. - Colonel Moses Wisner, of the 22d Michigan Infantry, who died at Lexington, Kentucky, on the 4th instant, was Governor of Michigan during the

-Major General Banks has given to the library of the Rumford Institute, at Waltham, Massachusetts, his place of residence, one hundred and sixtytwo volumes of valuable books. - It is noticed as a mark of special condescension

played at Kars, in the Crimean war, has been dismissed from his post of Minister of the Imperial Domains of Russia. What his offence is is not hinted at.

his wife, have embarked at Marseilles on board the Spanish corvette Lepanto for Spain, where they intend to pass the winter.

nand Maximilian of Austria, to request permission to translate into French the text of the "Voyage of the Novara round the World," the Austrian Government has not only granted the favor solicited, but has also offered to supply them, at cost price, with stereotyped plates of the wood engravings contained

been such a winter as this at St. Petersburg—twenty degrees of cold; the river and the sea locked in icefor a long time past, and not a fiake of snow! Owing 
to the glassy frost, horses and pedestrians cannot 
keep a footing upon either the road or the pavements. The air is extremely dry; we breathe it with 
difficulty. Nervous people are particularly affected 
by it; accordingly, no one stirs out except upon business; and of carriages and promenaders there are 
literally none, even at the Nevskia perspective, between two and four in the afternoon, where there is 
ordinarily agreat crowd." ordinarily a great crowd."

PRODUCTIVE STRATEGY.—A feat of arms is thus reported in the Paris Constitutionnel: "A. detachment of fourteen Brench marines in Senegal, under the command of a sergeant named Burg, who were entrenched in the post of Kaolakh, kept in chees for fourteen hours, and finally repulsed, a body of five thousand natives, under the orders of two desperate chiefs, named Maba and Nacodou. When the enemy retired before such an heroic resistance, there were found lying round the post the bodies of two hundred and fifty men and seventy horses. The remainder of the army had fled in disor-

horses. The remainder of the army had fled in dis-der across the Saloum."

will be 65 feet front by 120 feet in depth, with a vestry adjoining on the east side 44 by 48 feet. The church will be built entirely of brick, in the Gothic style of architecture, with eight pinnacles, the highest point of which will be 82 feet from the street grade. There will be six rows of pews on the main Boor, surrounded with a gallery. The total cost of the church and vestry-edifice adjoining is estimated at fifty thousand

other companies."

other companies."

FEMALES AT A PREMIUM.—Good accounts have reached England from the female emigrants who were sent out to British Columbia. The Lord Bishop of that colony, writes that all the women who have arrived found situations immediately, and both he and Archdeacon Wright are as clargorous as Oliver Twist for "more." Females are, at a premium in that region. mium in that region.

Kansas Times of Sunday last says that a large number of railroad laborers had just arrived in that city, and would commence the work of braking ground on the Pacific railroad, thence west, on the day following. The work is to be pushed with the utmost

NAPOLEON'S ASHES.—A religious service, commemorative of the arrival in Paris of the ashes of Napoleon I., was celebrated last month at the Chapel of the Invalides in Paris. It was twenty-two years that day since the comm

THE WAR PRESS.

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while at the same time it had been his good fortune to know him as a generous and free hearted gentleman.

Mr. McMichael approved the resolution which had just been submitted, because, in his judgment, it was a fitting tribute to the services which Mr. Milliken had rendered the company in so directing its policy as to make it, while promotive of the interests of the stockholders, contributive also to the interests of the city. As a link in the great chain of communication between the metropolis and the coal region, the Little Schuylkill Road was most important, and the arrangements which had to-day been announced showed that it would henceforth be operated to the largest advantage both of the owners and the public.

To the owners, these arrangements were of incalculable worth. The papers which had been read left no doubt that hereafter the stock would have a permanent value beyond what, a few months since, the most sanguine could have anticipated, and that the holders would receive ample remuneration for their investment. To the public these arrangements were scarcely less considerable in consequences. By assisting to develop new and extensive coal fields, and by blending together in harmonious action all the parts of a great railway system, a vast additional supply of our great staple was secured constantly for our market.

For the agency he had exercised in securing these grand results; for the perseverance and energy he had brought to the aid of his clear intellect and farreaching sagacity, Mr. McMichael felt that Mr. Milliken had richly merited the recognition now proposed for him, and he should vote for the resolution with great satisfaction as a stockholder, and hall its passage with pleasure as a citizen.

have your approval of my course and your thanks for the benefits that you will derive therefrom.

There were many difficulties to overcome in the discharge of what I conceived to be my duty, and many times it seemed that the language of the poet would be realized—

"And a' your views may come to nought, When every nerve is strained;"

PERSONAL.

—General Curtis is confined to his bed by sickness at St. Louis.

years 1859 and 1860.

that Baroness de Rothschild, although she has not been presented at Court, was allowed to do the honors of her own table on the occasion of the Emperor's visit at Ferrieres. - General Mouravieff, well known for the part he

-Prince Adalbert of Bavaria, travelling under the name of the Count d'Audechs, and the Infanta

-M. Leverrier, the astronomer, has at last obained the permission which he solicited to esta-- Two French authors, MM. Silas and Theophile Gautier, Jr., having written to the Archduke Ferdi-

## MISCELLANEOUS.

ordinarily a great crowd."

STARR KING'S NEW CHURCH.-The new church of Rev. T. Starr King, in San Francisco, the corner-stone of which was laid Recember 3d, 1862,

LARGE DIVIDENDS.—The Boston Traveller says: "The Evening Gazetle has mentioned that one capitalist of Boston collected dividends on New Year's day amounting to nearly one hundred thousand dollars. We suspect there must have been others who did as well, if not better. We know of one gentleman who zaccived, a dividend from a single company in which bais, a stockholder, amounting to seventy-eight thousand dollars, and the same gentleman is doubtless a large stockholder in many other companies."

PACIFIC RAILROAD. - The Leavenworth

SHARP PRACTICE.—At the poor house, in Pittsford, Massachusetts, two papers, respectively sixty-seven and fifty-four years chage, were recently married. The reason given by the overseer of the poor for this proceeding is that he was crowded for room, and gained the use of an apartment by the marriage.

CARD PRINTING, NEAT AND Cheap, at RINGWALT & BROWN'S, 111 South FOURTH Street, below Chestaut.

RETAIL DRY GOODS, TIP STAIRS DEPARTMENT. BOYS' CLOTHING

LADIES' CLOAKS. Of standard makes, ALL SIZES, for sale cheap, for net READY MADE OR MADE TO ORDER. cash on delivery

COOPER & CONARD. ja5-tfel S. E. COR. NINTH and MARKET Sts.

VOL. 6.—NO. 139.

TAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO., IMPORTERS AND CASH DEALERS IN DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Have just received, and are now offering, magnificent SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS. ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THIS SEASON.

727 CHESTNUT STREET.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES. E LINENS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, S

A full assortment always on hand at LOW PRICES. Just received, lace-irimmed Embroidered and Mourning Muslin Bows and Neck-Ties, for the Sinouse and street. Also, all-linon Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at 15 cents.

Also, all descriptions of Linen Handkerchiefs, for Ladies, Gents, and Children, at WHOLESALE PRICES. jaStf

EMBROIDERIES.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. BLANKETS.-TWILLED BLAN-KETS \$1.75 per pair.

Extra fine do., \$5.50 per pair.

Very large do., \$6.50.

Very superior do., \$8.50.

Also, Blankets at \$9, \$10, \$12, and \$15 per pair.

Gray Blankets at \$3 per pair.

Gradle and Crib Blankets.

Good heavy Comfortables, \$2.50 each.

Persons in want of these goods will do well to examine, as we are determined to sell them at less than they can be bought.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,

jal2-3t 1021 MARKET, below Eleventh.

MUSLINS AND CANTON FLAN-MUSLINS AND CANTON FLAN.

NELS.—My stock of these Goods is still very large and of every kind. Good Bleached Muslin at 16 and 18; real first-rate at 20 and 22; full yard-wide at 23; several cases of Williamsville, Wamsutta, Torresdate's, House-keeper's, and New York Mills, at prices lower than others are selling them; good Bleached Sheeting, 2½ yards wide, at 50; heavy Utica, at 62½; first rate Pillow Gasing, 1½ wide, at 25; Unbleached Muslins in every quality, from 16 cents up to the very best; good Unbleached Canton Flannel, at 22; finer do., at 25; and the beavies, at 31½; 2 cases nearly yard wide, and very heavy; Bleached do., at 25; leavy Hamilton at 31½, worth in the market 37½; one lot heavy colored at 25; the cheapest assortment of Flannels in the city, for Ald Societies and others; White, at 28; all-wood, at 33; and very heavy, at 37½.

ocicies and others; White, at 28; an-woot, at 59; and cry heavy, at 57½.

Shaker Plannel, unshrinkable, and full yard wide.
Plain Gray, at 40.
Plain Red, 35, 37½, and 40.
Red Twilled, at 37½, 40, 45, and 50.
Gray, Twilled, at 45 and 50.
These goods are remarkably low, being considerably as then the wholesale prices. GRANVILLE B. HAINES, 1013 MARKET Street, above Tenth. MEN'S AND BOYS WEAR. Cassimeres for Busiuess 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.
BIANKETS,
A tip top lot at 85

BLANKETS.
A tip top lot at \$5.
Damaged Gray Blankets at \$2.50 and \$3.50.
Horse Blankets—Army Blankets.
Domestic Goods at lowest prices.
TABLE LINENS.
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, Brown Poplins, Brown Coburgs.
Balmorals at \$2.75, \$3, \$4, \$2, 52, and \$3.50.
S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets. PDWIN HALL & BRO., 26 South SECOND Street, Have reduced the prices of Fancy Silks, Rich Printed Dress Goods, Choice Shades of Merinoes, Beantiful Colors of Reps or Poplins, All-Wool De Laines,

All-Wool De Laines,
All kinds of dark dress goods reduced.
Also,
Fine Long Broche Shawls,
Open Centre Long Cashmere Shawls,
Rich new styles of Blanket Shawls,
44 Lyons Silk velvets, pure Silk. DRY GOODS FOR WINTER. Rep. Poplins,
French Merinos,
Colored Mousselines,
Poult De Soies,
Foulard Siks,
Blanket Shawls,
Balmoral Skirts,
Black Siks, Blanket Shawls,
Blanket Shawls,
Balmoral Skirts,
Black Silks,
Fancy Silks,
Fancy Silks,
Cheap Delaines,
Worsted Plaids,
Cheap Delaines,
French Chintzes,
Shirting Flannels,
Broche Shawls,
Fine Blankets,
Crib Blankets,
Crib Blankets,
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

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EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH. EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, have a fine stock of GOODS FOR FAMILY CUSTOM.

Jobbs For Family Costo.
Linen Sheetings.
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Muslin by the piece.
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Fast Colored Prints.
Table Linen and Towels.
Quality Black Silks.
Assortment Colored Silks.

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

SCARFS, NECK TIES, GLOVES, &c., del3-tf In Great Variety. HOLIDAY PRESENTS. - OPENING

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. mitable Presents for Gentlemen J. W. SCOTT. No. 814 CHESTNUT Street, Four doors below the Continental. PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c. TAMES S. EARLE & SON,

LOOKING GLASSES. DEALERS IN OIL PAINTINGS. ENGRAVINGS. PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. EXTENSIVE LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS AND GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,

de31-tf 816 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia. AMERICAN STEAM FLOUR MILLS. Nos. 77, 79, AND 81 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. BARNES & BROOKE. no27-ws2m\* CHAS. S. & JAS. CARSTAIRS, NOS. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets, Offer for sale the following goods in bond of their own Offer for sale the following goods in bond of their own importation, viz.

Cognac and Rochelle Brandies, in half pipes, quarters, and octaves.

Burgundy Ports, in quarters and octaves.

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Triple-Anchor Gin, in pipes and three-quarter pipes.

Jamaica Hum, in puncheons.

Bay Rum, in puncheons and barrels.

Claret, in casks and cases.

Also, the following, for which we are the sole agents:

CHAMPAGNE.—The celebrated brands of "Gold Lac"
and "Gloria."

"Capers." Capers.
Also for sale, to arrive, 180 casks Marseilles Madeira.
200 baskets Olive Oil.
120 cases French Mustard.
600 cases Claret. COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS. OTTON SALL DUCK AND OF A STREET OF A STREE

Purrey & Biarnes' Imperial French Mustard.

original. The first writers in this country

are among its contributors, as well as many foreign authors, and American subjects have been treated with a fulness which, especially to those in Europe who have to consult the work, must be very satisfactory. Fifteen volumes, which bring it down to the close of articles under the letter U, have appeared, and the last, which will complete the work, including an Appendix, is now in the press, and may be expected in a few weeks. The

price, (\$3 per volume of 864 pages imperial octavo,) will be raised to \$3.50, when the set is completed. In 1861 was commenced, by Messrs. W. and R. Chambers, the well-known Edinburgh publishers, "Chambers's Encyclopædia: a Dictionary of Universal Knowledge for the People, on the basis of the latest edition of the German Conversations-Lexicon." It is illustrated with maps and numerous wood-engravings, and is issued in monthly parts of 64 pages royal 8vo.,

price 20 cents—thirteen such parts making a volume of 832 pages, neatly bound in cloth. at \$3.50. In future, two parts per month will be issued, thus accelerating the advance of the work. The fourth volume has just been issued, bringing the work down to 'Gonsalvo,' and covering about one-half the entire work. The type is clear, the paper good, and the engravings excellent. The work follows the plan of its German predecessor, but makes use of its valuable matter only so far as it is found suitable. We have ested its accuracy in various ways, and have detected only a single error in Vol. IV., viz: where it enumerates the tragedy of "The Iron Chest" among the writings of Wm. Godwin, whereas it was written by George Colman upon Godwin's novel of "Caleb Williams." Chambers' Encyclopædia contains, under each letter, a much larger number of articles than is to be found in any other work of its class. The editor's aim evidently has been that for every object, person, and thing, natural, political, and social, likely to be inquired after, there should be, in its alphabetical place, a representative article fitted to give information; and, in working out this idea, it will be found that there are many heads of a conversational character never before admitted into works of the

neral Literature. It is published here by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Nos. 22 and 24 North Fourth street. Let us add, as an example of the utility of works of this class, that this article, enumerating the principal, owes most of its details to the Encyclopadia Britannica, Appleton's New American Cyclopædia, and Chambers' Encyclopædia. It is to be hoped that our amiable candor will be appreciated, if not admired and followed. AMERICAN IRON-CLADS.

same class, but all of them interesting and

important. It has been several years in

preparation, and Messrs. Chambers put it

forth as their crowning contribution to Ge-

PASSAIC AND MONTAUK SAFE. WASHINGTON, Monday-5 P. M.—The Passaic and Montauk are at Beaufort, all well. The former was not disabled. She went safely through one of the most terrific gales recently experienced off Hat-teras. An officer of the vessel, writing to a friend here, says that the superstitions of the sailors, and of some of the officers, was one of the greatest diffi-culties to be overcome. Some of them gave up all for lost at every dash of the sea, and, the deck being almost constantly immersed, the appearance of things in a measure justified their fears. Professional men, however, are highly pleased with the sea-going qualities of the new Monitors, and see nothing to be improved upon save a further strengthening of he sections. Capt. Worden, of the Montauk, has reported his

Safety of the "Montank" and "Passate"

Perilous Passage in a Terrible Storm— They are Entirely Seaworthy—Last Mo-ments of the Monitor—Whereabouts of our

Iron-eased Fleet-Trial Trip of the Wee-

glass affairs. making over seven knots on the way. When she arrived at the berth from which the ordnance experiments of the Passaic and Montauk were made, the engines were stopped and the guns loaded. Nine shots were fired, which demonstrated the entire success of the entire arrangements—a success which is said to be the most gratifying yet experienced. A new addition has been made to the gun apparatus, which enables the men to work it with still greater facility. Through the negligence of a subordinate, in not ciling an iron clasp of some kind, belonging to the machinery, a few pipes or rods broke, which compelled Captain Rodgers to remain below until Sunday forenoon, when he brought his vessel again to the navy yard. She will sail this evening or tomorrow morning, in company with the Nahart and

Dissertations upon Classical and English Literature, Science, &c., were supplied by Sir Daniel K. Sanford, Allan Cunningham, and other popular writers.

Early in 1858 appeared at New York, published by D. Appleton & Company, the first volume of the New American Cyclopædia, edited by George Ripley and Charles.

Dana. The plan of the Conversations'
THE TRANSPORT MONTEBELLO, having on board the 56th New York Volunteers, (Colonel Van Wyck's regiment,) left in tow of the stemer Cahawba, Captain Baker, and got along smoothly until Wednesday last, the 31st ult. During the gale on that day the hawsers parted, and, the running out of others being attended with great danger and difficulty, the transport continued her voyage under sail. Both the Monitor and Passaic could be seen from the Montebello during the gale. They were then pitching heavily, and were frequently so deeply submerged that, but part of their turets could be seen. The Montebello arrived tally with her troops, all well.

AND SOUND.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Jan. 6.—The iron-clad Montauk, Captain Worden, from New York via Fortress Monroe, attempted to enter the harbor yesterday morning in charge of a coast pilot, and struck on Shackelford Shoals. The accident was occasioned by the misplacement of a buoy. The Montauk remained fast until six o'clock in the evening, when, by the assistance of the tugboats John P. Freeborn, Capt. Almy, John P. Levy, Capt. Rogers, and gunboat Miami, she was got afloat, and towed anto the harbor, anchoring abreast of Fort Macon. She was entirely uninjured. Qartermaster Bowen, of this post, is entitled to great credit for the promptness and efficiency with which he discharged his duties in rendering assistance to the Montauk. He was personally thanked by Captain Worden for his timely aid. The wind was freshening with a heavy sea, and every prospect of a gale, when the Montauk was so happily delivered from the bank of sand in which she was embedded.

delivered from the bank of sand in which she was sembedded.
The Montauk left Fortress Monroe on the 2d inst., about 3 P. M., in tow of the gunboat James Adger. The sea was smooth and weather calm. On Saturday, the 3d, about 8 A. M., the hawser parted, and she was left adrift. The weather continuing favorable, with every prospect of its continuance, Capt. Worden concluded to work into Beaufort without the aid of the Adger. Subsequently was made fast again to the Adger. but on Sunday morning, about 80 clock, the hawser again parted; and, being then inside of Cape Lookout, Captain Worden, for the second time, determined to enter the harbor without the aid of a tow, which he would have succeeded in doing had not the misplacement of the buoy deceived the pilot. She went on the point of the shoal, only about the distance of her own width from deep water, about an hour after she parted from the Adger. Before getting off, she had to transfer her shot and shell to the tugs. Her heaviest anchor was slipped, but will be recovered to-day. The Montauk is unstrained, and ready for immediate service.

Officers and crew of the Montauk all well. Officers and crew of the Montauk all well.

STATES IN REBELLION.

WE WOULD NOT LET THEM ALONE.

He then adverted to the progress of events from the time when argument was used with the people of the North, to induce them to respect the constitutional compact of our fathers, but they would not: to our proposal that, like Abraham and Lot, of old, since we could not agree together, we should peacefully depart to the right and to the left. But even this proposition, in the immemorial spirit of Yankee propagandism, was rejected, and they arrogantly assumed the authority to exercise dominion over men who were born to be their masters.

"NITMERES AINCE NORTHIN BLOOD ILL

er defeat. We are now stronger than

He exhorted the people to second with all their power the efforts of the brave soldier and able com-mander to whom their defence has been confided, and to encourage them by their approval, without eavilling at the errors which must almost necessa-

PERORATION AND REPORTER'S VALEDIC-TORY.

He thanked the people for the compliment they had tendered him in inviting him to address them; and trusted they would look generously upon what they might believe to be errors in the administration of affairs, assuring them that the welfare of the people was the sole motive which actuated him, and to the furtherance of that welfare he was pleaged to the utmost of his energies and to the end of his life. This is a very imperfect sketch of the President's remarks, hastily written out from recollection of a few leading expressions, as we were not prepared to take notes. He was listened to with deep attention, and responded to—we cannot say interrupted—by reported and hearth applaces. and responded to—we canno peated and hearty applause. DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

We notice the arrival in Richmond of the Marquis of Hartington, (son of the Duke of Devonshire, and member of the British Parliament for North Lancashire,) and Col. William Leslie, M. P.
When William H. Seward was in England he visited the Duke of Devonshire, and the Marquis, on his recent visit to Washington, called upon Seward in return to pay his respects. He was courted only received, and an invitation to visit the President was unbesitatingly seconded. ously received, and an invitation to visit the President was unhesitatingly accepted. At the appointed time the nobleman was conducted into the presence of Lincoln and permitted to look for the first time upon the Chief Magistrate of the American Republic. Lincoln received him awkwardly, and, not precisely understanding the title of his visitor, asked, "What name did you say?" "The Marquis of Hartington," was the response. Lincoln seemed suddenly struck with a bright idea, and, while a grin of joy overspread his features, exclaimed, "Why, Hartington rhymes with Mrs. Partington!" This is a literal fact, and the story is told with great gusto at the North. Probably never before

STUART'S RECENT CAVALRY RAID. From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 9.]
The last scout of General Stuart, although little has been said about it except in the Northern pa pers, was very fruitful in its results. He succeeded in capturing or destroying a large amount of property, stores, &c., and in giving the Yankees a big scare. The whole force between Manassas and Washington was called under arms, and several thousand men were sent out to catch him. The object of Stantille was the succeeding the sent out to catch him. ject of Stuart's expedition was to gain information of the position and movements of the enemy, and by going with his usual daring and audacity within their lines and around their army, he was eminently successful, and the results are considered very im portant. The only thing regretted is the loss of Capt. John W. Bullock, of the 5th Cavalry, one of the best and bravest officers in the service. He was wounded at Dumfries, while in command of the Sharpshooters, and gallantly charging a regiment of Yankee infantry. While his friends were bearing Yankee infantry. While his friends were bearing him from the field he was again hit in two places and

line of battle. Colonel Rosser, placing himself at the head of the few men near him, led the charge up in the face of a heavy fire, by file, over a narrow and rocky ford. The Yankees broke and were pursued,

OFFICE OF ENGINEER AND SUPERINTENDENT, W. AND W. R. R., JANUARY 8, 1863.

The bridges over the Neuse river, recently destroyed by the enemy, having been rebuilt, the regular trains will pass over the entire line without change, on and after Thursday, 8th January, carrying passengers, mails, and freights as formerly, making the same time between Weldon and Kingsville as heretofore, and twelve hours ahead of any other line. ESCAPE OF THE YANKEES FROM EAST TENNESSEE. We learn that the Yankees who recently invaded East Tennessee succeeded in making their escape through Mocasin Gap without our troops getting within striking distance. It is said General Mar-

CAPTURE OF YANKEES AND HORSES.
On Monday last, Capt. John H. McNeill, of Imboden's Rangers, made a dash upon the Yankees in Hardy county, and succeeded in killing one, and in capturing 33 men, 61 horses, 9 sets of harness, saddles and bridles, 14 revolvers, 14 Burnside rifles, and 20 sabres. This was accomplished after the Confederate forces, under Gen. Jones, had retired from the county. The party under McNeill consisted of 50 men. They also captured several wagons, which, in their haste to retire, on account of the nearness of the enemy, they set fire to.—Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 10. EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

FROM THE VALLEY. A gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday evening from the Valley informs us that a body of Yankee cavalry came up the Valley as far as Woodstock on Wednesday last. On Saturday last they were at Strasburg, where they remained until Sunday, levying contributions upon the citizens for bacon, flour, corn, and other supplies, and of those who had nothing of the kind they demanded money.

Augusta, Jan. 9.—The Allanta Intelligencer says that the Yankee prisoners taken at Murfreesboro were returned to the Yankee authorities, who refused to receive them unless accompanied by the officers. Seventy-three Yankee officers are in Atlanta. lanta.
GEN. ROSECRANS REPORTED RETREATING-GEN. BRAGG'S POSITION. ING—GEN. BRAGG'S POSITION.
CHATTANOGA, Jan. 8.—There is a rumor to-day that General Rosecrans' army has retreated to Nashville, leaving a small garrison at Murfreesboro.
General Bragg's headquarters are at Winchester. He will make his line of defence between Winchester and Shelbyville.
It is probable that the Abolition army will not be ready for offensive operations under a month.
Our expeditions in West Tennessee and Kentucky have been most successful, and will bring good fruits.
Our troops, as a general thing, approve General Bragg's course in falling back. His troops were too much exhausted to remain longer in the field.
PURCHASE OF AN ESTATE.
The Hon. John Minor Botts has recently pur-

The Hon. John Minor Botts has recently purchased, in Orange county, Virginia, an estate of 2,800 acres, for the sum of \$104,600, and has left the city to take possession of the same, with the inten-tion of devoting the remainder of his years to agri-cultural pursuits.—Richmond Examiner. THE YANKEE RAID ON THE WHITE HOUSE. WHITE HOUSE, Jan. 9.—About 500 United States Cavalry and a like number of infantry, landed at West Point at 12 o'clock Wednesday night. The cavalry came to the White House. Ten crossed the cavalry came to the White House. Ten crossed the river, burnt the depot, two sloops, 1,000 bushels of grain, one old Yankee barge, two pontoons, set fire to the little steamer, which soon sank, but will be raised to-morrow. She is about one-horse power. They also burnt Mr. Taylor's shanty, with a quantity of goods and some liquor; a house of Gen. Lee's, occupied by Capt. Kimble as an eating house; set fire to the wharf, which was soon put out by Mr. Taylor; stole several articles, waited (hid behind the bank) for the cars to arrive, which they would also have taken but for Galba Valden, engineer of the little steamer, and Capt. Gage, who went up the also have taken but for Galba Valden, engineer of the little steamer, and Capt. Gage, who went up the railroad, met the cars, and stopped them, about three miles from the White House, thus saving ihe engine we had taken from the Yankees, and cars worth \$25,000. They had three pieces of artillery with them, but did not use them, only firing their small-arms.

Two gunboats and one tug came up the Pamunkey within about four miles of the White House the same night and returned next morning fining as

THE FEDERAL EVACUATION OF VICKS-BURG. VICKSBURG, Jan. 8.—TO Hon. John A. Seddon; From the latest information I am satisfied that the

"The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is esti-mated at 20,000, including seven generals." OCCUPATION OF MATAMOROS BY THE FRENCH.

CHARLESTON, January 11.—Late advices from San Antonio, Texas, state that an express from Brownsville had brought information that 4,000 French troops had landed at Matamoros, and taken possession of the city.

The following officers and men have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:
All officers and men captured in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Missispipi, Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, up to December 10th, 1852. All officers and men captured in Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Arkansas, and Louisiana, up to January 1st, 1863.

The two foregoing sections apply not only to officers and men of the Confederate service, but also to all persons captured by the United States, whatever may have been the character of the military organizations to which they were attached whatever may have been the character of the min-tary organizations to which they were attached, and whatever may have been the terms of the pa-roles given by them. If any are in Federal prisons, they are to be immediately released and delivered to the Confederate authorities.

All Confederate officers and men who have All Confederate prisoners and men who have been delivered at City Point up to January 6th, 1863.
All Confederate prisoners and men who have been delivered at Vicksburg up to December 23d, 1862, and including the said date.

All Confederate officers and men receipted for at Vicksburg up to December 23d, 1862, and including the said date. All Confederate officers and men captured and pa-All Confederate officers and men captured and parolled at Fredericksburg, Va., in December, 1862.
All Confederate officers and men captured and parolled at Goldsboro', N. C., in December, 1862.
Other miscellaneous and minor exchanges, of which the appropriate officers will be informed.

Captain Bell was the son of the Hon. Samuel Bell, of Reading, Pa., and, at the time of his decease, was in the 38th year of his age. He studied law with the Hon. David F. Gordon, of Reading, and after several years practice, relinquished his profession, and devoted himself to mercantile pursuits. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention that nominated Mr. Lincoln, and Convention that nominated Mr. Lincoln, and took a very active part in the canvass in Pennsylvania. At the first breaking out of the rebellion, he offered his services to the Secretary of War, and was at once appointed and confirmed as captain in the 16th U. S. Infantry. He was immediately put upon duty, being detailed as mustering officer at Erie, and afterwards in this city; but desiring more active service; he was, at his own request, in October, 1881, ordered to join his regiment in Kentucky—since which time he has been actively engaged in the field. At Shiloh he was in the thickest of the fight, and at Murfreesboro he fell whilst gallantly leading his men. He was deservedly one of the most popular and efficient officers in the service, and in him the country has lost a devoted, gallant, and accomplished soldier.

To the same and two regularity of the

cretary.

The meeting was called for the purpose of hearing the reports of the Board of Managers and Treasurer read, and for the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following is the report of the Board of Mana-The following is the report of the Board of Managers:

Report to the stockholders of the Little Schuylkill Navigation Railroad and Coal Company, Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1863.

At the date of the last annual report of the Board of Managers, the affairs of your company were in a critical condition.

The general business of the company had fallen off to such an extent as to cause much concern as to the ability of your company to pay its expenses and the interest on the mortgage debt, and, besides, the first mortgage had been permitted to mature without proper provision for its payment, and certain holders threatened to commence suit for the recovery of the amount due them. Added to this, a suit by bill in equity of one of the stockholders had been commenced, the nature of which was not fully understood by the majority of the stockholders, and which seemed to them, for the time being, to imperit the whole corporation.

This suit was settled by a decree of the Supreme Court—first amicably agreed upon by the parties thereto—in favor of the company which grave to Court—first amicably agreed upon by the parties thereto—in favor of the company, which gave to this corporation one hundred thousand dollars in cash, at short-date payments, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in mortgage interest warrants, surrendered for stock at par, and released one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in the stock of this company, which had been

needed to assure me of your great consideration, and which, from its nature, can have but a changing and undistinguishable form, and would too soon be lost to memory—the stock.

Deeply-sensible of your personal regard, and of the honor you have done me, permit me to thank you, one and all, and most especially those who have spoken so flatteringly in your behalf.

An election for officers for the ensuing year was then held, with the following result, after which the meeting adjourned:

President—Daniel R. Bennett.

Managers—A. J. Derbyshire, H. Duhring, Jamez Milliken, A. E. Borie; C. W. Trotter, D. C. Wharton. Treasurer and Secretary-Wm. Waln, Jr.

-Mr. Rankin R. McMullen, who was the first white child born in Oswego, New York, died on Sun-

blish in different parts of France astronomical stations dependent upon the Paris Observatory. He has left Paris to examine some of the localities of the south most favorably situated for the stations.

WINTER IN RUSSIA.—The present winter is terribly severe in Russia. A letter from St. Petersburg says: "In the memory of man there has not been such a winter as this at St. Petersburg—twenty

AN ICE PALACE.—A magnificent skating lake is about to be opened at Montreal. When lighted up and crowded with skaters it will be one of the most beautiful sights in the city. Edward Hassel, a Berlin architect, who constructed many, of the far-famed ice palaces of St. Petersburg, proposes constructing an ice palace on the river opposite the city. The building will be forty feet high, one hundred and forty-four feet long, and fifty-six feet deep, and will be surrounsed by a colonnade ands topped with a dome, all, with the exception of the windows and doors, to be built of ice.

STARE KINGUS NEW CHIPCH The power.

two years that day since the coffin of the Empero arrived from St. Helena. NOTRE DAME STATUES .- Workmen are now merits approbation beyond the shareholders in this corporation.

Morton McMichael favored the passage of the resolutions, and spoke as follows:

Mr. Morton McMichael said that the few words he

Mr. Morton McMichael said that the few words he