THE PRESS. FUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.) BY JOHN W. FORNEY, OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS, FORTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. willed to Subscribers out of the City at EIGHT DOLLARS Par ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, TWO DOL-LIRA FOR THESE MONTHS-inveriably in advance for the Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six

tines constitute a square. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS. visited to Subscribers out of the City at Four Dol-ARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

COMMISSION HOUSES.

WELLING, COFFIN, & CO., 220 CHESTNUT STREET.

Offer for sale, by the Package-

PRINTS, BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND HIRTINGS.

DRILLS, CANTON FLANNELS. COTTONADES, CORSET JEANS. SILESIAS, NANKENS. COLORED CAMBRICS, SEAMLESS BAGS. COLORED CARDATOS, SEAMLESS BAGS, BLACK DOESKINS AND CASSIMERES, UNION CLOTHS, SATINETS. PLAID LINSEYS, NEGRO KERSEYS. KENTUCKY JEANS.

ALSO. SET-BLUE KERSEYS, INFANTRY CLOTHS. ARMY FLANNELS, 10 and 12-ounce DUCK, &c., &c. de6-mwf 3m

PHILADELPHIA "BAG" MANUFACTORY. BURLAP BAGS, OF ALL SIZES, FOR CORN, OATS, COFFEE, BONE DUST, &c. ALSO.

SEAMLESS BAGS, Of standard makes, ALL SIZES, for sale cheap, for net cash on delivery.

GEO. GRIGG.

No. 219 and 221 CHUROH ALLEY. 1910-11 SEAMLESS BAGS. 2000 CANADA A, all Cotton, 17 ounces. 8000 QZARK'S, 600 RELLY'S, 1,000 AMOSKEAG C, 8000 HAMPDEN E., half Cotton. GRIGG & HARMSTEAD. MERCHANDIZE BROKERS. No. 21 STRAWBERRY_Street. ja9-3m OTTON YARN. STPERIOR COTTON YARN, NO. 10,

FOR SALE BY FROTHINGHAM & WELLS. 002-tf QHIPLEY, HAZARD, &

HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. A TLANTIC COTTON MILLS. SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS. CHARLES AMORY, JR., & CO., AGENTS. 205 CHURCH ALLEY, PHILADELPHIA. ia3-tf

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS, high he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con plautly receiving. NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET, ja17-tf Four doors by low the Continental. HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Nos. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET. JOHN C. ARRISON, (FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE.) Has now in store an elegant assortment of GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS, ALSO SCARFS, NECK TIES, GLOVES, &c.,



VOL. 6.—NO. 147.

The

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1863.

COURT MARTIAL OF GEN. PORTER. Press The Trial of Gen. Fitz John Porter-He is Found Guilty of all the Oharges Pre-ferred—The Findings Approved by the President—The General Dismissed from the Service of the United States.

issed from the service.

vere these :

dered the sentence to be carried into execution.

CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1863. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The publishing firms of Brown & Tagapproval of the findings of the court-martial, and gart and of F. A. Brown & Co., Boston, The findings are that he is guilty on every one of the having been dissolved, Mr. B. W. Taggart charges preferred, and the sentence is that he be disand Mr. J. A. Thompson, both connected with the late houses, and both known as enterprising and honorable men, have associated themselves as Taggart & Thompson, at 29 Cornhill, Boston, the old stand of B. composed as follows : B. Mussey & Co. They have purchased from the assignees the stock and stand of the late firm of F. A. Brown & Co., which includes, besides valuable school and juvenile books, the Encyclopædia Americana in 14 and Francis Bacon's Works in 15 yolumes. The fifth volume of the latter, edited by those excellent Cambridge scholars, Messrs. Spedding, Ellis, and Heath, is the first book issued by Taggart & Thompson. Printed at the Riverside press, it is as beautifully got up as the preceding

volumes were, and contains further portions of Bacon's Philosophical writings, including "The New Atlantis," written about 1624, and first published in 1628, the most considerable, though not finished, of Bacon's few works of fiction. The whole work will be completed in five volumes more, to be issued in rapid succession. This is a finer and cheaper edition than the

Original English issue, and has notes and additions expressly contributed to it by the learned editors. Mr. Joseph Buck, 134 Library street, is agent here for this edition of Bacon's works.

There is nothing in Europe at all like "The United States Blue Book," compiled by J. Disturnell, published by J. H. Colton, New York, and sold here by T. B. Peterson, special agent for Pennsylvania. Foreign Governments are afraid to let their people see how the public money is distributed among office-holders. There never has been any such fear in this country. The list here given contains, corrected to November,

1862, the names of officers and agents, in all branches of the national service, with his rank, place of birth, and émoluments. It also gives the regular and volunteer force of the United States, and the names, force, and condition of all ships and vessels be-longing to the Name t longing to the Navy, taken from official au-

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, CENTREVILES, Aug. 29, 1862. Sy States and Territories. The book is very complete and accurate, and might be called The Offlice-Seekers' Manual. "Studies," by John A. Dorgan, publish-ed by Yeakel & Brother, is the name of a small volume of miscellaneous poems, chiefly lyrical, written by a gentleman of this city. They are the result of a high poetical faculty, They are the result of a high poetical faculty, clear intellect, rich fancy, and a good ear for music. Our favorites are the sonnets, the Triumph of the Truth, Poppies, the Legend of the Dead, Solomon, Endymion, Tannhauser, In Arctis, and Burns. Mr. Dorgan should have remembered, when writing his Burial of the Conqueror, that Mrs. Heman had previously exhausted that subject in a splendid ballad. The lines, in page 67: "Though fallen on stricken field they lie, Or blacken on the gallows-tree. Freedom ! Thy dead can never die, Because they died for thee : Their names are written on the sky, And all the tongues of land and sea Repeat the holy syllables To all futurity," remind us, too much, of that grand passage in Byron's Marino Faliero, where Israel Bertuccio savs "They never fail who die In a great cause : the block may soak their gore; Their heads may sodden in the sun; their limbs

Letter from Captain Palmer, of the Anderson Cavalry.

Last week, Judge Advocate General Holt laid the The following letter has just been received from Captain Palmer, by a gentleman residing in this city, ecord in the case of General Fitz John Porter, which he had spent three days in making up, before and has been handed to us for publication : the President, who, on Wednesday last, signified his

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22 1863. MT DEAR SIR: I have succeeded in making my

escape from rebeldom, and will be home in a day or two, after a visit to Washington. I am much grieved to hear of the troubles exist-ing in the Anderson Cavalry, and all the more so when I think that they might never have occurred, had I not unfortunately been taken prisoner before the completion of its organization. The review of testimony by Judge Holt, which forms a part of the record, is considered extremely able. The Court which thus disposed of a case of multiform and, in one sense, national interest, was

when I think that they might hever have occurred, had I not unfortunately been taken prisoner before the completion of its organization. I have read General Rosecrans' Field Order, No. 6, and approve every word of its. Nothing can excuse such an act of insubordination, and no extenuating oircumstances prevent history from recording that over half the regiment." marched to the rear to the sound of the enemy's cannon." Remembering the character of the men, most of whom I recruited personally, and the admirable manner in which they behaved when Longstreet threatened the Cumberland Valley, I find it difficult to realize that, in four months, they could so utterly have lost all patriotic spirit and soldierly pride; and cannot but believe that they will yet prove themselves worthy of their colors, and of the name of "Pennsylvanians." Better material was never summoned to battle, in any age or country, than that which composed this regiment at the time of its organization. But it would appear that lack of discipline has produced its usual and normal effects. Jomposed as follows: Major General Hunter presiding; Major General Hitchcock, Brigadier Generals Rufus King, Prentiss, Ricketts, Casey, Garfield, Buford, and Morris, with Colonel Holt, the Judge Advocate General, as judge The charges on which General Porter is convicted XHIBITED AGAINST MAJOR GENERAL FITZ JOHN PORTER, OF THE VOLUNTEERS OF THE U.S. ARMY,

BY B. S. ROBERTS, BRIGADIER GENERAL IT S. VOLUNTEERS, AND INSPECTOR GENERAL OF MA-JOR GENERAL POPE'S ARMY. effects.

ORAGRA 1.--Violation of the 5th Article of War. Specification 1.--In this, that the said Major Gene-ral Fitz John Poyter, of the volunteers of the U.S. army, having received a lawful order, on or about the 27th of August, 1862, while at or-near Warren-ton Unstitution in the state of the s effects. If it were possible for the gallant conduct of a part to atone for the defection of a majority, it has been fully done by "the noble three hundred." Their heroism has shown what the regiment might have been had the spirit of discontent and insubordination not entered into it. I heard of the death of Rosen-garten and Ward from the rebels while yet in cap-tivity. They had been my companions in arms for a venr and no one knew better than myself the gala year, and no one knew better than myself, the gal-lant stuff they, were made of. I fondly hoped the news untrue, but on my return the unwelcomed con-firmation is forced on me that these brave soldiers have perished in their generous rivalry—each to outdo the other in deeds of daring and loyal adfide votion.

army, having received a lawful order, on or about the 27th of August, 1862, while at or-near Warren-ton Junction, in Virginia, from Major General John Pope, his superior and commanding officer, in the following figures and letters—to wit: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, BRISTOW STATION, Aug. 37, 1862—39. M.
Major General F. J. Porter, Warrentor Jong and Common Statement of the Statement of Statement of the Statement of the Statement of St otion. I hear that some of the friends of the insubordinate members of the regiment have, in my ab-sence, charged that there was some deception in the representations made at the time of recruit-ing the regiment. After I reach Philadelphia I desire that all such individuals should call I desire that all such individuals should call on me, and present, personally, any charges of deception, and any other complaints or charges whatsoever; or, if they prefer, make them public through the newspaper press, that I may have the opportunity of satisfying their authors of the injustice of them. But, as the con-dition of the regiment requires my immediate pre-sence at Nashville, I request that all such persons should prefer their charges during my stay (of a few days) in Philadelphia, or else, by implication, ac-knowledge that they were mistaken. The regiment was authorized by the Sceretary of War, in consequence of an earnest request made to that effect by General Buell, who then commanded the Department of the Cumberland. That general considered the "Anderson Cavalry," from the chaeffect. By command of Major General POPE. GEO. D. HUGGLES, Colonel and Chief of Staff. P. S.--If Banks is not at Warrenton Junction, leave a regiment of infantry and two pieces of artil-lery as guard till he comes up, with instructions to follow you immediately. If Banks is not at the junction, instruct Col. Cleary to run the trains back to this side of Cedar Run, and post a regiment and section of artillery with it. By command of Major General POPE. GEO. D. RUGGLES, Colonel and Chief of Staff. Did then and there disobey the said order, being at

the Department of the Cumberland. That general considered the "Anderson Cavalry," from the cha-racter of its material, &c., peculiarly well fitted to be attached to his headquarters in the field, to act as escort, scout, make reconnoissances, and perform such duies as the old Troop had done, together with other and still more honorable service which the old Troop could not perform from its inferior numbers. General Buell not only intended it for this purpose, but stipulated expressly that it should be composed of the same quality of men as the old troop, in order that they might be fit for the intended position. It is true that a whole regiment is not need-ed for a "body-guard," so called—but daily alternate details would have been made therefrom for the ordinary headquarter duties, and the whole would have been attached to head-quarters, and have been on hand for any service re-

and the *whole* would have been attached to head-quarters, and have been on hand for any service re-quiring intelligence and spirit. After my capture, and before the regiment reached the West, General Buell was relieved, and General Roseorans took his place. Commanding generals always choose their own escorts, and assign regiments to particular duties in their departments as they think best. The War Department usually has nothing to do with this. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,

war Department usually has nothing to do with this. Thus, the old Troop was recruited for General Robert Anderson, but before it was fully organized, both he and General Sherman, his successor, who had, on taking command, also chosen the Troop as

fate casually about 6 from a correspondent of a paper. When told that he was at that moment dismissed from the service, he was powerfully affected, as well as astounded. He had only lately applied to the President for a leave of absence. HOW A FREE PEOPLE CONDUCT A LONG WAR. A CHAPTER ENCY ENCLISH WETPORT English as one of their proudest victories, and the name of Talavera is now inscribed upon the stand-ards of the regiments who took part in it with those of Salamanca and Vittoria, yet the result was in the end, that Wellington was obliged to retreat to Liebon just three months after he had set out from that place, having lett his wounded in the hands of the French, having escaped as if by a miracle from being wholly cut off in his retreat, and having lost one-third of his army in battle and by disease. Of course the blame was thrown upon the want of co-operation on the part of the Spaniards. This we have nothing to do with; it is the result of the cam-paign with which we are concerned. Dependence upon the Spaniards was certainly, as it turned out, a fault, but it was one of the fair chances of war, and it was a fault in which Wellington, made wise by experience, was never again detected. When the news of the untoward result of this campaign reached England, the clamor against the Government and against Wellington was quite as violent as that excited by the disasters of Sir John Moore's army. The opposition in Parliament took advantage of this feeling to rouse public opinion to such a manifestation as might compel the termina-tion of the war in the Peninsula and drive the Min-istry from office. The Common Council of London, probably a fair exponent of the opinions of the mid-dle class, petitioned the King not to confirm the grant of £2,000 a year, which the Minsitry had suc-ceeded in getting Parliament to vote to Wellington. The petitioners ridiculed the idea that a battle at-tended with such results should be called a vistory. "It should rather be called a *calamity*," they said, "since we were obliged to seek safety in a precipi-tate flight, abandoning many thousands of our A CHAPTER FROM ENGLISH HISTORY.

BY CHARLES J. STILLE.

BY CHARLES J. STILLE. We have known hitherto in this country so little of the actual realities of 'war on a grand scale, that many are beginning to look upon the violent opposi-tion to the Government, and the slowness of the progress of our arms, as signs of hopelees discourage-ment. History, however, shows us that these are the inevitable incidents of all wars waged by a free peo-ple. This might be abundantly illustrated by many remarkable events in English history, from the days of the Great Rebellion down through the campaigns of the Prince of Orange, and of Mariborough, to the wars which grew out of the events of the French Re-volution. War is always entered upon amidst a vast deal of popular enthusiasm, which is utterly unrea-soning. It is the universal voice of history, that such enthusiasm is wholly unreliable in supporting the prolonged and manifold burdens which are insepara-ble from every war waged on an extensive scale, and for, along period. The popular idea of war is a speedy and decisive victory, and an immediate occu-pation of the enemy's capital, followed by a treaty of peace by which the objects of the war are porma-nently secured. Nothing is revealed to the excited passions of the multitude but dazzling visions of national glory, purchased by small privations, and the early and combile subjucation of the reading. "is should rather be called a *calamity*," they said, "since we were obliged to seek safety in a precipi-tate flight, abandoning many thousands of our wounded countrymen into the hands of the French." In the opinion of the strategists in the Common Council, and of their friends in Parliament, Wel-

nently secured. Nothing is revealed to the excited passions of the multitude but dazzling, visions of national glory, purchased by small privations, and the early and complete subjugation of their enemies. It is, therefore, not unnatural that at the first reverse they should yield at once to an unmanly depression, and, giving up all for lost, they should vent upon the Government forits conduct of the war, and upon the army and its generals for their failure to make their dreams of victory, realities, an abuse as unrea-soning as was their friginal enthusiasm. Experience has taught the English people that the progress of a war never fulfils the popular ex-pectations; that although victory may be assured at last to patient and untiring vigor and energy in its prosecution, yet during the continuance of a long war there can be nowell-founded hope of a uniform and constant senies, of brilliant triumphs in the field, illustrating the profound wisdom of the policy of the Cablet if that, on the contrary, all war, even that which is most successful in the end, consists rather in the holy of of experience, blunders to so i victory and disaster, and that its conduct is generally marked by what were evidently, when viewed in the holy adopted by the Govern-ment, or in the strategy of the generale, that the true character-istic of public opinion in its judgment of a war should be, not so much hopefulness or impatience of immediate results, but rather a stern endurance—that King-quality of hereic constancy which, rooted deep in a profound confliction of the justice of the cause. Council, and of their friends in Parliament, Wel-lington might be a brave officer, but he was no gene-ral; he had neglected the protection of his fianks and his line of communication. When it is remem-bered, that at this very time, Wellington, profiting by the experience of the past, was diligently making his army really effective within the lines of Torres Vedras, from which stronghold it was in due time to sally forth like a giant refreshed, never to rest until it had planted the English flag on the heights of Toulouse, we may perhaps smile at the presump-tion of those who, sincere well-wishers to the cause, displayed only their ignorance in their criticism. But what shall be said of those who, knowing better, being quite able to understand the wisdom of the policy adopted by the general to insure success in the stuadopted by the general to insure success in the solu-pendous enterprise in which the country was en-gaged, yet with a factious spirit and with the sole ob-ject of getting into power themselves, took advan-tage of the excitement of the ignorant multitude to

Inine-dualty of heroic constancy which, rooted deep in a profound conviction of the justice of the cause, supports a lofty public spirit equally well in the midst of temporary disaster and in the hour of as-sured triumph. We have had no such experience here. Our people

sured triumph. We have had no such experience here. Our people are, perhaps, more casily excited by success, and more readily depressed by reverses, than the English, and it is, therefore, worth while to consider how they carried on war on a large scale and for a pro-tracted period. It, will be found, if we mistake not, that the denunciations of the Government, so com-mon among us of late, and the complaints of the in-activity of the army, have their exact counterpart in the history of the progress of all the wars in which England has been engaged since the days of the Great Rebellion. He who draws consolation from the les-rons of the past, will not, we think, seek comfort in vain when he discovers that in all those wars in which the Government and the army have been so bitterly assailed (except that of the American Revo-lution), England has at last been triumphant. It is worth while, then, to ilook into English history to understand how war is successfully carried on, not-withstanding the obstacles which, owing to a per-verted public opinion, exist within the nation itself. These difficulties, although they inhere in the very nature of a free government, often prove, as we shall see, more fruitful of embarrassment to the favorable prosecution of a war than the active opera-tions of the enemy. We propose to illustrate the propositions which we have advanced by a study of the series of cam-paigns known in English history as the Peninsular war. We select this particular war because we think that in many of its events, and in the policy which sustained it, there are to be observed many important, almost startling, parallelisms with our present struggle. We have, of course, no reference

important, almost startling, parallelisms with our present struggle. We have, of course, no reference to any similarity existing in the principle which pro-

but the sources of national life. In the midst of these violent tumults at home, In the midst of these violent turning at home, Wellington was silently preparing for his great work within the lines of Torres Vedras. It would not be easy to overrate the difficulties by which he was sur-rounded. He was fully aware of the outery which had been raised against him; he knew that from a THE WAR PRESS, (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance) at..... \$2.00 Ten "''' Twenty Coplea " Larger Clubs than Twenty will be charged at the same rate, \$1.60 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of the paper. THE WAR PRESS.

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

whole course of history which are really de-cisive of the fate of Empires. It completely un-loosed the French power in the Peninsula, and pre-pared the way for the great success of Viltoria, the next year, which gave the coup degrace to the French military occupation of Spain. It is not our present purpose to trace the history of the next campaign, but it is curious to observe the effects produced by assured success upon that public opinion which had shifted so often and so strangely during the progress of this eventful struggle. The opposition, as their only hope of escape from political annihilation, and thinking to swim with the popular current, abused the ministers for not supporting. Wellington with sufficient earnestness, complaining that they had taken the advice which they themselves had so often and so eloquently tendered. But it was of no avail; this wretched charlatanism was too transparent to impose upon any one, and of the great party who opposed the war, no one ever after rose to office or power in England. It required a whole generation, in the opinion of the English constituencies, to ex-plate the faults of those who had sneered at the great Duke, and had called the glorious fields of Vineiro, Busaco, Talavera, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Badajoz, names which had become associated with the proudest recollections of English renown, "mere barren victories, equal in their effects to de-feats." We pass now to the consideration of another class the fruit of his education, general intelligence, and love of country, he presents himself to us as a figure hitherto wholly unknown in military history. One of the most cruel statements which party ran-cor has circulated in regard to the condition of the army is, that the rate of sickness and mortality is excessive, and that this is due to the neglect of the Government. Fortunately, we have the means of showing that these statements are false. From June 1. 1861 to Warch 1.1862 - mine months the annual rate army is, that the rate of sickness and mortality is excessive, and that this is due to the neglect of the Government. Fortunately, we have the means of showing that these statements are false. From June (, 1861, to March 1, 1862-mine wonths-the annual rate of mortality for the whole army is ascertained to be Sin a thousand, and the sickness rate 104 in a thou-sand. The returns for the summer campaigns are not yet printed, but it will appear from them that in the army of the Potomac, on the 10th of June, after the battle of Fair Oaks, and while the army was encamped on the Chickahominy, the whole number of sick, present and absent, compared with the whole force of that army present and absent, was 128 in a thousand. During the stay of the army on the Peninsula it lost less than 14,000 men by death from disease and wounds, and the average sickness rate during the campaign was about that which has for some time prevailed in the whole army, less than ten per cent. of the whole force. It appears, strange to say, that the army was more healthy when in the trenches before Yorktown, than at say other period of the campaign. Compare this with the English experience: We have already said that Wei-lington lost about one-third of his whole army from malarious fever on his retreat from Talavera; on the lat. October, 1811, the Angle-Portugness army had 66,000 men fit for duty, and 23,000 sick in hospitals; and in the Crimea, while the annual rate of mor-tality for the whole war was 22 in a thousand, the period of active operations, the last three months of 1855, shows the fearful rate of T11 deaths in every thousand men. It cannot be doubted that to many the most unfa-vorable symptom of our present condition is the slow progress of our arms. This slowmess is more apparent than real, for the history of modern war-fare scarcely shows an instance in which so great real progress have beca made in the asme space of time, and it is manilest that whenever our Northern soldlers have had a chance of fighting the enemy on anythin feats." We pass now to the consideration of another class of difficulties inherent in the prosecution of every

of difficulties inherent in the prosecution of every war, and generally of ar greater magnitude than any other-those connected with the raising of the vast sums of money required for the support of military operations. In this important matter, if we mistake not, there are some striking points of resemblance between the English experience during the war, and our present aituation. It is the fashion among many who seek to excite the public alarm on this subject from unworthy, and sometimes, it may be feared, from treasonable motives, to represent the enormous outlay of the nation's wealth which is poured out to save the nation's life, as wholly unmaralleled in bissave the nation's life, as wholly unparalleled in his-tory. Yet it may be asserted, without any fear of contradiction, that England, with a population then liftle more than half of that which now inhabits our loyal States, with resources infinitely less in propor-tion at that time than our own, her manufacturing industry so far as external outlet was concerned wholly crippled by the operation of the French con-tinental system and her own orders in Council, expended, during every year of the Peninsular war, as large an annual sum as has been required here each range an annual sum as has been required here each year to create and keep up the gigantic force now in arms to put down the rebellion. During the five years that the war lasted, her average annual ex-benditure exceeded ninety millions of pounds ster-ling, or four bundred and fifty millions of dollars, which is about the sum which is demanded of us. No one; of course, pretends to say that this rate of expenditure is not appalling, yet it concerns us to know that it is not unprecedented, and that these vast amounts have been raised from national re-sources far inferior to our own. It should not be forgotten, also, that they represent the money price of England's independence, and if ours is se-cured by a far greater outlar, we certainly are not disposed to quarrel with the wisdom of the invest-

THREE CENTS.

tage of the excitement of the ignorant multitude to paralize the energies of the Government! That hideous moral leprosy, which seems to be the sad but invariable attendant upon all political discussions in a free government; corrupting the very sources of public life, breeding only the base spirit of faction, had taken complete possession of the opposition, and in its sordid calculations, the dishonor of the country, or the danger of the army, was as nothing provided the office, the power, and the patronage of the Government was secured in their hands. It mattered little to them, provided they could drive the Ministry from office, whether its downfall was brought about by blunders in Spain, or by the King's obstinacy about Catholic Emaact-pation, or by an obscure quarrel about the influence of the Lords of the bed-chamber. The sincerity of these declamations of the opposition was curiously enough put to the test some time afterwards, when the Ministry, wearied by the factious demagoguism with which their measures were assailed, and under-standing perfectly their significance, boldly challenged their owners. disposed to quarrel with the wisdom of the invest-ment. The question is, how were these immense sums raised in England? The man who would have pre-dicted, at the commencement of the war with France, that the English national debt would at its close exceed one thousand millions of pounds ster-ling, and that the country would be able to bear such a burden, would have been regarded as a visionary as wild as he who in the country, two years ago, might have foretold the present amount of our na-tional debt; and have contended that, in spite of it, the public credit would remain unimpaired. The difficulty in England of raising these vast sums was tenfold greater than it is here. Napoleon, looking upon England äs the Southern people have been taught to regard us, as a purely commercial nation, undoubtedly placed more reliance for ultimate suc-cess upon the instinct of money getting, which would shrink from the pecuniary sarifices necessary in a prolonged struggle, than upon the mere victo-ries of his army. Hence he pursued, during his whole career, an inflexible purpose of ruining Eng-lish commerce, and by a series of measures known or the convingental united and the pursued is nonstanding perfectly their significance, boldly challenged their opponents, if they were in earnest, to make a definite motion in the House of Commons, that Portugal should be abandoned to its fate. This move completely unmasked their game, and for a time silenced the clamor, for it was per-fectly understood on all bands that does in the for a time shericer the trainer, for it was per-fectly understood on all hands, that deep in the popular heart, undisturbed by the storms which swept over its surface, there was a thorough and abiding conviction of the absolute necessity of re-sisting the progress of Napoleon's arms, and that the real safety of England herself required that resis-tance should then he made in Snsiin Still this poler the real safety of England herself required that resis-tance should then be made in Spain. Still this noisy clamor did immense mischief; it weakened the Gov-ernment, it prolonged the strife, it alarmed the timid, it discouraged the true, and it so far imposed upon Napoleon himself that thinking that in these angry invectives against the Government he found the real exponent of English sentiment, he concluded, not unnaturally, that the people were tired and disgusted with the war, and that the privations which it oc-casioned were like a cancer, slowly but surely eating out the sources of national life. lish commerce, and by a series of measures known as the Continental system, endeavored to exclude English ships and English products from the mar-kets of the world. The effect of these measures, although not so serious as he wished and had antici-pated, nevertheless crippled enormously the re-sources of England just at the period when they

sources of England just at the period when they were most needed. Taking the three years before the issuing of the Orders in Council and the vigorous enforcement of the Continental system, which were coincident in point of time with the commencement of the Spanish war, the average annual exports sank from fifty-seven millions to twenty-three millions, taking the average of three years after they had been in operation. Taxes were laid on at a most burdensome rate. The income tax was ten per cent, and besides, specific war taxes amount-ing to more than twenty millions a year were

staff corps of the army, seems to fail in feaching the young soldier, what is just now the most important quality he can possess for command, the character and capacity of volunteer soldiers. The system of discipline he has been taught is thiat which governs the regular army, a system modelled upon the Eng-lish, which is, with the exception of that in use in Russia, the most brutal and demoralizing known in any army in Europe. No wonder, therefore, that when our educated soldiers are suddenly placed in high positions, and with great responsibilities, and when they discover that the sort of discipline which they have been taught is wholly out of place in securing the efficiency of a volunteer army, they are led to doubt whether it can ever be made efficient at all. These prejudices, however, are wearing away before the test of actual experience. Generals are gradually learning that they may confide in their men, even for desperate undertakings; they begin to see in their true light the many admirable quali-ties of the volunteer; and he, in turn, begins to understand something of that military system which seemed at first so irksome and meaningless to him; and the advance of the army in the essentials of dis-

success to la lenteur Americaine, a quality, by the way, which we learn for the first time is one of our na-

Among the many causes which might be named, all perfectly legitimate, and presenting no obstacle which a little experience will not remove, we ven-

thre to suggest but one, and that is the character of the early military education of our higher officers. The system pursued at West Point, although ad-mirable for qualifying officers for the scientific and staff corps of the army, seems to fail in teaching the young soldier, what is just now the most important qualify he can possesse for common the document

ional characteristics

del3-tf In Great Variety CLOTHES-WRINGERS. WILLIAM YARNALL, DEALER IN HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, No. 1020 CHESTNUT STREET,

Agent for the sale of HALEY, MORSE, & BOYDEN'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING 'CLOTHES-WRINGER, Belleved to be the best CLOTHES-WRINGER in use It will wring the largest Bed Quilt or smallest Har ferchief drier than can possibly be done by hand, in

N. B.-A liberal discount will be made to dealers. SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, For Family Sewing and Manufacturing Purposes. SIO CHESTNUT STREET. Jal3 3m

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, 628 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA de-25-3m 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-if 715 CHESTNUT Street.

CABINET FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-LIARD TABLES.

MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street, In connection with their extensive Cabinet Business, are now manufacturing a superior article of

BILLIARD TABLES, Ald 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 supe-vior to all others. For the quality and finish of these Tables the manu-facturers refer to their numerous mixed at how manuturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout e Union, who are familiar with the character of their ork. au236m

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. **POBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.** Northeast Corner Fourth and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS iN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. no27-3m

1,000 DOZEN HICKORY SHIRTS.

Be strung to city gates and castle walls-But still their spirit walks abroad. Though years Elapse, and others share as dark a doom, They but augment the deep and swelling thoughts Which overpower all others, and conduct The world at last to freedom."

Mr. Dorgan, however, has no lack of originality. The following piece, though short, is one that, in tender pathos and simple expression, Wordsworth might have

owned : IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN. My wasted cheeks are wet With tears of vain regret For all I should remember not And all I should forget. Oh, how shall these avenge us, With look, or word, or kiss, For all the bliss that might have been

And all the pain that is. Mrs. Gaskell, whose husband is an Unitarian preacher in England, has written, among other things, an excellent novel called "Mary Barton," and a "Life of Charlotte Bronte,"-the error of the last being that needlessly running into scan. mag., she traduced the character of a lady living in Leeds, in her first edition, and had to alter, omit, and apologize in her second. Her new story entitled "A Dark Night's Work," now simultaneously appearing in All the Year Round and Harper's Weekly, will be completed in March, to be followed, in both publications, by a new serial work

of fiction by Charles Reade, author of "Peg Woffington" and the very striking social story "Never too Late to Mend." The conclusion of Mr. Wilkie Collins' splendid romance, "No Name," appears in the last number of Harper's Weekly, in which it had the great advantage of being illustrated by numerous wood-engravings from original designs by John McLenan, of New York. "No Name" will be published in

book form, by Messrs. Harper, in a few days. As a whole, it is superior to "The Woman in White," in which the pinguid and smiling villain, Count Fosco, is a greater creation of character than Captain Wragge, in the new tale.

"Verner's Pride," by Mrs. Henry Wood, will be completed in Once a Week, in four or five weeks, but will be published here in a few days, in book form, T. B. Peterson having purchased the proof-sheets in advance, from which he prints the work. 'Verner's Pride" will be followed in Once a Week by a new novel by Miss M. A. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Se-

ing letters and figures, to wit :

I have sent no orders of any description to Rick-etis, and none to interfere in any way with the movements of McDovell's troops, except what I sent by his aid-de-camp last night, which were to hold his position on the Warrenton pike until troops from here should fall on the enemy's flak and rear. I do not even know Ricketts' position, as I have not been able to find out where Gen. McDowell was, until a late hour this morning. General McDowell will take immediate steps to communicate with General Ricketts, and instruct him to join other divisions of his corps as soon as practicable. If any considerable advantages are to be gained by departing from this order, it will not be strictly carried out. One thing must be held in view, that is, the troops must occupy a position from which they can reach Bull Run by morning. The indications are that the whole force of the enemy is moving in this direction at a pace that will bring

indications are that the whole force of the enemy is moving in this direction at a pace that will bring them here by to-morrow night or the next day. My own headquarters will, for the present, be with Heintzelman's corps or at this place. JOHN POPE, Major Gen. Comd'g. Which order the said Major General Porter did then and there disobey. This at or near Manassas, in the State of Virginia, on or about the 29th of Au-gust, 1862.

in the State of Virginia, on or about the 29th of Au-gust, 1862. Specification 3.—In this, that the said Major Gene-ral Fitz John Porter, having been in front of the enemy during the battle of Manassas, on Friday, the 29th day of August, 1862, did, on that day, receive from Major Gen. John Pope, his superior and com-manding officer, a lawful order in the following let-ters and figures, to wit: HEADOUADERES IN THE FIELD. August 29, 1862

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, August 29, 1862. Major General Porter : Sin: Your line of march brings you in on the ene-my's right flank. I desire you to push forward into action at once on the enemy's flank, and, if possible,

action at once on the enemy's flank, and, if possible, on his rear, keeping your right in communication with General Reynolds. The enemy is massed in the woods in front of us, but can be shelled out as soon as you engage their flank. Keep heavy re-serves, and use your batteries, keeping well closed to your right all the time. In case you are obliged to fall back, do so to your right and rear, so as to keep you in close communication with the right wing. Major General Commanding. Which said order the said Major General Porter did then and there disobey, and did fail to push for-ward his forces into action, either on the enemy's flank or rear, and in all other respects did fail to obey said orders. This at or near Manassas, in the State of Virginia, on or about the 29th of August, 1862.

Specification 4.—In that the said Alajor General Fitz John Porter, being at or near Manassas Junc-tion, on the night of the 29th of August, 1862, did receive from Major General John Pope, his superior and commanding officer, a lawful order in figures and words, as follows, to wit:

words, as follows, to wit: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, In the Field near Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862-8,50 P. M. Major General Fitz John Porter: Immediately upon receipt of this order, the precise hour of which you will acknowledge, you will march your command to the field of battle of to-day, and report to me in person for orders. You are to understand that you are to comply strictly with this order, and be present on the field within three hours after its receipt, or after daybreak to-morrow morning. Maior General Commanding.

which this order, and be present on the held within three hours after its receipt, or after daybreak to-morrow morning. JOHN POPE, And the said Major General Commanding. And the said Major General Fitz John Porter did then and there disobey the said order, and did per-mit one of the brigades of his command to march to Centreville, out of the way of the field of battle, and there to remain during the entire day of Satur-day, the 30th day of August. This at or near Ma-massas Station, in the State of Virginia, on the 29th and 30th days of August, 1862. Specification 5.—In this, that the said Major Gene-ral Fitz John Porter, being at or near Manassas Station, in the State of Virginia, on the night of the 29th of August, 1862, and having received from his superior and commanding officer, Major General John Pope, the lawful order set forth in the specifi-cation 4 to this charge, and then and there disobey the same; and did permit the other brigade attached to his command, being the brigade commanded by Brigadier General A. S. Pratt, to march to Centre-ville, and did thereby greatly delay the arrival of the said Gen. Pratt's brigade on the field of battle of Manassas, on Saturday, the 30th of August, 1862. This at or near Manassas, in the State of Virginia, on or about the 29th day of August, 1862.

This at or near Manassas, in the State of Virginia, on or about the 29th day of August, 1862. CHARGE 2.— Violation of the 57th Article of War. Specification 1—In this, that the said Major General Fitz John Porter, during the battle of Manassas, on Friday, the 29th day of August, 1862, and while within sight of the field, and in full hearing of its artillery, did receive from Major General Tohn Pope, his superior and commanding officer, a lawful order to attack the enemy, in the following figures and letters, to wit: letters, to wit :

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Aug. 29-41/2 P. M. MAJ. GEN. PORTER : Your line of march brings you on the enemy's right flank. I desire you to push forward into action at once on the enemy's flank, and, if possible, on his rear, keeping your right in communication with Gen. Reynolds. The enemy is massed in the woods in front of us, but can be shelled out as soon as you engage their flank. Keen a beau

out as soon as you engage their flank. Keep a heavy reserve, and use your batteries, keeping well closed to the right all the time. In case you are obliged to fall back, do so to your right and rear, so as to keep

Major General Comman Major General Commanding. Which said order the said Major General Porter did then and there shamefully disobey, and did re-treat from the advancing forces of the enemy, with-out any attempt to engage them, or aid the troops who were already fighting greatly superior numbers, and were relying on the flank attack he was thus ordered to make to secure a decisive victory, and to capture the enemy's army, a result which must have followed from said flank attack, had it been made by said General Porter in compliance with the said order which he so shamefully disobeyed. This at or near Manassas, in the State of Virginia, on or about the 29th of August, 1862.

his escort, had been relieved, and were followed by

new, on many command, also chosen the Troop as his escort, had been relieved, and were followed by General Buell, who, only because it suited him, ratified the choice of his predecessors. In the present case, General Rosecrans, who had a perfect right to choose his escort, did not, it ap-pears, select the Anderson Oavalry. Every man in it knew when he joined the regiment that it was to be attached to General Buell's headquarters, as it would undoubtedly have been. But if the War De-partment or the President chose to remove that Gene-ral the men had no right to believe that they would descend as a legacy to his successor—who was yet un-known as such—although there was a reasonable pro-bability that the same qualities which induced Gen. Buell to select them for the post of honor would influence him who succeeded. This only was beyond question. Every man knew that he was taking an oath to serve the United States for three years or the war, to obey his superior officers, and to fight the rebels; which, if done well, would earn them as high honor as this world can give. Hoping to see you and all my friends by Saturday,

Hoping to see you and all my friends by Saturday, am, Yours, very respectfully, WM. J. PALMER. am,

EMPIRE OF JAPAN,

Arrival of the "Wyoming "-International Courtesies - Treaty Stipulations - Trade With England.

JAPAN, NOV. 25, 1862. The graat feature of the day here is the arrival of the long-looked-for United States ship. Wyoming. Immediately on her arrival General Pruyn left Jeddo to accompany the Wyoming to that city, where she anchored about three and a half miles from the landing place, owing to the want of depth of water

It has never been the custom of the Japanese to salute either the flag of other nations or their repre-sentatives. Some time since Sir Rutherford Al-cock insisted on being saluted. The Japanese Go-vernment being then in somewhat of a perplexed position, in consequence of the withdrawal of the English and French legation from Jeddo, consented to fire a salute, but there was no heart in the affair. It was forced from them under circumstances they could not well control, and they did fire a number of guns, which satisfied the then English minister, but was not at all satisfactory to the English at large. The Japanese commenced firing at daybreak, and continued to fire at intervals until sundown, leading the people to believe that they were merely prac-tising. In fact, they did not intend to fire a salute, nor did they do so. It was arranged to fire a salute his arrival in the country, but deferred until they (the Japanese) should have one of their war vessels present. On the 7th inst. the Japanese flag ship hoisted the American flag and gave Gen. Pruyn a It has never been the custom of the Japanese to the summer of the state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the state

Gen. Pruyn has thus broken into their hitherto exclusivences and etiquette, which has been one of the most difficult feats to accomplish. The Japanese have surrounded themselves with a cordon of eti-quette which has, up to this time, proved the greatest obstacle to free intercourse with the higher orders of the country. The salute referred to took place pre-vious to the Wyoming going up to Jeddo. On the Monday following the Wyoming left for Jeddo with our Minister and Consul, Col. George S. Fisher. The day following, the Third Minister, with a host of dignitaries, visited the Wyoming, On Thursday salutes were exchanged between the Wyoming and the war ship Candinmurah. This is the first time that a minister of so high a rank ever Wyöming and the war snip Candinmurran. Inis is the first time that a minister of so high a rank ever visited a foreign vessel-of-war, and is quite opposed to the etiquette usually insisted on by the Japanese. On the day following the Wyoming was visited by the abid of a statement of a still war of a prime when the statement of a statement of a still war and a statement of the statement of a statement of a still war and a statement of the statement of a statement of a still war and a statement of the statement of a statement of a still war and a statement of the statement of a statement of a still war and a statement of the statement of a statement of a still war and a statement of the statement of a statement of a still war and a statement of the statement of a statement of a still war and a statement of the statement of a statement of a still war and a statement of the statement of a statement of a still war and a statement of a statement of a statement of a still war and a statement of a statement of a statement of a still war and a statement of a statement of a statement of a still war and a statement of a statement of a statement of a still war and a statement of a statement of a statement of a still war and a statement of a statement of a statement of a still war and a statement of a statement of a statement of a still war and a statement of a On the day following the Wyoming was visited by the chief officers of attillery and marine, who wit-nessed "boat practice with howitzer," and also the management of heavy guns (which had previously been shown to the Minister.) The day following an official intergiew with all the Ministers took place, on which occasion Captain McDougal and Col. Fisher, an American consul, were presented. Mr. Pisher was the first Consul ever admitted, as such, to their presence. Captain McDougal was presented with a sword, two pieces of rich silk, some from the start of the start of the sword was presented.

The merchants have yet much to complain of. Many of the treaty stipulations are not regarded by the Japanese. Vexations still exist, but these will one after the other be removed, and then Yokohama will be one of the most desirable settlements in the Past with solubring alimate a picturesconceputry East, with salubrious climate, a picturesque country and abundance of creature comforts. Yokohama is not to be despised. Japan is taking a high stand as an exporting country. She will export about 20,000 ales of silk this year, against 5,500 bales exported

> abundant scope for American capital and enterprise As yet but one American house has cleared vessels for New York. Most of the Japan tea shipped to London is re-exported to the United States. It would e more advantageous to ship direct to the United

States. Our settlement is fast improving. An Episcopal church is nearly completed, in the Gothic style. Handsome residences are going up in the various localities. A permanent race-course, club-house, and cricket-ground are in a state of forwardness. The Wyoming leaves for Shanghae to-day. She visits the different ports in China, when she returns to Japan. We look forward to her return with anuch pleasure, Captain McDougal and his officers having made a most favorable impression on their countrymen

Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Sc-cret" and "Aurora Floyd"—the last of which, republished by Peterson, we noticed last week. These female writers are very prolific—with the pen. • Mr. Henry Morford, well known as editor, dramatist, and poet, has a new volume of prose in press, which will be published by Carleton Naw York I a mill be action of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution and the field of a battle then pending be-who were already fighting greatly superior numbers, and were relying on the flank attack he was thus ordered to make to secure a decisive victory, and to capture the enemy's army, a result which must have following instructive fact : "I have just met an old friend, whom I not only find a loyal man, but ac-following instructive fact : "I have just met an old friend, whom I not only find a loyal man, but ac-following instructive, below the city, known near Manassas, in the State of Virginia, on or about the 29th of August, 1862. Specification 2.—In this, that the said Major Gen. Fitz John Porter, being with his army corps on Friday, the 29th of August, 1862, between Manassas Station and the field of a battle then pending be-liartation work. The cane, in this, the work day and night in the cane, in this, the work day and night in the cane, in this, the work day and night in the cane, in this, the work day and night in the cane, in this, the work day and night in the cane, in the said day and night in the cane, in the said day and night in the cane, in this, the work day and night in the cane, in this, the work day and night in the cane, in this, the work day and night in the cane, in this, the work day and night in the cane, in this, the work day and night in the cane, in this, the work day and night in the cane, in the said day and night in the cane, in the work day and night in the cane, in the work day and night in the cane, in the work day and night in the cane, in the work day and night in the cane, in the work day and night in the cane, in the said day and nigh

duced the two wars, but rather to the striking re-semblance in the modes adopted by the two people for prosecuting war on a grand scale, and for the vindication of a principle regarded as of vital im-The Peninsular War, on the part of England, a was contended by the Ministry during its progress, and as is now universally recognized, was a struggle not only to maintain her commercial supremacy (which was then, as it is now, her life), but also to

not only to maintain her commercial supremacy (which was then, as it is now, her life), but also to protect her own soil from invasion by the French, by transferring; the scene of conflict to distant Spain. The general purpose of assisting the alli-ance against Napoleon scems always to have been a subordinate motive. It is now admitted by all historians, that upon. success in this war depended not only England's rank among nations, but her very existence as an independent people. The war was carried on for more than five years, and on a scale, so far as the number of men and the extent of the military operations are concerned, until then wholly unaitempted by England in her European wars. The result, as it need not be said, was not only to crown the British arms with the most bril-liant and undying lustre, but also to retain perma-nently in their places the party whose only fille to puble thave was that they had carried on the war against the most serious obstacles, and brought it to a successful termination. Thus was delayed, it may be remarked, in passing, for at least twenty years, the adoption of those measures of reform which at last gave to England that place in modern civilization which had long since been reached by most of the nations of the Continent, by passing through the trials of a bloody revolution. If we, then, in our dark hours, are inclined to doubt and despondency as the that that is the and there as was the same wild and unreasoning enthu-siasm with which we are familiar; the same bitter abuse and denunciation of the Government at the first reverses; the same ignorant and impatient cri-ticism of military operations ; the same factious and

first reverses; the same ignorant and impatient cri-ticism of military operations; the same factious and disloyal opposition on the part of a powerful party the same discouragement and despondency at times on the part of the true and loyal; the same prophecies of the utter hopelessness of success; the same complaints of grievous and burdensome taxation. complaints of grievous and burdensome taxation, and predictions of the utter financial ruin of the 'country; the same violenti attacks upon the Govern-ment for its arbitrary decrees, and particularly for the suspension of the writ of habcas corpus; the same difficulties arising from the inexperience of the army; and the same weakness on the part of the Government in not boldly and energetically support-ing the army in the field. These- are some of the more striking parallelisms between the Peninsular War and our ovn struggle, which a slight sketch of more striking parallelisms between the Peninsular War and our own struggle, which a slight sketch of the progress of that war will render very apparent. The insurrection in Spain which followed immedi-ately upon a knowledge of the intrigues of Napoleon at Bayonne, in April, 1807, by which the royal fa-mily was entrapped into an abdication of its right to the throne, and Joseph Bonaparte made king of that country, roused universal admiratiou and enthusi-asm in England. It was thought by all parties that an obstacle to the further progress of Napoleon's schemes of the most formidable character had at last been found. It was the first popular insurrection in any of the most formidable character had at last been found. It was the first popular insurrection in any country against Napoleon's power, and consequently when the deputies from the Asturias reached England, imploring succor, their appeals excited the popular feeling to the highest pitch, and the opposite parties in Parliament and the country vied with each other in demanding that England should aid the insurrec-tion with the whole of her military power. It is curious to observe that, when the question of aid was brought before Parliament, Mr. Canning and Mr. Sheridan, who had probably never acted together before on any political question, rivalled each other permitted in the shape of this tyrannical mon-ster, whom God has sent on the nations visited in his anger. The spring-tide may, for aught I know, break upon us in the next session of Parlia-ment. There is an evil fate upon us in all we do at home or abroad." So Sir James Mackintosh, wri-ting to Conte at Vionnes if Deliver threads home or abroad." So Sir James Mackintosh, wri-ting to Gentz, at Vienna: "I believe, like you, in a resurrection, because I believe in the immortality of civilization, but when, and by whom, and in what form, are questions which I have not the sagacity to answer, and on which it would be boldness to hazard a conjecture. A dark and stormy night; a black series of ages, may be prepared for our pos-terity, before the dawn that opens the more perfect day. Who can tell how long that fearful night may be before the dawn of a briefter morerow? The race before on any political question, rivalled each other in their praise of the Spaniards, and in their expres sions of hope and belief that Napoleon had at last taken a step which would speedily prove fatal to him. Large supplies were voted by acclamation, and

him. Large supplies were voted by acclamation, and an important expedition, afterwards operating in two columns—one under the command of Sir John Moore, the other under that of Sir Arthur Wellesley— was despatched to the Peninsula to aid the insur-gents. It is not our purpose to trace the progress of this expedition, but merely to notice the effect which its immediate results, the retreat to Corunna, and the Convention of Cintra, produced upon popular feeling in England. As we look back on the history of that time, the folly and madness which seized upon the popular mind when the terms of the Con-vention of Cintra became known can only be ex-plained by recalling the high-wrought and extrava-gant expectations of immediate success with which the war had been entered upon. By this Conven-tion, and as the result of a single battle. Portugal was wholly evacuated by the French ; yet, such were the unreasonable demands of public opinion that, because the whole French army, had not been made prisoners of war, the Ministry was almost swept away by the outburst, and it could only control the storm by removing the two generals highestin rank. away by the outburst, and it could only control the storm by removing the two generals highest in rank. It required all the family and political influence of the third, Sir Arthur Wellesley, to enable him to re-tain his position in the army. The disastrous re-treat of Sir John Moore's army to Corunna, and the easy triumphs of the French at that period throughout all Spain, plunged the English into de-spair. Going from one extreme to another, men who, only three months before, had quarrelled with the army in Portugal because it had not given them the spectacle of a French marshal and twenty thousand of his soldiers as prisoners of war at Spithead, now French in Spain, the glory of England had sunk

army in Portugal because it had not given them the spectacle of a French marshal and twenty thousand of his soldiers as prisoners of war at Spithead, now spoke openly of the folly of any attempt at all on the part of England to resist the progress of the French arms in the Peninsula. In Parliament there was the usual lame apology for disaster—an attempt to shift the responsibility from the Ministry to the general in command; but the great fact that all their hopes had, been disappointed still remained, and, after the explanations of the Government, the gene-ral despondency became more gloomy than ever. It is not difficult, in the light of history, to see where the blame of failure should rest. Any one who is dis-posed now to sneer and cavil at the shortcomings of our own Administration, to impute to it views short-sighted and impracticable in their policy, and to blame it for want of energy and vigor in the prosecution of the stupid blunders of the English Government, its ab-surd and contradictory orders, its absolute ignorance not only of the elementary principles of all war, but of the very nature of the resources of the energy, to be convinced that had its mode of carrying on hostilities (which was the popular one) been adopted, in six months not an English soldier would have re-

in Parliament to which we have referred took place

Cabinet weakened by internal dissensions, and on the verge of overthrow from the vigorous assaults of the opposition, and from its own unpopularity occa-sioned by the failure of the Walcheren expedition, and the disasters in the Peninsula, he could expect no thorough and reliable support Indeed the Correct sioned by the failure of the Walcheren expedition, and the disasters in the Peninsula, he could expect no thorough and reliable support. Indeed, the Govern-ment, almost in despair, threw the whole responsi-bility for the military measures on the Continent on him alone. He accepted the responsibility in a most magnanimous spirit. "I conceive," he writes, "that the honor and the interests of the country re-quire that we should hold our position here as long as possible, and, please God, I will maintain it as long as I can. I will neither endeavor to shift from my own shoulders on those of the ministers the re-sponsibility for the failure, by calling for means which I know they cannot give, and which, per-haps, would not add materially to the facility of at-taining our object; nor. will I give to the ministers, haps, would not add materially to the facility, per-haps, would not add materially to the facility, per-taining our object; nor will I give to the ministers, who are not strong, and who must feel the delicacy of their, own. situation, an excuse for withdrawing the army from a position which, in my opinion, the honor and interest of the country require they should maintain as long as possible." Animated by this heroic sense of duty, the Commander-In-Chief pre-pared to contend against the 200,000 men under Mas-sena, whom Napoleon had sent to chase him into the sea. He had, to oppose this immense force, but 25,000 English soldiers, and about the same number of Portuguese, tolerably organized. Secure within the lines of Torres Vedras, he quietly waited until the want of provisions, and the utter hopelessness of an assault upon his position, forced upon Massena the necessity of retreating. Then instantly pursu-ing, in a series of battles, of almost daily occurrence, he drove Massena out of Portugal, and reached once he drove Massena out of Portugal, and reached once more the Spanish frontier in May, 1811, nearly three years after the English had sent an army to the as-sistance tof the Peninsula. Here he rested for a long time, making preparations for the slege of Ba-dajoz and Ciudad Rodrigo, operations requiring time; and the success of which was essential to the safety of the army in its further progress. Still, so little was Wellington's position, military and political, understood in England even at that time, after all understood in England even at that time, after all the proofs he had given of consummate ability, that public clamor was again roused against the mode adopted by him for conducting the war. As there were no disasters at which to grumble, the people talked of "barren victories," because, like those of Crecy and Agincourt, they brought no territorial ac-quisitions, forgetting then what they have never been weary of boastingly proclaiming since, that these victories were the best proofs that their army was distinguished by the bighest military qualities. was distinguished by the highest military qualities, which, properly directed and supported, were capable of achteving the most glorious results. So profound was the conviction of the immense superiority of the French, both in numbers and in the quality of their troops, that the public mind was in a state of fever-ish anxiety, and many of the stoutest hearts gave way to despair. About this period Sir Walter Scott writes to Mr. Ellis: "These cursed, double-cursed news (from Spain), have sunk my spirits so much; that I am almost at disbelieving a Providence; God forgive me, but I think some evil demon has been permitted in the shape of this tyrannical monwas distinguished by the highest military qualitie

Fred,

burdensome rate. The income tax was ten per-cent, and besides, specific war taxes amount-ing to more than twenty millions a year were imposed. Notwithstanding all these taxes, the debt increased beyond the annual income more than one thousand millions of dollars during the Peninsular war. Discontent and violence among the laboring classes, became universal, and it was remarked that the achievement of the greatest vic-tories in Spain was celebrated in England "amidst a population who had been prevented by the bur-den of taxation on the absolute necessaries of life, from securing a livelihood by the strictest industry, and thus pauperism had been generated throughout the land, a pauperism aggravated by a spirit of pillage, which it required a strong military force to repress." Bankruptcy and ruin fell upon the trading classes, and absolute exhaustion of the resources of the country seemed almost reached. The public stocks had sunk to such a degree that the three per cents., which are now always above 90 perthree per cents, which are now always above 90 per-cent, were rarely higher during the war than 65 per cent, and so depressed at last had the public credit become, that the last loan of the Continental war, that of April, 1815, was taken by the contractor at 53 per cent., and paid for in the depreciated paper of the day, and yet the Chancellor of the Exchequer was congratulated even by the opposition for having made "a good operation." The Bank was in a state made "a good operation." The Bank was in a state of chronic suspension, the buying and selling of gold were prohibited to the public under severe penalties, and yet every gold guinea which wassent by the Go-vernment to the army in Spain (and nothing else would answer the purpose of money in that country) cost thirty per cent. premium. Have England sur-vived all this complication of troibles is one of the marvels of history, but it is not our purpose to dis-cuss that question. The great fact that the money required was raised somehow is all we have to do with at present. When we have been at war for twenty years, and are forced, in order to raise the means of carrying it on, to submit to one tithe of the twenty years, and are breed, in order to rate the means of carrying it on, to submit to one tithe of the sacrifices which were endured by the English, we may then perhaps begin seriously to consider the money value of the Union. The lesson which the review we have taken of the

The resson which the review we have taken to the progress of the Peninsular war teaches, is, it seems to us, one of hope and encouragement, for if it shows anything it proves clearly that in the support of public opinion, and in the means requisite to main-tain a great army, those fundamental essentials of real military success, our Government is immeasu-rably stronger than the English ever was at any-pe-riod of the war. If teaches also another impor-tant lesson, and that is, that there is such a thing as public opinion falsely so called, which is noisy just in proportion as its real influence is narrow and restricted. One of the most difficult and delicate tasks of the statesman is to distinguish the true from this false opinion, the factious demagogue from the depths of the great heart of the people, in warn-ing it may be sometimes, in encouragement often, but always echoing its abiding faith in the ultimate triumph of the good cause. We have confined ourselves in our illustrations to the discussion of questions as they affected the suc-tors of which constitue the sucprogress of the Peninsular war teaches, is, it seems

We have confined ourselves in our illustrations to the discussion of questions as they affected the suc-cess of purely military operations, because we feel that *here* our grand business is to clear away the ob-stacles, real or fancied, which may in any way im-pair our military efficiency. In military success alone, we are firmly convinced, is to be found the true solution of our difficulty, the only force which can give vitality or permanence to any theory of settlement. As the matter now stands, it is idle to hope for either peace or safety until this question of military superiority is unmistakably and definitely settled. Upon this point then, the increase of our mi-litary efficiency, which embraces not merely the imsettled. Upon this point then, the increase of our mi-litary efficiency, which embraces not merely the im-provement of the condition of the army, but also, as we have endeavored to show by English exam-ples, and in a greater degree than is often supposed, the support of the Government in its general policy of conducting the war, should the efforts of all those who influence public opinion be concentrated. There is a certain class of men among us, not very numerous, perhaps, but still, owing to their position and culture, of considerable influence, who, accus-tomed.te find in the European armies their standard

day. Who can tell how long that fearful night may be before the dawn of a brighter morrow? The race of man may reach the promised land; but there is no assurance that the present generation. Will not pe-rish in the wilderness." As if to render the situation more gloomy, if possible, the Marquis of Wellesley, the bother of Wellington, left the Ministry upon the avowed ground that the Government would not support the war with sufficient vigor. History has stripped his conduct of any such worthy motive, and shown that the real trouble was his anxiety to sup-plant Mr. Perceval. At the same time the attack was kept up in the opposite quarter. "No man in. his senses," said Sir Francis Burdett, "could enter-tain a hope of the final success of our arms in the to medite find in the European armies their standard of military efficiency, are disposed to doubt whether a force, composed as ours is of totally different ma-terials, can accomplish great results. We may admit at once the curve in the faction will be a compliant it once the superiority of foreign military organiza-ion, the result of the traditions of centuries of military experience, digested into a thorough system, and carried out by long trained officers perfectly versed in the details of the service. Much inconve-Tain a hope of the final success of our arms in the Peninsula. Our laurels were great but barren, and our victories in their effects mere defeats." Mr. Whitbread, too, as usual, was not behindhand with his prophecies. "He saw no reason," he said, " to lience has necessarily resulted in our case from the ignorance of regimental officers, to a greater degre Ignorance of regimental officers, to a greater degree probably, however, from a want of proper care and attention on their part to the troops when in camp, than from any gross incompetency or misconduct on the field of battle. Instances of such misconduct there have undoubtedly, been, but, considering the number of the officers, and their want of experience, those instances are, extremely rare, and when we call to mind the number of officers who have fallen, while leading their men in hattle out of propertion alter his views respecting peace, war must other-wise terminate in the subjugation of either of the contending Powers. They were both great; but this was a country of factitious greatness; France was a country of natural greatness." So, Genera Tarleton "had the doctrine of Mr. Fox in his favor who wished for the pencil of a Cervantes to be able to ridicule those who desired to enter upon a Con-tinental war."* Thus, from universal enthusiasm in fayor of the while leading their men in battle. out of proportion while reading their men in battle, but to proportion, as it undoubtedly is, with the losses in other [wars, we may well palliate deficiencies in this respect, out of consideration for their heroic gallantry and devo-tion. We do not underrate certainly the value of good officers, but history tells us that great victories have been achieved by armies who were no better led Thus, from universal enthusiasm in favor of the Spanish war, public opinion, at first manifesting itself through the factious spirit of the opposition, at length spoke through all its organs, in tones of de-spondency and despair, of the situation and pros-pects of the country, and simply because there had not been that sort of military success which it could understand, to sustain and direct it. Universal dis-trust seized upon the public mind, and had it not been for the heroic constancy of that great Com-mander, whose task in supporting the Ministry at home was at least as difficult as that of beating, the French in Spain, the glory of Encland had sunk

of a river.

have been achieved by armies who were no better led than ours. The incompetency of his officers was one of Wellington's standing complaints in Spain. Most of them knew absolutely nothing beyond the mere routine of garrison duty; they were all what is technically called "gentlemen," for each one had purchased his commission at a high price, but they had no systematic training in military schools, nearly all of them had had no actual ex-perience of war, and their average intelligence was undoubtedly below that of the men who hold similar positions in our army. All accounts verer. Yetvit happened, as it so often happens in the orwas undoubtedly below that of the men who hold similar positions in our army." All accounts agree that at that period the scientific branches of the great art of war were almost wholly neglected in the British army, and such was the happy igno-rance of the elements of strategy, that at a court martial composed of general officers tor the trial of General Whitelock in 1605, for his failure at Buenos Ayres, it was necessary to explain to the court what was meant in miliary phrase by the "right bank". der of Divine Providence, in the moral as in the physical world, that the night was darkest just be-fore dawn. Amidst all this universal despondency and sinister foreboding, events were preparing which in a few short months changed the whole face of Europe, and forced back that torrent of revolucontinent, until it overwhelmed the country where the discussions of the discussion of the disc

died in 1839, It is said again, by those who have the standard of foreign armies always before their eyes, that among our soldiers there is not a proper deference to Garibaldi's d so much ins left the

understand something of that military system which seemed at first so irksome and meaningless to him; and the advance of the army in the essentials of dis-cipline has been proportionably rapid. There is a good deal of talk about the impossi-bility of conquering or subjugating the South, which is based upon very vague notions of what conquest and subjugation signify. It is surprising to find how even intelligent men have been imposed upon by this favorite boast of the rebels and their sym-pathizers. A pretended saying of Napoleon is quoted, that "it is impossible to prevent any people determined on achiving its independence from accomplishing its purpose;" and it is con-fidently asked whether any one ever heard of the subjugation of tweire millions, of people de-termined to be free. We're pily that history, an-cient and modern, is full of instances of the only sort of conquest or subjugation which any same man proposes shall be submitted to by the South. No one thinks it possible or necessary, for the purpose in riview, to occupy the whole South with garrisons, but simply to destroy the only support upon which its arrogant pretensions are based—namely, its military power. This gone, what becomes of all the rest ? and this remaining, where is there any hope of perma-nent peace and safety to us? For what is all war but an appeal to force to settle questions of national in-terest which peaceful discussion has failed to settle; must give the law to the conquered? To say nothing of instances in ancient history. Polsand, Hungary, and what is an army, but only another argument, the allima ratio. which, if successful in decisive battles, must give the law to the conquered? To say nothing of instances in ancient history, Poland, Hungary, and Lombardy in our day were just as determined to be free as the South is, and quite as full of martial ardor; and certainly Prussia, Spain under the Bona-parte dynasty, and the French Empire, are all ex-amples of nations which valued their independence, and had tenfold the resources for maintaining it which the South possesses; yet the capture of Warsaw, the surrender of Villagos, the battles of Novara, of Jena, of Salamanca, and of Waterloo respectively, settled as definitively the fate of the inhabitants of those countries and their future condition as if the terms imposed by the conquering army had been freely and unanimously agreed upon by the representatives of the people in Congress assembled. And, in like man-ner, can any one doubt, looking at the present com-parative resources of the two sections, that if we should gain two decisive battles, one in the East and the other in the West, which should result in the total disorganization of the two rebel armies, and total disorganization of the two rebel armies, and thus enable us to interpose an impassable barrier between them, we should soon hear a voice implor-ing in unmistakable accents peace on our own terms? It would not be a matter of choice, but of necessity;

It would not be a matter of choice, but of necessity; a simple question of how far the progress of exhaus-tion had been carried, and that once settled, and no reasonable hope of success remaining, the war would not last a week longer. This is the experience of all nations, and our Southern rebels, notwithstanding their noisy boasting, do not differ in their capacity of resistance from the rest of mankind. "Hard pounding this, gentlemen," said the Duke of Wel-lington to his officers, as he threw himself within one of the unbroken squares of his heroic infantry at Waterloo, "but well see who can pound the long-est" on that day settled the fate of Europe for gene-rations.

Itions. Let us bend, then, our united energies to secure, as much as in us lies, success in the field, and that success gained, we may be sure that all things will follow. Let us recognize with confidence as co-work-ers in this great object all, never mind what opinions they may entertain about the causes of the war, and the new issues which its progress has developed, who desire in all sincerity, no matter from what motive, the success of our arms. Upon such a basis, the wider and more catholic our faith becomes the bet-ter. "In essentials Unity; in non-essentials Li-berty; in all things Charity;" this should be our motro. The only possible hope for the South is in our own divisions. Let us remember that with suc-cess all things are possible; without it, all our hopes cers all things are possible; without it, all our hopes and theories vanish into thin air. With success in the field, we should not only disarm the rebellion, and rid ourselves forever of the pestilent tribe of and no ourserves lorever of the pescinent tribe of domestic traitors by burying them deep in that po-litical oblivion which covers the Tories of the Revo-lution, and those who sneered at the gallant exploits of our navy in the war of 1812, but also force public opinion abroad, whose faithlessness to the great principles which underlie all modern civilization has been one of the saddest developments of this sad war, to exclaim at last; "Invidiam aloria superasit."

to exclaim at last, "Invidiam gloria superasti."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE GREAT FRENCH COTTON FACTOR .--- Richard Lenoir, who has just obtained the posthumous honor of giving his name to one of the great thorough-fares of Paris, was a celebrated manufacturer, born in 1765 of a peasant family at Trelat (Calvados.) He left his native village at the age of seventeen to seek his fortune, and came to Paris, where, after commencing as simple porter, he engaged in business as a dealer in cotton goods, and in the course of time became one of the richest merchants of the period. Wishing to free trade in his own country from its de-mendence upon Faviand. He created in France for the oir, who has just obtained the posthumous honor Wishing to free trade in his own country from its de-pendence upon England, he created in France, for the first time, factories for spinning and weaving cotton. As a manufacturer he was very successful, and re-ceived great encouragement from Napoleon I., who decorated him with his own hand. The suppression of the import duties in 1814, however, brought on his ruin, and he passed his latter days in straitened cir-cumstances. The real name of this remarkable man was Francois Richard, but having taken a partner named Lenoir, the two names became indissolubly associated, and 'are amplied only to Richard. He associated, and are applied only to Richard, He, A TABLEAU NOT MENTIONED IN THE BILLET .-

During the month of December, while the opera II Poliuto was in course of performance at the San Carlo Theatre, Naples, some of the autience found it necessary to hiss an artist who was unpopular. In the midst of the excitement caused by this, some In the micst of the excitement caused by this, some persons, anxious to areate a disturbanca, threw from one of the upper circles of the theatre listle pieces of paper on which were inscribed "Vira Garibaldi" having over them a small portrait of the hero. At sight of these the entire audience broke into enthu-

you in close communication with the right wing. JOHN POPE countrymen.

from China. A trade is springing up directly with England. Several ships have cleared direct for London, loaded with valuable cargoes of teas and silk. There is

00 do. { FLANNEL SHIRTS. p 00 do. { ASSORTED FANCY TRAVELING SHIRTS. C 00 do. { LOW-PRICED WHITE MUSLIN SHIRTS. C 00 do. { LOW-PRICED WHITE MUSLIN SHIRTS. Si 00 do. DENIM OVERALLS. Si 00 do. DENIM OVERALLS. Si 00 PAIRS COTTONADE PANTALOONS. TH For sale by BENNETT, RUCH, & CO., C Um Manufacturers. 217 CHURCH ALLEY. Si	Carleton, New York. It will be called 'Sprees and Splashes; or, Droll Recollec- ions of Town and Country," and will con- ist of stories and sketches, the product o ancy and observation, making precisely he sort of book to put into your pocket and read in a railway car or steamboat; posily in a winter evening's stay-at-home	Specification 2.—In this, that the said Major Gen. Fitz John Porter, being with his army corps on Friday, the 29th of August, 1862, between Manassas Station and the field of a battle then pending be- tween the forces of the United States and those of the rebels, and within sound of the guns, and in the presence of the enemy, and knowing that a severe action of great consequence was being fought, and that the aid of his corps was greatly needed, did fail all that day to bring it on to the field, and did shame- fully fall back and retreat from the advance of the enemy, without any attempt to give them battle, and without knowing the forces from which he shamcfully retreated. This near Manassas Station, in the State of Virginia, on the 29th of August, 1862.	hiring the negroes by the month, and they work day and night in the cane, in this, the most driving of plantation work. They need no urging; they work too much. He says the large hospital he has for the sick negroes, which was always sure to be filled at this season, is now without a tenant, and all are over-anxious to work." PRINCELY GOOD NATURE IN ROME.—One of our letters from Rome (says the London <i>dihenacum</i>) has some gossip about the visit of the Prince of Wales. The Prince ran round the studios with the ease of a	of the very nature of the country in which the army was to operate, and of the resources of the enemy, to be convinced that had its mode of carrying on hostilities (which was the popular one) been adopted, in six months not an English soldier would have re- mained in the Peninsula except as a prisoner of war. The history of this campaign contains im- portant lessons for us; it shows conclusively that the immediate results of war are never equal to the public expectation, and that if this public expecta- tion, defeated by the imbecility of the Government, or sourced by disaster in the field, is to be the sole rule by which military operations are to be judged.	in Parliament to which we have referred took place in February, 1812. With the successful siege of Ciudad Rodrigo on the eighteenth of January of that year, with the fall of Badajoz on the 26th of March, the first battle of Salamanca on the 20th of July, and Napoleon invasion of Russia in Juné in the same year, began the downfall of the French Empire. Wellington at last reached Madrid in August, 1812, more than four years later than he ought to have done, according to the strategists of Parlia- ment and the Press. This was all forcotten af	of a river. It is said again, by those who have the standard of foreign armies always before their eyes, that among our soldiers there is not a proper deference to rank, too much/ <i>camaraderie</i> in short, and that this is fatal to discipline. But it should be remembered that mere formal discipline may be one thing, and the true spirit of discipline another, and yet both may answer the same purpose. The first may be more showy than the latter, but not more valuable to real military efficiency. Fverything depends on the character of the soldier who is to be governed by	paper on which were inscribed "Vivo Garibaldi" having over them a small portrait of the hero. At sight of these the entire audience broke into enthu- siasm; the orchestra was forced to play Garibaldi's Hymn, after which the disorder increased so much that the curtain was lowered, the russicians left the orchestra, and the opera was at an smd. THE POWERON ARISTOTIE'S RILGONING.—Many years ago, a member of Queen's College, Oxford, wandered into a forest near his skieter, having a
00 do. {ASSORTED FANCY TRAVELING SHIRTS. p CC 00 do. {LOW-PRICED WHITE MUSLIN SHIRTS. ti 00 do. {LOW-PRICED WHITE MUSLIN SHIRTS. ti 00 do. DENIM OVERALLS. fi 00 do. DENIM OVERALLS. fi 00 PAIRS COTTONADE PANTALOONS. fi For sale by BENNETT, RUCH, & CO., co Him Manufacturers. 217 CHURCH ALLEY. si	brose in press, which will be published by Carleton, New York. It will be called 'Sprees and Splashes; or, Droll Recollec- ions of Town and Country," and will con- sist of stories and sketches, the product o ancy and observation, making precisely he sort of book to put into your pocket and read in a railway car or steamboat; posily in a winter evening's stay-at-home	Friday, the 29th of August, 1862, between Manassas Station and the field of a battle then pending be- tween the forces of the United States and those of the rebels, and within sound of the guns, and in the presence of the enemy, and knowing that a severe action of great consequence was being fought, and that the aid of his corps was greatly needed, did fail all that day to bring it on to the field, and did shame- fully fall back and retreat from the advance of the enemy, without any attempt to give them battle, and without knowing the forces from which he shamefully retreated. This near Manassas Station,	hiring the negroes by the month, and they work day and night in the cane, in this, the most driving of plantation work. They need no urging; they work too much. He says the large hospital he has for the sick negroes, which was always sure to be filled at this season, is now without a tenant, and all are over-anxious to work." PRINCELY GOOD NATURE IN ROME.—One of our letters from Rome (says the London Athenæum) has some gossip about the visit of the Prince of Wales. The Prince ran round the studios with the ease of a	to be convinced that had its mode of carrying on hostilities (which was the popular one) been adopted, in six months not an English soldier would have re- mained in the Peninsula except as a prisoner of war. The history of this campaign contains im- portant lessons for us; it shows conclusively that the immediate results of war are never equal to the public expectation, and that if this public expecta- tion, defeated by the imbecility of the Government, or sourced by disaster in the field is to be the sold	Ciudad Rodrigo on the eighteenth of January of that year, with the fall of Badajoz on the 26th of March, the first battle of Salamanca on the 26th of July, and Napoleon invasion of Russia in June in the same year, began the downfall of the French Empire. Wellington at last reached Madrid in August, 1812, more than four years later than he ought to have done, according to the strategists of Parlia;	of foreign armies always before their eyes, that among our soldiers there is not a proper deterence to rank, too much/camaraderie in short, and that this is fatal to discipline. But it should be remembered that mere formal discipline may be one thing, and the true spirit of discipline another, and yet both may answer the same purpose. The first may be more showy than the latter, but not more valuable to real military efficiency. Fverything depends on	sight of these the antire audience broke into enthu- siasm; the orchestra was forced to play Garibald's Hymn, after which the disorder increased so much that the curtain was lowered, the registerians left the orchestra, and the opera was at an sud. The Powen on Anistorte's Rrisoniko.—Many years ago, a member of Queen's College, Oxford, wandered into a forest near his sloister, having a
00 do. {ASSORTED FANCY TRAVELING SHIRTS. C. 00 do. {IOW-PRICED WHITE MUSLIN SHIRTS. fi 00 do. {EOW-PRICED WHITE MUSLIN SHIRTS. fi 00 do. DENIM OVERALLS. fi 00 do. DENIM OVERALLS. fi 00 PAIRS COTTONADE PANTALOONS. fi For sale by BENNETT, RUCH, & CO., fi Hm Manufacturers. 217 CHURCH ALLEY. si	Carleton, New York. It will be called 'Sprees and Splashes; or, Droll Recollec- ions of Town and Country," and will con- ist of stories and sketches, the product o ancy and observation, making precisely he sort of book to put into your pocket and read in a railway car or steamboat; posily in a winter evening's stay-at-home	Station and the field of a battle then pending be- tween the forces of the United States and those of the rebels, and within sound of the guns, and in the presence of the enemy, and knowing that a severe action of great consequence was being fought, and that the aid of his corps was greatly needed, did fail all that day to bring it on to the field, and did shame- fully fall back and retreat from the advance of th e enemy, without any attempt to give them battle, and without knowing the forces from which he shamcfully retreated. This near Manassas Station,	plantation work. They need no urging; they work too much. He says the large hospital he has for the sick negroes, which was always sure to be filled at this season, is now without a tenant, and all are over-anxious to work." PRINCELY GOOD NATURE IN ROME.—One of our letters from Rome (says the London <i>Alhenacum</i>) has some gossip about the visit of the Prince of Wales. The Prince ran round the studios with the ease of a	hostilities (which was the popular one) been adopted, in six months not an English soldier would have re- mained in the Peninsula except as a prisoner of war. The history of this campaign contains im- portant lessons for us; it shows conclusively that the immediate results of war are never equal to the. public expectation, and that if this public expecta- tion, defeated by the imbecility of the Government, or sourced by disaster in the field is to be the sole	that year, with the fall of Badajoz on the 26th of March, the first battle of Salamanca on the 20th of July, and Napoleoni invasion of Russia in June in the same year, began the downfall of the French Empire. Wellington at last reached Madrid in August, 1812, more than four years later than he ought to have done, according to the strategists of Parlia;	among our soldiers there is not a proper deference to rank, too much/camaraderie in short, and that this is fatal to discipline. But it should be remembered that mere formal discipline may be one thing, and the true spirit of discipline another, and yet both may answer the same purpose. The first may be more showy than the latter, but not more valuable to real military efficiency. Fverything depends on	siasm; the orchestra was forced to play Garibaldi's Hymn, after which the disorder in peased so much that the curtain was lowered, the russicians left the orchestra, and the opera was at an gad. THE POWERON ARISTOTE'S RILSONING.—Many years ago, a member of Queen's College, Oxford, wandered into a forest near his insister, having a
00 do. { TRAVELING SHIRTS. co. 00 do. { LOW-PRICED WHITE MUSLIN SHIRTS. si 00 do. DENIM OVERALLS. si 00 do. DENIM OVERALLS. fr 00 do. DENIM OVERALLS. fr 00 PAIRS COTTONADE PANTALOONS. fr For sale by BENNETT, RUCH, & CO., co. Hm Manufacturers. 217 CHURCH ALLEY. si	'Sprees and Splashes; or, Droll Recollec- ions of Town and Country," and will con- ist of stories and sketches, the product o ancy and observation, making precisely he sort of book to put into your pocket and read in a railway car or steamboat; posily in a winter evening's stay-at-home	tween the forces of the United States and those of the rebels, and within sound of the guns, and in the presence of the enemy, and knowing that a severe action of great consequence was being fought, and that the aid of his corps was greatly needed, did fail all that day to bring it on to the field, and did shame- fully fall back and retreat from the advance of the enemy, without any attempt to give them battle, and without knowing the forces from which he shamefully retreated. This near Manassas Station,	too much. He says the large hospital he has for the sick negroes, which was always sure to be filled at this season is now without a tenant, and all are over-anxious to work." PRINCELY GOOD NATURE IN ROME.—One of our letters from Rome (says the London Athenæum) has some gossip about the visit of the Prince of Wales. The Prince ran round the studios with the ease of a	in six months not an English soldier would have re- mained in the Peninsula except as a prisoner of war. The history of this campaign contains im- portant lessons for us; it shows conclusively that the immediate results of war are never equal to the public expectation, and that if this public expecta- tion, defeated by the imbecility of the Government, or sourced by disaster in the field is to be the sole	March, the first battle of Salamanca on the 20th of July, and Napoleon invasion of Russia in June in the same year, began the downfall of the French Empire. Wellington at last reached Madrid in August, 1812, more than four years later than he ought to have done, according to the strategists of Parlia;	rank, tco much <i>leamaraderie</i> in short, and that this is fatal to discipline. But it should be remembered that mere formal discipline may be one thing, and the true spirit of discipline another, and yet both may answer the same purpose. The first may be more showy than the latter, but not more valuable to real military efficiency. Fverything depends on	siasm; the orchestra was forced to play Garibaldi's Hymn, after which the disorder in peased so much that the curtain was lowered, the russicians left the orchestra, and the opera was at an gad. THE POWERON ARISTOTE'S RILSONING.—Many years ago, a member of Queen's College, Oxford, wandered into a forest near his insister, having a
00 do. { TRAVELING SHIRTS. co. 00 do. { LOW-PRICED WHITE MUSLIN SHIRTS. si 00 do. DENIM OVERALLS. si 00 do. DENIM OVERALLS. fr 00 do. DENIM OVERALLS. fr 00 PAIRS COTTONADE PANTALOONS. fi For sale by BENNETT, RUCH, & CO., co. Hm Manufacturers. 217 CHURCH ALLEY. si	'Sprees and Splashes; or, Droll Recollec- ions of Town and Country," and will con- ist of stories and sketches, the product o ancy and observation, making precisely he sort of book to put into your pocket and read in a railway car or steamboat; posily in a winter evening's stay-at-home	the rebels, and within sound of the guns, and in the presence of the enemy, and knowing that a severe action of great consequence was being fought, and that the aid of his corps was greatly needed, did fail all that day to bring it on to the field, and did shame- fully fall back and retreat from the advance of the enemy, without any attempt to give them battle, and without knowing the forces from which he shamcfully retracted. This near Manassas Station,	CO MUCH. He says the large nospital he has for the sick negroes, which was always sure to be filled at this season, is now without a tenant, and all are over-anxious to work." PRINCELY GOOD NATURE IN ROME.—One of our letters from Rome (says the London <i>Alhenacum</i>) has some gossip about the visit of the Prince of Wales. The Prince ran round the studios with the ease of a	mained in the Peninsula except as a prisoner of war. The history of this campaign contains im- portant lessons for us; it shows conclusively that the immediate results of war are never equal to the public expectation, and that if this public expecta- tion, defeated by the imbecility of the Government, or sourced by disaster in the field is to be the solo	July, and Napoleon invasion of Russia in June in the same year, began the downfall of the French Empire. Wellington at last reached Madrid in August, 1812, more than four years later than he ought to have done, according to the strategists of Parlia;	fatal'to discipline. But it should be remembered that mere formal discipline may be one thing, and the true spirit of discipline another, and yet both may answer the same purpose. The first may be more showy than the latter, but not more valuable to real military efficiency. Fverything depends on	that the curtain was lowered, the reusicians left the orchestra, and the opera was at an sad. THE POWEBON ARISTOTLE'S RILSONING.—Many years ago, a member of Queen's College, Oxford, wandered into a forest near his Joister, having a
00 do. {LOW-PRICED WHITE MUSLIN SHIRTS. ti 00 do. DENIM OVERALLS. fit 00 do. DENIM OVERALLS. fit 00 PAIRS COTTONADE PANTALOONS. fit For sale by BENNETT, RUCH, & CO., Go 41m Manufacturers. 217 CHURCH ALLEY. Statement	ions of Town and Country," and will con- ist of stories and sketches, the product o ancy and observation, making precisely he sort of book to put into your pocket and read in a railway car or steamboat; posily in a winter evening's stay-at-home	presence of the enemy, and knowing that a severe action of great consequence was being fought, and that the aid of his corps was greatly needed, did fail all that day to bring it on to the field, and did shame- fully fall back and retreat from the advance of the enemy, without any attempt to give them battle, and without knowing the forces from which he shamefully retreated. This near Manassas Station,	this season, is now without a tenant, and all are over-anxious to work." PRINCELY GOOD NATURE IN ROME.—One of our letters from Rome (says the London <i>Alkenæum</i>) has some gossip about the visit of the Prince of Wales. The Prince ran round the studios with the ease of a	war. The history of this campaign contains im- portant lessons for us; it shows conclusively that the immediate results of war are never equal to the public expectation, and that if this public expecta- tion, defeated by the imbecility of the Government, or sourced by disaster in the field is to be the solo	the same year, began the downfall of the French Empire. Wellington at last reached Madrid in August, 1812, more than four years later than he ought to have done, according to the strategists of Parlia;	that mere formal discipline may be one thing, and the true spirit of discipline another, and yet both may answer the same purpose. The first may be more showy than the latter, but not more valuable to real military efficiency. Fverything depends on	that the curtain was lowered, the reusicians left the orchestra, and the opera was at an sad. THE POWEBON ARISTOTLE'S RILSONING.—Many years ago, a member of Queen's College, Oxford, wandered into a forest near his Joister, having a
00 do. {LOW-PRICED WHITE MUSLIN SHIRTS. ti 00 do. DENIM OVERALLS. Si 00 do. DENIM OVERALLS. fit 00 PAIRS COTTONADE PANTALOONS. ti For sale by BENNETT, RUCH, & CO., co Hm Manufacturers. 217 CHURCH ALLEY. si	ions of Town and Country," and will con- ist of stories and sketches, the product o ancy and observation, making precisely he sort of book to put into your pocket and read in a railway car or steamboat; posily in a winter evening's stay-at-home	presence of the enemy, and knowing that a severe action of great consequence was being fought, and that the aid of his corps was greatly needed, did fail all that day to bring it on to the field, and did shame- fully fall back and retreat from the advance of the enemy, without any attempt to give them battle, and without knowing the forces from which he shamefully retreated. This near Manassas Station,	this season, is now without a tenant, and all are over-anxious to work." PRINCELY GOOD NATURE IN ROME.—One of our letters from Rome (says the London <i>Alkenæum</i>) has some gossip about the visit of the Prince of Wales. The Prince ran round the studios with the ease of a	portant lessons for us; it shows conclusively that the immediate results of war are never equal to the public expectation, and that if this public expecta- tion, defeated by the imbedility of the Government, or sourced by disaster in the field is to be the sole	Empire. Wellington at last reached Madrid in August, 1812, more than four years later than he ought to have done, according to the strategists of Parlia;	the true spirit of discipline another, and yet both may answer the same purpose. The first may be more showy than the latter, but not more valuable to real military efficiency. Fverything depends on	orchestra, and the opera was at an sud. The Powen on Aristorte's Ritsoning.—Many years ago, a member of Queen's College, Oxford, wandered into a forest near his insister, having a
00 do, DENIM OVERALLS. Si 00 PAIRS COTTONADE PANTALOONS. fl For sale by BENNETT, RUCH, & CO., Si Um Manufacturers. 217 CHURCH ALLEY. Si	ist of stories and sketches, the product o ancy and observation, making precisely he sort of book to put into your pocket and read in a railway car or steamboat; sosily in a winter evening's stay-at-home	action of great consequence was being fought, and that the aid of his corps was greatly needed, did fail all that day to bring it on to the field, and did shame- fully fall back and retreat from the advance of the enemy, without any attempt to give them battle, and without knowing the forces from which he shamefully retreated. This near Manassas Station,	over-anxious to work." PRINCELY GOOD NATURE IN ROME.—One of our letters from Rome (says the London Athenæum) has some gossip about the visit of the Prince of Wales. The Prince ran round the studios with the ease of a	the immediate results of war are never equal to the public expectation, and that if this public expecta- tion, defeated by the imbecility of the Government, or sourced by disaster in the field is to be the solo	1812, more than four years later than he ought to have done, according to the strategists of Parlia-	may answer the same purpose. The first may be more showy than the latter, but not more valuable to real military efficiency. Fyerything depends on	THE POWERON ARISTOTLE'S REASONING.—Many years ago, a member of Queen's College, Oxford, wandered into a forest near his Spister, having a
00 do, DENIM OVERALLS. Si 00 PAIRS COTTONADE PANTALOONS. fl For sale by BENNETT, RUCH, & CO., Si Um Manufacturers. 217 CHURCH ALLEY. Si	ist of stories and sketches, the product o ancy and observation, making precisely he sort of book to put into your pocket and read in a railway car or steamboat; sosily in a winter evening's stay-at-home	that the aid of his corps was greatly needed, did fail all that day to bring it on to the field, and did shame- fully fall back and retreat from the advance of the enemy, without any attempt to give them battle, and without knowing the forces from which he shamcfully retreated. This near Manassas Station,	PRINCELY GOOD NATURE IN ROME.—One of our letters from Rome (says the London <i>dihenæum</i>) has some gossip about the visit of the Prince of Wales. The Prince ran round the studios with the ease of a	public expectation, and that if this public expecta- tion, defeated by the imbedility of the Government, or sourced by disaster in the field is to be the sole	1812, more than four years later than he ought to have done, according to the strategists of Parlia-	more showy than the latter, but not more valuable to real military efficiency. Fverything depends on	years ago, a member of Queen's College, Oxford, wandered into a forest near his Joister, having a
00 do, DENIM OVERALLS. fa 00 PAIRS COTTONADE PANTALOONS. 11 For sale by BENNETT, RUCH, & CO., 81 1m Manufacturers. 217 CHURCH ALLEY. 51	ancy and observation, making precisely he sort of book to put into your pocket and read in a railway car or steamboat; osily in a winter evening's stay-at-home	all that day to bring it on to the field, and did shame- fully fall back and retreat from the advance of the enemy, without any attempt to give them battle, and without knowing the forces from which he shamefully retreated. This near Manassas Station,	letters from Rome (says the London <i>Athenceum</i>) has some gossip about the visit of the Prince of Wales. The Prince ran round the studios with the ease of a	or soured by disaster in the field is to be the sole	have done, according to the strategists of Parlia-	to real military efficiency. Fverything depends on	wandered into a forest near his drister, having a
00 PAIRS COTTONADE PANTALOONS. 11 For sale by 81 BENNETT, RUCH, & CO., Co. Im Manufacturers. 217 CHURCH ALLEY.	he sort of book to put into your pocket and read in a railway car or steamboat; osily in a winter evening's stay-at-home	fully fall back and retreat from the advance of the enemy, without any attempt to give them battle, and without knowing the forces from which he shamefully retreated. This near Manassas Station,	letters from Rome (says the London <i>Athenceum</i>) has some gossip about the visit of the Prince of Wales. The Prince ran round the studios with the ease of a	or soured by disaster in the field, is to be the sole	ment and the Press. This was all forgotten af		
00 PAIRS COTTONADE PANTALOONS. 11 For sale by 81 BENNETT, RUCH, & CO., 61 Im Manufacturers. 217 CHURCH ALLEY.	he sort of book to put into your pocket and read in a railway car or steamboat; osily in a winter evening's stay-at-home	enemy, without any attempt to give them battle, and without knowing the forces from which he shamcfully refreated. This near Manassas Station,	some gossip about the visit of the Prince of Wales. The Prince ran round the studios with the case of a	or soured by disaster in the field, is to be the sole	I IDEAL ADD THE PTESS. TIME WAS AN INFORTED AT		
For sale by BENNETT, RUCH, & CO., Co. Manufacturers. 217 CHURCH ALLEY.	nd read in a railway car or steamboat; osily in a winter evening's stay-at-home	and without knowing the forces from which he shamefully retreated. This near Manassas Station,	The Prince ran round the studios with the ease of a				copy of Aristotle in Greek in hizhand which he in- tently read :- a wild boar of great size, and fierce
For sale by BENNETT, RUCH, & CO., Co lum Manufacturers. 217 CHURCH ALLEY. Si	osily in a winter evening's stay-at-home	shamefully retreated. This near Manassas Station,		Ture by which military operations are to be judged,	the moment, so magic a wand is held by success.	it. The British army is composed, as we all know,	with hugger, attacked him with open mouth, in-
BENNETT, RUCH, & CO., Cu Hm Manufacturers. 217 CHURCH ALLEY. Si	osily in a winter evening's stay-at-home		and an all the second	no war for the defence of a principle can long be	The fickle voice of popular applause was again	of the refuse of the population, and in the war in the	tending to take the scholar at smouthful. The lat-
-1m Manufacturers. 217 CHURCH ALLEY. Si	· 문제· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		private gentleman. He bought only two pictures-	carried on.	heard, echoing the spirit of confidence which his	Peninsula it was largely reinforced by the introduc-	ter thryst his copy of Aristothadown, the threat of
-1m Manufacturers. 217 CHURCH ALLEY. Si	· 문제· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Succification 3.—In that the said Maj. Gen. Fitz	one from Perry Williams, the other from Rudolph	Fortunately for the fame and power of England,	persistent and undaunted conduct had revived in	tion into its ranks of convicts taken from the hulks,	the beast, which thereupon fail dead at once, killed
			Lehmann. At the studio of the latter an incident	the Ministry, although ignorant of the true mode of	the hearts of his countrymen. His career of victory,	who were there explating infamous offences. With	
	itting, or under a great shady tree in some	John Porter, being with his army corps near the field	occurred which exhibits the thoughtfulness and good	prosecuting hostilities, had sense enough to perceive	however, was destined not to be unchecked, and	such men, motives based on a sense of duty were	by the dose. In commemoration of this vistory a
	ural retreat on a summer afternoon, when	of battle of Manassas on the 29th of August, 1863,	nature of the young Prince. Mr. Lehmann was	that their only true policy was perseverance. They	when, after his occupation of Madrid, his unsuccess-	powerless. Drunkenness, theit, marauding, a mu-	boar's head has from immenorial time been served
		while a severe battle was being fought by the troops	arranging his room and whitewashing his lobby,	were strong enough to resist the formidable opposi-	ful assault upon the Castle of Burgos rendered a re-	tincus spirit under privations, and a fierce thirst of	up in the hall of the said college every Christmas
SALAMANDER SAFE	he dolce fur niente is a luxury, indeed.	of Major General Pope's command, and being in the	when an Italian valci de place rushed in upon him	tion which the events we have referred to developed	treat to the Portuguese frontier and the evacuation	license which defied all control in the hour of vic-	Day and the custom was again honored in the ob-
	승규는 방법을 가지 않는 것 같은 것 같아요. 그 방법을 다 가지 않는 것 같아?	belief that the troops of the said General Pope were	announcing, " Il Principe Inglese !" The artist was a	in Parliament and the country, and undismayed by	of the capital a proper military movement, although	fory, these were the brutal passions which could only	servance on the specified day this season.
16 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.		sustaining defeat and retiring from the field, did	little embarrassed; the Prince tried to put him at his	the experience of the past, concluded a treaty with	that retreat was compensated for by the abandon-	be checked by the equality brute hand of force.	THE AUSTRIAN PRESS -In the prisons of Vienna
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	Colored Soldiers during the Revolutionary	shamefully fail to go to the aid of said troops, and	ense by asking to see his book of portraits. Even	the Provisional Government of Spain, by which they	ment of Andalusia by the French, in order to concen-	But from such a vile head, made useful only as a	there are at this time seven, editors undergoing con-
PHILADELPHIA, PA. arge variety of FIRE-PROOF SAFES always on C		did shamefully retreat away and fall back with his	that was at home—not at the studio. Mr. Lehmann	pledged England never to abandon the national cause	trate their whole force against him, still the blind	slave is made useful, by fear of the lash, to the ci-	finement for various orences of their ournals, and
	wars de la Wars de la destruction de la compañía d	aimy to the Manassas Junction, and leave to the	offered to go and fetch it. "How long will it take	until the French were driven across the Pyrenees.	multitude could not be made to understand it, and	vilized, sober, well-educated American citizen, ani-	in every part of Austria some of the Faternity are
7	To the Editor of The Press :	disaster of a presumed defeat the said army, and did	you?" asked the Prince. "A quarter of an hour."	The army was placed upon a better footing, was	began again to murmur.	mated with the conscionsness that he is fighting for.	imprisoned upon charges of telling thatruth. Some
		fail, by any attempt to attack the enemy, to aid in	"Then I will wait with pleasure." The Prince	largely reinforced, and Sir Arthur Welleslow was an-	It is not now difficult to see that the victory at	a great cause, in the success of which he and his	of the narratives of the sufferers sound like a page.
WATER Grant house in share and offen for colo-	Sin: 'The Historical Society of Pennsylvania	averting the misfortunes of a disaster that would	lighted a cigar, and Mr. Lehmann rolled home in the	pointed to the chief command. The Government,	Salamanca was really what the far-seeing sagacity	children have a deep personal interest, and who,	out of Neapolitan history under the old Bomba
WATER Street, have in store, and offer for sale-	ossesses a manuscript volume, brought from Paris,		Prince's carriage. Louis the Fourteenth, under a	not yet wholly awakened from its illusions, still	of Marshal Soult predicted at the time it would	learns obedience because both his common sense and	A KINGLY "BOX HOT."-An Listian journal ere.
d. " " Hote, mitt and danter bereen	ontaining a list of the French officers who served	try. This at or near Manassas Station, in the State	similar trial, had to say, "J'ai failli allendre." The	thought it practicable to reach Madrid in a single	become "a prodigious historical event." that it.	his sense of duty recognize its necessity, how in-	A ALAGET DUA BIOLAll Lakun journal ere-
ton, Orange and Lemon Peel.	n the American army, or with it, during the Revo-	of Virginia, on the 29th of August, 1862.	Prince sat out the time, and bought one of the un-	campaign, and to that end the efforts of Wellington	was the pivot on which at that time hinged	measurable is the distance! The American volua-	dits King Victor Emmanuel with a ben mol, utsered
abis, bried Apples		Specification 4 In that the said Major General	finished pictures on the wall: the artist returned.	were directed. It became necessary first to dislodge	the destinies of England, one of those battles	teer, in this respect, has not had justice done to his	during the late ministerial crisis. His Majerty, it.
ca Peaches, new, halves and anariers, and Dared. 1 10	ution. The following is a translation of the closing	Fitz John Porter, on the field of battle at Manassas,	and had the honor of a sitting and an invitation to	Soult at Oporto, and the magnificent victory of the	of which we see perhaps a dozen only in the	excellence. He is certainly a soldier essentially sui	affirms, felt desirous of going out bunting ofe day,
the Beans, Canada Whole and Split Peas.	aragraph. The writer is speaking of the Vicomte	on Saturday, the 30th August, 1862, having received		English gained by the passage of the Douro at that		ocneris, and when we hear sneers at his want of dis-	bat was preveried by heavy rain. "Ah," seid he,
kish and Malaga Figs	e Fontanges, a Major General at the siege of Sa-	a lawful order from his superior officer and com-	added to Mr. Lehmann's remarkable book of con-	point went far to revive confidence at home in the	* The following description of the opposition of that	cipline, let us remember that although he may not	"I see that, whether I will or not. I must seep, my
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		manding general, Major General John Pope, to en-	temporary heads."	invincibility of their army. Yet so clear is it that	day, taken from the Annual Register for 1812, hears so	regard his officers as superior beings, yet experience	Chamber."
mp and Cai ary Soed.	annah:	gave the enemy's lines and to carry a position near	temperary neares	victory in war often depends upon what, for some	* The following description of the opposition of that day, taken from the <i>Annual Register</i> for 1812, hears so striking a likeness to the peculiarities of the leaders of	has already shown that in the cheerful performance	THE ALHANBBA Queen Isabella, of Spain re-
ncess, Bordeaux, and Sicily Almonds. Ach Mustard, English Pickles, &c.	"According to a note which one of my friends has	gage the enemy's lines and to carry a position near their centre, and to take an annoying battery there	THE CHESS CHAMPIONA Paris correspondent	better name, we may call mere good fortune, that we	an insignificant but restless faction among us, that, omitting the old-fashioned drapery of the proper names,	of his new duties under privations; in his freedom	cently paid a visit to the Alhambra, in Granada.
	urnished me, M. de Fontanges commanded, under	posted, did proceed in the execution of that order	says: "Since my arrival, I have met with Mr. Paul	have the authority of the Duke of Wellington him-	olaitting the old-lashioned drapery of the proper names,	ficm those vices which in many minds are insenars.	and was so atruck with the beauty an agrandeur of
Sh Paschar Blackbarries Chervier	M. d' Estaing, a legion of free mulattoes and negroes	the second secon	Morphy, the famous American chess player, about	self for saying, that this army, which had just exhi-	they seem to have sat for the photograph. It may be remarked as a most singular circumstance, that these	bly associated with the very idea of a soldier: in his	the pelace, that she ordered its immediate restora-
sh Tomatoes, Corn, Peas, &c. 0	of Saint Domingo. This legion saved the army at	enemy opportunities to watch and know his move-	whose doings and whereabouts such contradictory	bited such prodigies of valor, was then in such a	persons in this country who profess to have the groutest		tion, irrespective of expense.
mically-sealed Ments, Soups, &c.	Savannah by bravely covering its retreat. Among	ments, and to prepare to meet his attack, and finally		state of demoralization, that although "excellent on	abborrence of ministerial tyranny and oppression look	Coursge, endurance, and steadiness in battle: and	RESULT OF A DUPL-The Day De Gramont-
	he blacks who then distinguished themselves were	so feebly fall upon the enemy's lines as to make lit-	Mr. Morphy has not been on any rebel general's		with the nimost coolness on the twonny and oppression	more than all, in those higher qualities, which are	Coderouser of A DUFA. Inc. Des. De. Gramont.
	andré, Rigaud, Beauvais, Villatte, Beauregard, and	tle or no impression on the same, and did fall back	Mr. Morphy has not been on any rebel general's	parade, excellent to fight, it was worse than an	of Bonaparte. The regular opposition do not mestion it with that abhorrence which might be expected from	[1 일] 전 명이 이 것 같아. 것 이 것 같아. 한 것이 나라 나라 가 있다.	Caderowsee, who figured so conspicuously in the re-
KRA COTTA WARE IT	embert, who afterwards became generals under	and draw away his forces unnecessarily, and with-	staff, nor has he taken any part in the war. He left New Orleans long after the capture of the city by	enemy in a country, and liable to dissolution alike	with that abhorrence which might be expected from	*We have no room to enumerate in detail, the com- plainte made by the Duke, of the officers, of his army. Those who are interested in the subject may consult Col.	cent chiel in Franse, and his guardian, Count
Fancy Flower Pots. Hanging Vases.	he Convention; and also Henri Christophe; the	out making any of the great personal efforts to rally	the Federal forces, and went to Havana, taking	by success or defeat." Certainly no severer criti-	them ; but the leaders of the popular party in Parliament	plainte made by the Duke, of the officers of his army.	Desparce, have appealed against the judgment of
Hanging Vases.	uture King of Hayti.	his troops to meet the sacrifices and to make the		cism has ever been justified by the inexperience and	go further. They are almost always ready to find an excuse for the conduct of Bonaparte. The most violent	Those who are interested in the subject may consult Col.	the Court of Assizes in favor of Madame Dillon and
Fern Vases, with Plants.	"Signed, CHEVALIER DE PREUDHOMME."	resistance demanded by the importance of his posi-	passage thence to Cadiz, and reached Paris a few	want of discipline of our own raw levies than that	and unjustifiable acts of his tyranny raise but feeble	- Finiwood s 417 Volume ramas 212 552 259 982 983 900 -	her sons. The principal ground of the appeal is the
Urange Pots.	ו••••••	tion and the momentous consequences and disasters	days ago. Kolish, the eminent Hungarian player, is	contained in this memorable declaration. A little	indignation in their minds, while the most stifting act of	and 407. The whole story is summed up, however, in the	reversion of the annuity to the latter.
Ivy Vases, with Plants.			also here, and chess amateurs are making efforts to	reflection and candor might perhaps teach us, as	ministerial oppression is inveighed against with the	general order occasioned by the disorderly retreat from Burgos, in which the Duke said ' that discipline had de-	LAMARTINE AT EASE -Lamarine, says a Paris
Cassoletts Renaissance.	THE GUERILLA MORGAN The Buffalo	of a retreat at so critical a juncture of the day. B. S. ROBERTS, BrigGen. Volunteers and	bring about a meeting between the greatest chess	it did the English, that nothing can compensate for	utmost bitterness. Ready and unsuspecting credence is	teris rated during the campaign ha a greater degree than	letter, has just received 400,000 francs as the part
LAVA VASUS ADLIQUE.	community of the second s		genius of the world and another star not unworthy	the want of experience, and that every allowance	given to every account of Bonaparte's success , while	he as a server witnessed or over rand of in one owner and	proceeds of a lottery, which will pay all his debts.
	Later the state the female guerills chief blorgan	Inspector General OLI Ope 5 At my.	to encounter the master. Morphy, however, assures	is to be made for disasters where it is necessary	the accounts of the success of his opponents are received	this without any disaster, or any uppenal privation and	and enable him to end his days in comfort. The city
		A True Copy. J. HOLT, Advocate General.	me that he has renounced chess altogether, and the	to iducate both officers and soldiers in the actual	I with coldness and distrust Wore it not for these things	this without any disaster, or any unusual privation or hardship; that the officers had from the first lost all com-	of Paris gave him a beautiful purse.
HE & LANDA AND AND AND A AND AND AND AND AND A	who former is the off in the county Pennsylvania.	The last specification was immediately abandoned	unhappy state of affairs at home will not permit him	presence of the enemy. Wellington soon after-	the conduct of Mr. Whitbread and his friends would be	Diddu Over i neit men, and that the true conco of this and	
ole fo CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, most of which are	and man pane thanga to the Denitentiary lor caulte	by the judge advocate for want of evidence to sus-	to bring to the task of meeting a great player the	wards moved towards the Spanish frontier, hoping	hailed with more satisfaction, and inspire more con-	HADDY SIRIE OF SUSTCUES to be found in the balit	NONE BUT THE BRAVE DESERVE THE FAIR
diactured and imported for our own sales, and will	tealing After cerving Out his time he went to		calmness and coolness which are essential to succesa.	by a junction with the army under Cuesta to fight a	fidence with the real lovers of their country; for they deserve ample credit for the undaunted and unwearied	ouct of duly by the regimental officers " This is the	Several French journals speak of the approaching
and burl OFFICE CAPTULISITIED TP.	Kentucky and changed his name to Morgan. He is		He has also matters of more importance to occupy	battle with the French, which would open to him the	I Summany with within the share being with the second seco	. almy of which fue thike said inter that "which is ha.	marriage of Marshal Canrobert to Mdlle. Macdon-
	n congenial business now.	Wednesday afternoon. Gen. Porter first heard of his	his mind, and seems to be in feeble health."	road to the capital. The battle was fought at Tala,	almoss and against every instance of oppression "		ald, a relative of the Duke de Tarente. The Mar-
1010 CHESTNUT Street. I I	n confermu nusures nou.	. 1995년 - 1997년 1997년 - 1997년 19 1997년 - 1997년 1 1997년 - 1997년 1	한 방법 중요소가 왜 그렇는지 않은 물건을 받으셨는 것 같아.		· accel and againer (1/1) Mounter of Abit Costoff	it taved Europe-in the English sense.	shal was born in 1809,
그는 방법을 모두 가 있는 것을 것 같아. 물법적 문서로 가지	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	는 가 전력 가는 것이 가죽이 있습니 약 & 작성이 있 는?	网络美国新闻的 动物 网络帕拉拉马西加帕拉马西西南部马克	지 않는 것 같아요. 이렇게 집에 가지 않는 것 같아요. 이렇게 가지 않는 것이 있다.	성가 있는 사람이 잘 많아서 강한 옷에 잘 나왔다. 바람만큼 것 같은 것이라.	승규는 방법을 위해 가장 가지 않는 것을 가 많을 수 없다.	「新学校の時代の日本になっていた」というというです。
		fan en de transfer fan de Kener akteur en een sterre fan de ferste sterre		는 가지에 있는 것에서 가장 가장 가장 가장 가장 가장 가장 가장 가장 가장 가 장 있는 것이 가지 않는 것이다. 가장	이 있는 것 같은 것 같	활동도 학생물 방법 동안 소리를 하기가 있는 것이라. 한 것이다.	