MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1863. CONGRESS. Upon the Thirty eighth Congress, which will meet to-day, is imposed no ordinary responsibility. It is imperatively called upon by the people to finish the work which the last Congress begun; to reassert the principles and strengthen the policy then declared: to lose no time in the discussion of minor matters, but at once to legislate for the speedy suppression of the rebellion. There can be no doubt of the wishes of the people. Almost every State election since the last session has been an Administration triumph, a national victory, a declaration of anti-slavery purposes and principles. All but the registered opponents of the Government are pledged,

formally or virtually, to sustain that high, uncompromising policy which the President has announced, and which the people have. by immense majorities, approved. The will of the people has been emphatically and fully expressed. Every election has decided that the two great principles upon which the salvation of the Union depends, are those of loyalty to the Administration of ARRAHAM LINCOLN, as the embodiment of the national strength, and of enmity to slavery as the cause of the rebellion. The legislation of Congress must be based on these principles. The Administration must be strengthened, and wherever the interests did both. of the slave power can be constitutionally struck down by Congress, they should be struck down, absolutely and beyond recovery. Gentlemen who have been sent to Congress to oppose the prosecution of the war may do as they please, but none who profess national Union principles can honestly refuse allegiance to these fundamental principles which underlie all our present and future success, and which form the creed of the vast majority of loyal men. In this session will be made the last attempt to defeat the policy of the Government, to censure its members, to embarrass and retard the war. We anticipate little change in the bitterness of the disloyal opposition; the plan is already made; its exe-

cution is entrusted to the fitting men; the very speeches in which the Government is to be denounced are written. Could we expect less? It is in the very nature of the struggle, that as it approaches its close it should increase in pertinacity. The party which has so long and recklessly misrepresented every principle of the Government. and endeavored to thwart its every measure; which has used by turn every weapon of abuse, ridicule, contempt, or hatred, is defeated but not destroyed. It welcomes the meeting of Congress as a greater opportunity, a broader arena for the renewal of the war. It is reluctantly that we force upon the public the consideration of this fact : But being a fact, let it be understood. In the session of 1863-64 the Democratic party will make its last, and perhaps its most inveterate, attempt to degrade the Administration in the eyes of the people, and to shake their confidence in its ability and wisdom. We know that it will fail. But the triumph of the people and the Government must be made perfect by the absolute unity

cussions must remain minor. Our legislators may differ as they will on these, but, we trust, no division will arise where principles should be supreme. Thus far we have evidence of unity, which promises well. The harmony of the Union members of the House of Representatives, in the selection of a candidate for Speaker, is an augury for the best. Mr. Colfax is not the only member deserving of the high honor by loyalty, ability, and parliamentary experience, but it is universally gratifying that he is unanimously chosen; doubly gratifying, because other leading members of the House, earnestly urged for the position, refused to become nominees, and joined with the friends of Mr. Colfax in supporting him. This abnegation of all selfishness or rivalry in the Union ranks, so clearly shown at the beginning of the session, will be, we are assured, continued to its end. We need not here anticipate the questions

which Congress must decide, or assume the superfluous task of suggesting its course. Only in the interest of the people, we ask our Senators and Representatives to remember what the people have willed. Independently of all parties, save the party for the Union, they have justified and approved the policy of the Administration, and have promised unconditional support to its development; independently of party, they have given an overwhelming verdict against slavery. The national determination is one which Congress is bound to execute-in what way its own wisdom must determine. The President's message will doubtless suggest measures essential not only to the suppression of the rebellion, but to the permanence of peace, and these should be acted upon with energy and unanimity. We know the dignity and worth of the present Congress; both the Senate and the House have members who are representative menmen of extraordinary power and unsurpassed loyalty-who have profited by the lesson of a year, who have been encouraged in their policy by the victory it has already secured. Looking over the noble list of reason to believe that, as the duties and responsibilities of the Thirty-eighth Congress are unusually great, its action will be proportionately wise and efficient. Much may be done to bring peace nearer, and to unite men of all parties upon the great national platform which no party can destroy.

England and Japan. Louis Napoleon, who has set himself up as a political Don Quixote, redressing the wrongs of afflicted nationalities, has a splendid opportunity, just now, of distinguishing himself in that line. His theory when a nation takes up arms to quell rebelion, it is his duty to rush in, as a mediating is nothing more necessary to good order angel, and endeavor to bring the contending parties back to peace and amity. He tried this, somewhat better than a year ago, | realize a proper system so long as we pay in our affairs, but England declined his in- poor salaries to those from whom we expect vitation to interfere with us. He has been good labor. Therefore, we are rejoiced to but England and Austria, whom he hoped | alized. While we are thus rejoiced we also to use as his tools, do not see the advantage | trust that the reform will not be confined of tacitly conceding to him the position of to the increase of teachers' salaries. Our arbiter of Europe. The consequence is that | whole system is, in many cases, so frighthe has summoned a Congress, nominally to | fully mismanaged, that the children, inact as geographers and make a new map of stead of being educated properly, are in-Europe, (that published, by the Congress jured. We can imagine nothing more un-

which his over-zeal for Poland had placed by determine what a High School edu-Why, if Louis Napoleon wants a real thrown away in the next session. The textcause for his interference - why does he | books themselves are bad enough. Rhepass by the war with Japan, commenced, | toric is taught from weary, dreary, sing song not by England as a nation, but by Earl | pages, in which we may look in vain for RUSSELL as a Foreign Secretary? When anything but the dullest platitudes. We Parliament was not sitting, when the Cabinet Ministers were scattered in all directis anything at all, it is the cultivation of tions throughout Great Britain, one little taste. We are instructed in the beauties and man brooded in a room in Whitehall, anxious | capacities of the language; we are shown | and ambitious, fancying that he pulled all how an idea, a sentiment, or a pleasing kers, to receive medical attendance.

Federal Congress election, which occurred on the control of the steamer Issae Newton, which was burned last the allusion to a classic. Or the control of the steamer Issae Newton, which was burned last the voted that Arkensas had and, looking around, like ALEXANDER, memory of some event in nature or philofor new worlds to conquer, resolved to sophy, may illustrate and beautify our direct the arms of England against Japan. | speech and literature. The rhetoric of our This eternal busy-body, this official Mar- schools has no such purpose. We have plot, is restless and uneasy, unless when some stupid speech from Lord CHATHAM, paddling in troubled waters. He has pub- which Chatham never made, or a heavy lished his instructions, in the matter of extract from didactic and moral poets, in Japan, and thereby has assumed the entire | which all morality and beauty are sacrificed, responsibility of the destructive acts perpe- or tedious essays from long forgotten writers. arated by English war-vessels on the coast | Any writer of experience will bear testimony of that country. Than these acts, never to the fact, that if he confined himself to did any Power, calling itself civilized, ever the rhetoric of the schools, he would be

commit any thing half so bad. find it stated, with an evident desire to avoid exists. Rhetoric is in most cases a thing of exaggeration, in the Saturday Review, con- genius and taste. A writer of imagination feesedly the best written and most influen- and fancy, quick to see and to speak his tial of all the London weekly journals: | impressions, will become a rhetorician in Lord John Russell "required the Japanese | spite of bad text-books and incompetent Government to pay £100,000 as a penalty | teachers. We cannot say as much of mafor the murder of Mr. RICHARDSON, and he | thematics and the languages. The study of also insisted on the punishment of the mathematics is a mental discipline. It in-Daimio, Prince of Satsuma, who had pro- volves care, patience, thought, and careful tected the criminals. The Tycoon and his tutorship. The mind must be trained into advisers apologized and paid the £100,000; the science of mathematics gently and probut the Prince of Satsuma, who appears gressively. A child must be taught to comscarcely to acknowledge the authority of the | prehend a simple equation, before he can be | Rishmond.

any satisfaction. Admiral Kuper, consewere lying in the port. The Japanese bat-Admiral Kuper was forced to burn his set a part of the town on fire. As he had to adopt further measures of coercion, and he was compelled by a gale to leave the problem is reached—and thus prepared can

defences of the town." town of Kagosima. The British fleet were | ates of the High School can construe a page driven off by a storm ere they could reduce of Livy or Sallust without the aid of the the whole town to ashes, and it is probable that the Japanese will assume that this was

a retreat. The question is-where was the legality of seizing the steamers? The Japanese nafired upon the English ships, and then en-The instructions of the latter to the British Admiral were, "Shell the Prince's residence or seize his steamers." The Admiral

That England should demand satisfaction for the murder of one of her citizens is entirely proper. Mr. Richardson's case was this: He and some companions were riding on the high road in Japan, when the guards of the Daimio (the Prince of Satsuma) came up and required them to remove. The Englishmen, accustomed to hold the public highway as public property, refused to quit it, and the Japanese soldiers, sharing the national dislike of Englishmen, fell upon and slew him, at the command of the Daimio's father. But the treaty made at Jeddo, between England and Japan, authorized foreigners to use the highway, even when the guards or retinue of Princes were moving in it,-a privilege which the Japanese do not possess. The Prince of Satsuma says he did not know that the Tycoon had omitted to put into the Treaty a reservation in favor of the highway law of Japan. Earl Russell thinks it was his business to have known what the Treaty did contain. England received \$500,000, in lieu of the surrender of the person by whose orders one of her citizens was slain—that person being the Daimio's father, his surrender was scarcely to be expected. The Tycoon also apologized. This did not satisfy Lord Rus-SELL, who also demanded satisfaction from the Daimio. Is this demand of double reparation exactly sanctioned by international

The presence of foreigners is generally unwelcome in Oriental countries. Partly, because of religious intolerance, partly because foreigners (and more particularly Englishmen) are addicted to obtain a footing in these countries when they get a chance, and finally of annexing them-precisely as England has done with Hindostan. Commodore Ferry went to Japan, on a mission of peace and friendship, from the United States, and by gentle policy succeeded in making a commercial Treaty with the Tycoon. Immediately after, the European States claimed 'a share in the privileges thus granted to the Americans. Ever since, the Japanese have lamented and revolted against their country being thrown open to toreigners, whom they hold as dangerous. To a great extent, the Daimio is independent of the Tycoon. He holds the same relation to him as CHARLES THE BOLD, of Burgundy, held to Louis THE ELEVENTH, of France, some four centuries ago-that is, he is a vassal only too powerful, who may one day even aspire to the supreme sovereignty. It does not appear that the Tycoon has expressed dissatisfaction at the punishment inflicted on him by Admiral KUPER. Perhaps, he may even have been gratified by his too-powerful vassal suffering this humiliation. Oddly enough, though the vassal did the wrong, it is the ruler who has had to pay the penalty—a heavy fine for his ina-

bility to control the rebellious Daimio. When Parliament opens, Mr. Buxton, (son of the great anti-slavery associate of CLARKSON and WILBERFORCE), will bring this matter in a substantial form before the country. He will move that the destruction of Kagosima is to be lamented, and that the instructions sent out by Lord Russell did not (ought not?) have justified such an outrage. This will virtually put Lord RUSSELL on his trial. Perhaps his colleagues will not sustain him. For many months, public dissatisfaction at Lord Rus-SELL's self-opinionated proceedings, as Foreign Minister, has much increased. Lord PALMERSTON has given him line enough, and the time seems at hand when

his resignation will be demanded. When the Buxton resolutions are discussed in Parliament, there may also be debated these questions: Is British commerce with Japan worth the cost which it is likely to entail, and would it not be just as well to abandon the trade opened under the Treaty? To return to British non-interloyal Senators and Representatives, we have | course with Japan might be a virtual confession of failure, but, while the treaty continues in force, England will be bound to defend the lives and property of her citizens. at all hazards, though, it may be hoped, in a wiser manner than has been attempted under the special directions of Earl Russell.

Our School System. The Board of School Controllers has distributed the amount appropriated by the City Councils for an increase of the salaries of the teachers of our public schools. We are glad to see that this has at last been done, for we have always thought that the is, that when two nations are at war, or labors of those who educate our children were never properly remunerated. There and the development of society than a proscheming to try it with Russia and Poland; see the reform so long expected at last re-

of Vienna, in 1815, being out of date and satisfactory than what is called a High out of print), but really to get rid, in some | School Education. To begin with, it is alsleight-of-hand manner, of the difficulty into | most impossible for any person to precisecation is. The text-book of this session is allude to this study incidentally. It rhetoric little more than a machine. In mathema-Here is the case, in a few words, as we | ties and the languages a greater difficulty

central Government, abstained from offering | taught algebra, and arithmetic before he is introduced to logarithmetic. This rule is quently, at the request of Colonel NEALE, | as obvious as common sense, and yet in no proceeded to the Daimio's residence at Ka- one of our schools is it ever observed. A gosima, and, after some futile attempts at | boy is "crammed," to use a common but negotiation, seized three steamers which expressive phrase. He is taught the rule and form of all manner of problems, and teries then opened on the squadron, and he stumbles through them without the smallest idea of their use or beauty, or the principrizes, but he finally silenced the forts and | ples that control their solution. If a lad can obtain large averages; if he can rememno land force at his disposal, he was unable | ber for a week, or perhaps ten days, the different steps by which the solution of a port before he had entirely destroyed the answer questions enough to give him a high average-he has gained the height of his The Tycoon paid the sum demanded and | teacher's ambition. His ideas are as bolted made the required apology, but as Russell food, and possess no nutriment. What we wanted some one else to suffer also, his | have said of rhetoric and mathematics, may ships attacked and nearly destroyed the apply to the languages. How many gradu-

We do not make these criticisms in any

interlinear translation?

spirit of reflection upon the teachers of the public schools, nor the professors of the High School. The evil is a part of a systurally resented what may have appeared to | tem, and they are the ministers of an evil them as an act of wholesale piracy. They | system. Nor do we take it to be a part of our duty to instruct those in authority as to sued the bombardment of a city with 120,000 | what particular form of instruction should inhabitants, not five of whom, it may fairly | be adopted. We know that there is a genebe assumed, knew of any difficulty between | ral feeling of dissatisfaction among the peothe Prince of Satsuma and Earl Russell. | ple as to the manner in which their children are educated, and we content ourselves in giving voice to that feeling, and asking a reform. Let us change the policy which regards an imperfect acquaintance with ten studies as more important than a perfect knowledge of one. Give the scholar lessons, and not merely extracts from textbooks. If his study is the classics, let him be taught the classics thoroughly. If he prefers the more practical studies of life. let him be gently, firmly, but perseveringly introduced to each branch, and carefully taught its meaning and its necessity. Do not make mathematics a rhetorical study, nor teach rhetoric after the fashion of geometry and arithmetic. Above all, do not shift the poor bewildered scholar from textbook to text-book, and tax his mind to keep up with each edition of a favorite bookseller's publications. There is no reason why our school system should not be the

> A DEMOCRATIC newspaper, speaking of FITZ JOHN PORTER, says: "The cashiered officer to-day would not exchange his citizen's dress for any of the trumpery worn by generals who hold positions by sacrificing their independence." This is another of the many unkind allusions now being made to Gen. McCLELLAN. Cannot that officer be permitted to remain in re tirement without being taunted with wear ing "trumpery," and sacrificing his independence in receiving his salary as a major

most perfect in the world; and now that the

School Controllers have given the teachers

good salaries let them give the subject their

careful attention.

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6. Caucus of the Republican Members o Congress-Schuyler Colfax Nominated for Speaker of the House. The Union (or Republican) members of the House of Representatives sheld a caucus on Saturday night, Hon. J. S. MORRILL, of Vermont, presiding, and Mesars. Rollins, of New Hampshire, and Boyr of Missouri, acting as Secretaries. Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, nominated, a candidate for Speaker of the House, Hon. ELIHUB. WASHBURNE, of Illinois; but that gentleman de clined to receive the compliment. Mr. Pomerov, of Kansas, then nominated Hon REUBEN E. FENTON, of New York, as the choice of the Representatives from his State; but this nomination was also declined.

Nr. ORTH, of Indiana, then placed in nomination Hon, SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana. The nomination of Mr. Colfax was agreed to without dissent, and, on motion, by acclamation.

No nominations were made for the other offices the subject being held in reserve, for future con-

A lengthy discussion then took place, bringing under eview the conduct of the present Clerk of the House, Mr. ETHERIDGE, who, it was said, has omitted from the roll of the House the names of le gally certified members elect, for the reason of there eing certain informalities in their certificates Whether this is so or not, the printed official list of members shows no such omissions. Among the members present at the caucus were the following from the Border States: Messis. SMITH and ANDERSON, of Kentucky; BOYD, LOAN, and CLAY, of Missouri: CRESSWELL, DAVIS, and

THOMAS, of Maryland, and Mr. SEGAR, of Eastern Virginia. The Democratic Caucus. The Democratic or Opposition members also held a meeting in one of the committee rooms, the Republicans occupying the hall of the House of Repre Mr. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, occupied the chair. and Mesers. PERRY and MORRISON acted as secretaries. Sixty or seventy members were present. The object of the consultation was to suggest or centrate what is regarded by them as the Union or

No nominations were made, and the meeting adjourned to meet on Monday morning.

Army of the Potomac. The rumors which have been circulating in this city to-day, that the army is still falling back, were probably originated by certain changes made in the osition of divisions of corps. Rebel Raid in the Cherokee Nation. Indian Superintendent Corrin has arrived in this

city, bringing to the Indian Bureau au official report concerning a raid that was made several weeks ago into the Cherokee country, by, as is supposed, party of QUANTRELL's guerillas, who destroyed the public buildings at Tahlequah, and the property of son-in-law of the latter was murdered by the band, Courtesy to the Russian Officers. The Russian minister, Mr. De STORKEL, on Saurday presented Admiral LESSOVSKY and the principal officers of the squadron to the Secretary of

State, who expressed to them the President's regrets that his indisposition prevented his giving them an immediate audience. The distinguished visitors were then presented by the Secretary of State to the several heads of Departments, who eccived them with the kindest expressions of sa At 2 o'clock, attended by the Secretary of State, he Russian officers visited the navy yard, where they were received by the Secretary of the Navy with the naval honors due their rank. Arrest of Rebel Spies.

the United States detectives, and committed to he Old Capitol Prison. One of the party is a lieu tenant of the Louisiana volunteer service, and the other a private in the Virginia cavalry. The latter was on his way home to Lower Maryland; and says he came hither last night on the underground raiload, by way of Baltimore. Eleven prisoners, of violent Secession proclivities, were also committed to the Old Capitol to-day One of them, a colored man, is charged with being disloyal and a dangerous character. They were sent to Washington from General Corcoran's division in Maryland. Two other persons have been similarly domicile

Two supposed rebel spies have been arrested here

on the charge of carrying concealed despatches for Moseby and White, of the rebel army.

NEW YORK. Burning of a Shot Tower. New York, Dec. 5 - McCullough's shot tower, at Stapleton, Staten Island, was destroyed by fire this morning, the result of an accident. The sloop George Dumoner, loaded with Government hay, was also burned. SHIPMENT OF GOLD.

ing for Liverpool, with a specie list of \$1,000,000. The ateamship America, which also sailed at the same time, took out \$200,000 in gold for Europe. DESTRUCTION OF THE STRAMER ISAAO NEWTON— FIFTEEN PASSENGERS INJURED. We learn that the steamboat Isaac Newton, when opposite Yonkers, on the Hudson river, this evening, caught fire, and was totally consumed. It is reported that fifteen of her passengers were night, was valued at \$25,000, which is fully insured. The fire was caused by the bursting of one of her flues. No lives were lost.

STEAMER SAXONIA.

New York, Dec. 6.—The steamer Saxonia will CERTIFICATES OF ELECTION TO THE HOUSE RE-JECTED.

A Washington special despatch to the Times says that Emerson Etheridge, Clerk of the House, rejeate the certificates of election of the members from Massachusetts, Yermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, East Virginia, California, Oregon, and Maryland, on the ground of informality.

This information was obtained from Mr. Etheidge, the Clerk, bimself. RUMORED BETTREMENT OF STANTON, WELLES, AND BLAIR, BROM THE CABINET—FRAUD ON THE GO-Special despatches to the Herald say that it is runored that Stanton, Welles, and Blair, will retire from the Cabinet. In fact, Welles' place was offered to Grimes, of Iowa, and refused. An immense fraud on the Government, amounting to \$640,000, has been discovered. The perpetrator is said to be Captain William Stoddard, the quarter master of Alexandria. The fraud has been in the receipt and delivery of forage for the Army of the Potomac. Stoddard is now in the Old Capitol

SUPPLIES FOR UNION MEN IN RICHMOND. The Sanitary Commission have advices of a shipDIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI. Supposed Escape of Longstreet. THE REBEL DESPATCHES.

VATIONAL FORCES HOLDING CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE.

Full Acknowledgment of the Late Victory. 6.450 Prisoners and 46 Guns Captured.

CHATTANOOGA.

Cincinnati, Dec. 5 .- The Gazette has received a espatch from Chattanooga, dated yesterday, which "Everything is quiet along the entire line. "Our ensualties in the late battles, both in killed ud wounded, numbered 4,500. "We captured in all 6,450 prisoners, and 46 guns." CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 4.—All-is quiet in this army The expedition to relieve General Burnside is under General Sherman, who has, doubtless, reached Knoxville.

The most important work now is to reopen the

RETREAT OF LONGSTREET. CINCINNATI, Dec. 5 .- A despatch to the Commercial, dated at Cumberland Gap on the 4th instant. "General Foster has driven the enemy from Clinch river, and is now in pursuit of him. "The check which our cavalry received yesterday

in attempting to cross the Clinch river, will doubt-

less secure the retreat of Longstreet's army."

toward Knoxville.

work is being pushed with great vigor.

REBEL TELEGRAMS. ATLANTA, Nov. 28.-Bragg's headquarters is a Ringgold. The enemy seem disposed to push the advantage they have gained energetically. The battle will be resumed in a day or two between Ringgold and Dalton. The enemy gained what they fought for. Many field and regimental officers are arriving wounded. Great fears for General Longstreet's safety are felt. Three thousand of the enemy are advancing

FIGHT AT KINGSTON. Last week Wheeler was ordered to Kingston There is heavy firing at Loudon. SECOND DESPATCH .- A train came from Dalton this morning, bringing wounded troops.

Our forces are still falling back slowly, followe by the enemy. There was firing all day yesterday RINGGOLD AND CLEVELAND ATLANTA, Dec. 1.-Coburn's division engage eterhaus, one mile this side of Ringgold, on Friday, driving him back.

on Wednesday. The enemy are in our front at Ringgold, and our troops are in line of battle and advancing.

DECEMBER 3.—The enemy are entrenching at Chicksmauga, Heavy firing was heard yesterday at Charleston The enemy burned a portion of Ringgold to-day, and retreated ; they also destroyed the bridges an railroad track at Chickamauga.

The Yankees hold Cleveland, and are advancing

Kelly's cavalry whipped the enemy at Oleveland

FROM CAIRO AND MEMPHIS. CAIRO, Dec. 5 .- The steamer Hillman, with sixty lve bales of cotton, has arrived here. The Memphis papers of the 3d inst, have been r. ceived by this arrival. The Memphis Bulletin says that the cotton marke was less active than it had been on any day previous to the month of October. The sales on the 3d were only 173 bales.
A party, consisting of forty or fifty rebels, made a raid on Saulabury on the 2d inst. They tore up the railroad track for some distance, burning the ties, twisting the rails, and cutting the telegraph wires. Hatch's cavalry started in pursuit of them, and captured forty prisoners, with the same number of horses. The railroad was repaired in twenty-four

FORREST'S CAVALRY. A report was brought here last night, from Memhis, that the rebel Gen. Forrest was encamped at Rocky Fork, 16 miles from Holly Springs, on Thursday last, with 17 regiments, numbering, perhaps, 8,000 or 10,000 men. Major Derassee has returned to this place. He says he can refute the charges made against him in regard to defrauding the Government. Ninety-three prisoners from Vicksburg were brought up on the steamer Hillman. They will be sent to Indianapolis. Forty deserters from the U.

S. Artillery have also arrived here under a military STEAMERS FIRED INTO ON THE MISSIS-SIPPI RIVER. CAIRO, Dec. 6.—The ateamers Fanny and Welne have arrived here from New Orleans. Both were fired into, with musketry, at Waterproof, on their way up. The watchman on the former was slightly wounded.

The Sultana and Brazil were also fired into at the Memphis dates to the 4th report cotton depreciated; sales of 155 bales were quoted at 62@65c for

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. From New Orleans Arrival of the Steamer Eve ning Star.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA. GEN. LEE'S CAVALRY EXPLOITS.

New York, Dec. 6 .- The steamer Evening Star has arrived here, with New Orleans dates to the 28th, via Havana on the 1st of December. General Vandever, Col. Slack, Major Vedder, and Major Argens, are among her passengers. She passed the Cahawba and Yazoo, bound up the On the 25th Gen. Lee, with 800 Federal cavalry, and a section of artillery, attacked the 4th Texas

and 2d Louisians rebel cavalry, and drove them Bayou. Here the 2d and 3d Illinois Cavalry made a gallant sabre charge, and broke the enemy's ranks, capturing one commissioned officer and sixty-nine privates, mostly from the 4th Texas, with arms and horses. Eight rebels were killed and a large num-I wo days previously Gen. Lee surprised a camp of the rebels, twenty miles from Now Iberia, and captured six officers and thirty-five men, together with a large number of horses and arms, belonging to the 1st Louisians Mounted Zouaves. Two of the rebels were killed, but we met with no loss.

There is no additional news from Texas. The steamer Brazil, from St. Louis, was fired into, above Bayou Sara on the 26th. She received about 40 balls. The negro cook was injured, but no one else was hurt and no injury of any consequence t

The steamer Black Hawk was fired into near the mouth of the Red river, on the 21st, by six or seven rebel cannon, from the west bank of the Missission She took fire and was run to the opposite side of the river, where the flames were extinguished. The gunboat Choctaw soon after arrived and the boat was saved, and the heavy guns of the Choctaw put the rebels to flight. Two persons on the Black Hawk were killed, two wounded, and the boat badly damaged. She, how ever, had reached New Orleans under the escort of some of our gunboats. The sales of cotton for the week at New Orlean

ARKANSAS.

were 2,900 bales, closing at 71%@73%c for strict mid-

dlings, and 68%@70%c for middling. Sugar (new crop) is quoted at 10@13c. Molasses (prime new

crop) is quoted at 50@51c.

Union Meetings RESTORATION.

UNION CONVENTION. MEMPHIS. Dec. 3.-The Little Rock Democrat, the 4th ultimo, says: "A successful scout, under Colonel Caldwell, into the mountain counties west of Arkadelphia, has just returned to Benton. Se veral hundred Union men came into our lines with Caldwell. A large Union meeting was held at Little Rock on the 21st ultimo. The Union men are working hard for the restoration of their rights under the old Government, an

ple from the country are daily coming in and ta king the oath of allegiance and enrolling themselves into companies for home defence. Recruiting for the United States service is also quite active in various parts of the State. counties of Western Arkansas, held a Convention which patriotic speeches were made and resolution Colonel Johnston, of the 1st Arkansas infantry,

was nominated to represent that district at the next Federal Congress election, which occurred on the The Convention also voted that Arkansas be declared a free State after the war. Owing to numerous guerilla attacks on steamers Adjutant General Thomas issued orders to furnish all the boats in the Government employ, plying or the Mississippi river, with arms and ammunition to protect themselves.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Guerillas Captured-Remarkable Blockade Running. New York, Dec. 5.—A letter dated Newbern, N. C., Nov. 28th, says that Captain Graham, of the 1s North Carolina Union Regiment, went into the enemy's lines some thirty miles, with a company, on the 25th uit, and surprised and captured Captain White's entire company of guerillas, 74 in number. They arrived at Newbern on the 28th. The Raieigh Standard, of the 20th inst, contains a despatch from Wilmington, stating that thirteen large steamers, heavily laden, ran the blockade into Wilmington, on the night of the 19th.

Sentences of the Noble county Conspirators.
CINGINNATI, Dcc. 5.—The sentences of the Noblecounty conspirators were pronounced yesterday. McPherson and Cogle were fined \$5,000 and costs each, and Raccon \$1,000, and to stand committed ment yesterday, from Fortress Monroe, of five thousand dollars' worth of supplies for our prisoners in Governor Tod has appointed the Hon, Joshua R, Swan Supreme Judge, vice Cholson, resigned,

OH10.

SOUTHERN NEWS. Thirty Shells Thrown into Charleston-Re-

councissance through Pocotaligo—Gen Banks at Brownsville—Desertions in Gen Price's Army.
FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 5.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 3d contains the following despatches: CHARLESTON, Nov. 30.—The Yankees to day fired twenty-two mortar shells at Sumpter. One man was killed. There was much signalizing during the night with the first and the batteries at Morris and Black Islands.
Ouarleston, Dec. 1.—The Yankees fired thirteen shells at the city last night, and three buildings

Pocotaligo, carrying off twenty-seven negroes.

The enemy fired sixteen shells into the city this Several buildings were struck, and a woman was severely injured by their bursting. There is a lively artillery duel going on between the Gregg batteries and the fort on Johnson Island. CHARLESTON, Dec. 2 -The Yankees opened fire on the city this afternoon, and threw six shells. A oncentrated fire from our batteries was poured upon the enemy in return, whereupon they ceased MOBILE, Dec. 2 .- Discouraging accounts are given of desertions in Price's army. Gen. Banks, with five thousand troops, occupies

The enemy have made a reconnoissance through

bales of cotton. Cortina, the Mexican guerilla chief, has pronounced against Juarez, and the French hold Mataoros, thus increasing the trade in the Rio Grande. BRAGG'S SUCCESSOR-A FRENCH STEAM-ER IN JAMES RIVER. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Richmond papers to the instant have been received here. The Exominer states, with certainty, that no successor to Bragg has yet been appointed by the President. Hardee now commands the army, and will continue to do so until a chief shall be appointed. Amid the reverses that have recently befallen

the Confederate arms in East Tennessee, it is grati-

fying to know that in West Tennessee an army is

Brownsville, Texas. He did not capture over five

pringing up like magic to resist the invading foe, and for the defence of West Tennessee, West Kentucky, and North Mississippi, to the Tallahatchie river, to be known as the Department of West Tennessee, under the command of Colonel R. F. Rich-The Richmond Whig says it is understood that the French war steamer Grenade has visited James river for the nurpose of arranging for the removal of the French tobacco in store in this city. Our Government long ago gave its consent, but the blockading squadron has objected until now. We learn that within the next two weeks a ficet of six or

EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER COLUMBIA.

eight vessels will arrive in the James river for the

purpose of lading this tobacco.

The European Congress. Untrue Report Concerning Earl Russell. THE ALEXANDRA CASE.

AMERICAN SHIPS AIDING THE ST. DOMINGO INSURGENTS. WAR PREPARATIONS IN DENMARK.

St. Johns, N. F., Dec. 5.—The steamship Columbis, from Galway on the 24th of November, arrived at this port at 6 o'clook this evening. - The Columbia will take in a supply of coal and proceed to New York.

The advices received by the Columbia are two days later than the steamer Scotia's news.

The steamship Canada, from Boston, had arrived t Liverpool.

The question of a European Congress remained It was reported at Madrid that two American ps, laden with arms intended for the insurgents in Domingo, had been destroyed by a Spanish vesel off that island. The German and Polish questions have a threaten. ing appearance.
The Polish insurgents continue to be very active

in their struggle for liberty and independence.

The London Morning Post says that the English The London Morning Post says: "There is no Russell."
The same journal announces that the English Government is about, with regret, to decline giv-ing adherence to the European Congress. It says: "The purpose of the Emperor is regarded with admiration, but the means proposed are not consi-dered effectual."

THE ALBXANDRA CASE. The argument in the Alexandra case is still progreering.

The London Times says: "Probably no legal pro-The London Times says: "Probably no legal problems of equal nicety ever elicited so much public interest as that involved in this case." It trusts that the result will effectually put an end to all uncertainty in regard to the law of the question. The Grovernment has decided to stop the Pampero in the Clyde. Her owners allege that she does not differ, if at all, from the numerous merchant ships which are regularly fitted out in the Clyde. The authorities were not satisfied with this statement, and had a gunboat moored close to the Pampero, to prevent her escape.

authorifies were not satisfied with this statement, and had a gunboat moored close to the Pampero, to prevent her escape.

The Memorial Diplomatique says that fifteen of the twenty Powers who were invited to the European Congress have given an affirmative reply.

The same journal says: The French Government, in reply to the application of England for the programme of the Congress, has replied that, without entrenching upon the Congress, it would be impossible for the Emperor to lay down the preliminaries; but when the replies of all the Powers were received, the Emperor would then hasten to give all the explanation in his power.

The Patrie publishes this statement under the reserve, that the Emperor, without wishing to draw up a programme for the Congress, has expressed as his opinion that it should be chiefly occupied with considering the questions of Poland, the German Duchies, fome, and Venice.

The Paris correspondent of the Times asserts that the believers in the Congress grow fewer every day. It was reported that two American ships, which had arms for the San Domingo insurgents, were destroyed by a Spanish vegsel off that island.

Active warlike preparations are progressing in Denmark.

Eleven thousand soldiers have been called out,

Denmark.

Eleven thousand toldiers have been called out, and six war vessels are being fitted for sea.

All hostife officials have received orders from Copenhagen to take the oath of allegiance to the new king, but large numbers have refused to new king, but large numbers have recused to do so.

Prince Frederick of Augustensburg has notified his assumption of the dukedom of Schleswig-Holstein to all of the German Governments.

A large meeting of Prince Frederick's supporters was held at Hamburg on the 22d.

A great meeting was also held at Hanover, on the same day, to urge the enforcement of Federal execution at once in Schleswig-Holstein.

The Polish question still looks threatening. The Poles continue very active. Arrests in Warsaw are numerous.

THE VERY LATEST.

LONDON, Nov. 24, P. M.—The argument in the case of the Alexandra is concluded. The Government will take time to consider its judgment. Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool Cotton on the day of departure amounted to 6(00 bales, the market closing with an upward tendency, and partially advanced 100 kd. Sales to speculators and exporters 1.00 bales.

Liverpool Beers 1.00 bales.

Liverpool Beers 1.00 bales.

Nov. 23. -Breadstuffs are firm, with a tendency to advance Nov. 23. -Breadtinfis are firm, with a tendency to ad-table.
Liver RPOOL PROVISION MARKET. -Provisions are quiet, with an upward tendency. Lard has advanced 51. Propuce. Sugar active and still advancing. Coffee, no sales, the market closing with an upward tendency. Rice insetive and tending upward. Ashes quiet and steady, but tending downward. Common Rosin steady, with an upward tendency. Spirits of Turpentine quiet and declining. Petroleum is steady and tending down-ward at 21 los for refued.
LORDON MARKETS. -Breadstuffs firmer, with an up-ward tendency. Sugar buoyant and still advancing. Coffee firmer, but unchanged. Common Congou Tea quiet and steady, but tending downward. Rice firmer, the market closing with a downward tendency. Tallow firmer.

nrmer.
AMERICAN ETOCKS.—Illinois Central shares 23@21s dis-count; Erie shares 64@66s premium.
LOBDON MODRY MARKET.—Consols for money are quoted at 92% @92%. THE LATEST VIA GALWAY. THE LATEST VIA GALWAY.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Sales of Cotton to day (Friday) 6,000. The market firmer, and unchanged sales to speculators and exporters 2,000 bales.

The Corn market opens fi.m

Wheat has an upward tendency; holders demand as salvance.

Arrived from Baltimore, Don Diego, at Liverpoo The Columbia reports that she experienced resterly gales. SAN FRANCISCO.

Shipping Intelligence.

The Ship Acquilla. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6 .- The plan for pumping out the sunken ship Acquilla, containing the fron-clad monitor Camanohe, has been abandoned. Proposals for raising the ship were advertised, and offers made to give bonds for a half million of dol-A company of wealthy men are forming to con-A fleet of ocean vessels has just arrived, includin

hatcher Magoun, Dunbar, from New York; Ceestial Empire, Pierce. from New York; Thelland, from Liverpool; and the French back Harmon, del Garde, from Bordeaux. Salled, Industry, Linnell, for Liverpool, and David Crockett, Burgess, for Liverpool THE WAR IN CHINA AND JAPAN. Portland, with \$160,000 in tressure from the former Shanghae dates to the 10th October state that cold A portion of Burgevine's foreign officers had deerted the rebels, and reached Shanghae, under the protection of the foreign consuls. It is reported that Burgevine himself wished to return, but was ered by the rebels. There was a doubtful report that they had killed him. Kanagawa, Japan, dates to Nov. 5th say that there was great excitement there, another murder having been committed by the Japanese. The body of Lieut Camus, of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, was found horribly mutilated.

The consuls had warned foreigners not to leav the city unless in armed bodies. An armed force from the fleet guarded the city night and day. Twenty-two war vessels, of different nationalities vere in the harbor. The Japanese authorities denied all knowledge of the murder.

The Damios were terrifying the native merchants and compelling them to leave town, which paralyzed trade at Nagasaki.

The Pirate Tuscaloosa off the Cape of Good Hope.

Responsible to the terrifying Age, which the terrifying Age, which the terrifying the native merchants and compelling them to leave town, which paralyzed trade at Nagasaki.

The horse stopped at cone, and acted as though he knew that an accident had befailen his driver. Mr. Peterson was kindly attended by several good Samaritans who happened to be near the scene of the mishap, airer which he was removed to his residence, on Eighth street, near Christian. The Pirate Tuscaloosa off the Cape of

Boston, Dec. 5.—The ship Living Age, which arrived at Falmouth, England, on November 17th, reported that she was boarded and placed under bonds when off the Cape of Good Hope, by the Fire in Baltimore-Destruction of Govern-Fell's Point, which were used by the Commissan Department for the storage of forage, &c., were de stroyed by fire on Saturday evening. The loss will amount to some \$9,000, about six of which is sus-

ained by the Government. The Idaho Election. DENVER CITY, Drc. 6.—Partial returns of the recent election in Idaho indicate that John M. Cannoday, Democrat, has been elected to Congress, as a delegate from that Territory, by a considerable majority.

The Vanderbilt in Pursuit of the Pirates Jorrespondence of The Press.]

PERNAMBUCO, Oct. 30. By information just received from Capetown Africa, I learn that the United States steamer Van derbilt left there on the 11th of September, and on the 16th the pirate Alabama returned from Angra Pequena, where she had sold her two prizes.

The Vanderbilt went east in search of the Georgia, and it was feared that the Alabama would go north to avoid the Vanderbilt, which was expected to return to Capetown. The Mohican called at Bahia on the 26th, to meet the English mail steamer, and learn news of the General Schenck's Farewell Order Issued. BALTIMORE, Dec. 6 -General Schenck has issued his farewell order to his department. Brigadier Gen.

Lockwood succeeds to the command of the depart ment. Public Entertaisments. THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC .- "La Traviala," on Saturday evening, was a brilliant success, which gave us acquaintance with M'lle. Ortalani Brignoli, in what will be considered, we think, her very best character. A pure, free voice, let loose like a bird, a joyous abandon of art, gave an irresistible chaim to the first half of Ortolani's Violetta. The tender and tragic qualities of the concluding por tions of the opera were almost as well expressed. Mazzoleni was admirable in expressiveness and force, Belliui was excellent.

To-night we have "Lucrezia Borgia" with Medori, Sulzer, Mazzoleni, Biachi, Lotti, and Bellini, Ypolito, and Colletti—surely a cast for a great performance. On Tuesday evening Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, an American prima donna, whose high talents as an actress and singer are already approin Philacelphia, will appear in Verdi's "Rigoletto." WALNUT-STREET THRATRE -Wr. Clarke intro luces a new bill to night, the beginning of the third week of his very brilliant engagement, which will, of course, continue during the holidays, when we presume a spectacle will be produced. In the full round of his inimitable performances. His versatility and originality cannot be expressed in

he whole range of his comedy, from the finest to he broadest fun. The proposal scene in "Pete Waxem," and the broad fun of Tony Lumpkin, will show his variety, but the wonderful ability of this capital comedian seems inexhaustible.
ARCH-STREST THEATRE,—Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. J. W. Wallack, and Mrs. Farren, begin another engagement this evening, which we trust will oc as successful as the last. BLITZ.—The holidays are here, and Blitz is still in his magical hey-day. This is the children's time, and between this and New Year all the household folks, all the boys and girls, and all the mothers and fathers in fown, will have made their cheerful yearly pilgrimage to Blitz and the good fairies. To observe how Blitz can find money in your hand withou your having any there, how he manages that inexnaustible egg-bag, how those canaries drill like soldiers and fire off cannons, and how Blitz throws his voice so far that you doubt whether he will ever get it again-all these things are necessary to the ducation of every promising boy and girl. Bitz is a tireless merry maker. He has a trick of smoothing out wrinkles, and making sunshine to order. WAUGH'S ITALIA.-The most popular place of

few characters. Mr. Clarke should be studied in

crowded every evening with our most intelligent fa-milies, and with Col. Maurice as the illustrating ecturer, is made both instructive and interesting. THE CITY.

34.....39½.....38 40......51½........52 DECEMBER 6, 1862, DECEMBER 6, 1863, 6 A. M.... 12 M.... 3 P. M. 6 A. M.... 12 M... 3 P. M. 28 .... 34 .... 36 SSE....SE...E NE....NE...NE HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL TO A CITIZEN. —A few evenings since the friends of James Milliken, Esq., complimented him, at his residence, on Walnut street, with a magnificent testimonial for his valuable services sendered to the Little Schuylkill Railroad Company, while occupying an official position in its management. The testimonial consisted of a complete tea and dinner set, including a thirty-inch salver, numbering in all twenty-even

position in its management. The testimonial consisted of a complete tea and dinner set, including a thirty-inch salver, numbering in all twenty-seven pieces, made from solid silver, in Messre. J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s best style. The pieces are elegantly formed, and decorated in the most exquisite manner, the ornamentation including, in relief, fine portraits of Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, De-Witt Clinton, Robert Fulton, John Fitch, Grov. Shutze, John Sergeant, David Rittenhouse, Robert Morris, and the seal of the Little Schuylkill Company. As an entirely Philadelphia production, it reflects the highest credit upon the skill of our artisans in this department. The whole cost five thousand dollars. It was presented to Mr. Milliken in a neat speech, by Edward H. Trotter, Esq., and was as gracefully schnowledged by Mr. Milliken. On the salver is richly engraved the following inscription:

"Presented, with the accompanying dinner and teaset of silver, by the Stockholders of the Little Schuylkill Navigation and Railroad Company to

MR. JAMES MILLIKEN, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his important services to them and to the Bondholders of the Company. This grateful expression of respect for his valuable labors is made in conformity with a resolution passed unanimously at the annual meeting of the stockholders, held in Philadelphia, January Itah, 1983."

In addition to the peculiarities already referred to the eversel mickey articular articular deceases of the control of the eversel mickey articular deceases. In addition to the peculiarities already referred to, the reveral pieces are richly embellished with ideal representations of history, commerce, agriculture, and the mechanic arts. The exhibition of this elegant service in the window of Messrs. Caldwell

Co., on Saturday, attracted much attention. Interesting Case of Conscience.—
In the early part of last week, a gentleman in this city, in parsing out of a confectionery saloon up of the confectioners in greenbacks. From a circumstance brought to his mind, on discovering his loss, he suspected a somewhat middle aged lady, quite preposeesing in appearance, dressed in deep mourning, of the act, the latter having been the only person within stealing distance of the "greenbacks," during the interval between his returning them to his pocket and his discovery of their loss. The gentleman in question pocketed the loss, and thought little more about the matter. Much to his surprise, however, on Saturday the identical lady in black called at his residence, and with a thousand apologies returned the fifty dollars, stating that it had been her first offence of the kind, that she had neither eaten, drank, nor slept in four days, and that as she was a lone widow with a large family of very small children, her husband, six brothers, and several other relatives having been killed in the war, she hoped to be pardoned without the exposure of her name. The gentleman, with characteristic good nature, said that under these circumstances he could of course not do otherwise than comply with the lady's raquest, at the same time adding that she had certainly a very remarkable conscience, and giving her sundry good advice. INTERESTING CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

SPRUCE AND PINE. - The directors of the SPROCE AND FINE.—The directors of the Spruce and Pine-street Passenger Railway Company have issued a circular to the conductors and drivers in their employ, that as soon as the employees give evidence of honesty then the application for an advance of wages will be taken into consideration. A notice to this effect, addressed to the "conductors and drivers" was posted in the depot on Friday. on Friday.

The following is the notice alluded to:

The following is the notice alluded to:

Notice to Conductors and Drivers.—The Board of Directors have authorized me to inform the conductors in the employ of this company that they now have, and have had for some time, an efficient corps of detectives employed for the purpose of spotting dishonest and nagligent conductors.

The Board have concluded, however, before doing so, to give notice of the fact, and if hereafter the return made by conductors, of any half trip, does not account for every paiseners carried, such conductor will be at once dismissed from the company's service.

The numerous discrepancies found in conductor's accounts will no longer be tolerated. The Board also have knowledge of the fact that numerous practices have been carried on, which, if continued, will also be sufficient cause for the discharge of both conductor and driver.

Conductors are therefore notified particularly, that hereafter they are not allowed, under any circumstances, to treat their drivers; nor to bribe nor offer any bribe to a driver, under pain of dismissed and exposure; any driver receiving any bribe will be dismissed account. The matter of an increase of wages will be cheerfully considered as soon as the Board have evidence of the integrity, honesty, and asourtey of its employees.

By order of the Board.

By GROSS FRY,

DECEMBER 2, 1863.

PHILADELPHIA TELEGRAPH A SSOCIATION PHILADELPHIA TELEGRAPH ASSOCIATION This Association held an adjourned meeting Saturday afternoon, and completed its organization by the election of the following officers:

George H. Grace, President; F. Carlisle, Vice-President; James J. Keville, Secretary; George W. President: James J. Keville, Secretary; George w. Snyder, Treasurer.

A committee of five was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws. The meeting was largely attended, and its deliberations were marked by a spirit of harmony and enthusiasm, which clearly shows that its members are in earnest, and are determined to maintain the solety which they have organized. Before adjourning, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to the newspapers of Philadelphia, for their kindness in noticing the proceedings of our last meeting.

MAUCH CHUNK THUGS .- Sixty of the "Thuga" of Mauch Chunk, who had organize themselves into a secret band of conspirators, to resist the United States Government in the enforce sist the United States Government in the enforcement of acts of Congress, and to perpetrate the work of murder, arrived in Philadelphia on Saturday morning, and were transferred to the military department of Gen. Geo. Cadwalader, by whom they were sent as prisoners to Fort Mifflin. About forty of the conspirators are detained at present at Reading, Pa. It is said that among the prisoners is the individual who basely murdered Mr. Smith a short time since. WILLIAM H. SEWARD .- A new. com-

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.—A new, commodious, and very swift side-wheel steamer was launched, on Saturday, from the ship yard of the Messrs. Moore, at Wilmington, Delaware. As she glided into the river and was christened with the above name, vociterous cheers went up from the large assembly gathered on board and in the yard. During the day scores of staid and solid. Wilmingtonians visited the vessel, not more to admire her beautiful lines and proportions, than to testify their satisfaction of the name of the distinguished statesman'that floated on a silken flag from her mast head. The Seward will be at our whatves in a few days. The Seward will be at our whatves in a few days. PHILADELPHIA ICE MERCHANTS .- The PHILADELPHIA ICE MERCHANTS.—I'lle experience of last season ought to lead to the securing of the first crop of ice. This is well, for it is ordinarily the best. If snow falls upon clear "black" foe, it will ordinarily pay for family use to sweep it off from a sufficient surface to fill the ice house, so that in case of a rain and subsequent freezing, the upper stratum of ice will not be soft. At all events, let the ice merchants of Philadelphia be on the quivire. We understand that extensive arrangements are being made along the Susquehanna to gather ice as soon as it is made on the surface of that romantic and historic stream. omantic and historic stream. Accident.-Yesterday afternoon, as Mr.

Boston, Dec. 5.—The ship Living Age, which arrived at Falmouth, England, on November 17th, reported that she was boarded and placed under bonds when off the Cape of Good Hope, by the rebel pirate Tuscaloosa.

Fire in Baltimore—Destruction of Government Stores.

Baltimore, Dec. 6.—Five large warehouses on Fell's Point, which were used by the Commissary CHANGE OF TIME.—Attention is called to the advertisement of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, announcing certain shanges in the hours of arrival and departure of railroad

NEW BARRACKS.—Yesterday, the 4th

Union League Regiment took possession of the new barraoks, at Broad and Locust streets. The location is an excellent one, having three or four small bouses on the ground, which can be used for the business of the regiment.

RELIEF FOR RICHMOND PRISONERS.—
The United States Christian Commission have, in addition to previous large shipments, forwarded during the past week, to our prisoners in Richmond 335 packages, as follows:

2 616 lbs condensed meats, 6,610 lbs hams and dried beef, 621 lbs coffee, 500 lbs tea, 500 lbs butter, 256 lbs cheese, 370 barrels and kegs crackers and soda biscult, 31 barrels apples, 20 boxes lemons, 400 lbs farina, 500 cans fruit, 258 lbs condensed milk, 15 barrels dried fruit, 11 cashs and ksgs picklen, 72 bottles essence ginger, 36 bottles assorted syrups, 10 barrels onlons, 5 barrels sugar, 200 plates, 500 blankets, 120 shirts, 124 pairs drawers, 200 caps, 154 pairs socks, 6,490 newspapers, 1,150 hymn books, 290 soldiers books, 200 copies Scriptures, 1,507 sheets letter paper, 2,000 envelopes, cooking utensils, and a large variety of other articles not enumerated.

The Christian Commission have every assurance that the stores they send reach our suffering men. Besides testimony from General Meredith and others, the following extract from the lower of a prisoner to his mother, in this city has been received:

"Since the arrival of boxes from the Christian Commission, and other sources, we have fared much better."

The Commission will continue to aid our mez in

RELIEF FOR RICHMOND PRISONERS.

etter."

The Commission will continue to aid our mez in the Richmond prisons, so long as they have access
to them and the liberality of our citizens sustains them in so doing. To BE REMOVED .- The frame building which has been used as a hospital for soldiers by the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon on the east side of Swanson street, below Washington avenue, will be removed in a day or two, and attached to the north side of the saloon adjoining the O. K. House. This movement is made in consequence of the railroad company desiring the space it now occupies for the accommodation of Government horses which are constantly arriving in large numbers.

COMMENDABLE.—The Fifth and Sixth-street Passenger Railway Company has advanced, the wages of the employees thereof to enable them, to meet the increase in the price of provision, clothing, &c. This was the voluntary act of the company, and speaks well for its liberality. The Fifth and Sixth was the first road built in Philadel-phia, and tremains first in everything like enter-COMMENDABLE.—The Fifth and Sixth-

THE FIVE-TWENTY LOAN. -The subscription agent reports the sale of \$1,023,450 of five-twen-ties on Saturday, December 5. The cales for the week amounted to \$5,049,250. Large deliveries of onds are promised during the coming week. PAY Your Tax.—Those of our citizens who have not paid the amount of tax on their property for 1863, should do so before the end of the year, if they desire to avoid additional expense.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man, named Wm. McHenly, died very suddenly on Saturday evening, at his residence, back of 1223 Catharine street. The coroner was notified to hold an inquest. LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. United States District Court-Judge Cad

Lawrence J. Steel, convicted some days ago of a charge of fraudulently obtaining money from the Government by means of forged pay rolla, was sentenced on Saturday to 3 years and 9 months' imprisonment.

Jacob Menkler, charged with the same offence, was acquitted. Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions-Judge Thompson.
An interesting case.

Sessions—Judge Thompson.

An interesting Case.

A novel case was presented to the court on Saturday on a writ of habeas corpus, in the case of Mrs. Wilson, charged with embezzlement. From the evidence it appears that the defendant was treasurer of "Pocahontas Tent No. 1," a society of females for beneficial purposes, and her accounts show a deficit of some \$981-23. The prosecution is brought under the following sections of the penal code:

SEC. 114. "If any person being a banker, broker, attorney, merchant or agent, being entrusted, for sate custody, with the property of any other person, shall with intent to defraud, sell, negotiate, transfer, pledge, or in any manner convert or appropriate to or for his own use," &c.

SEC. 115. "If any person, being an officer, director, or member, of any bank or any body corporate or public company, shall fraudulently take, convert, or apply to his own use," &c.

The defence act up in argument that it was a disputed account, and therefore to be settled in another court; that this was not a corporate body, but a partnership, and therefore not within the sections of the penal code quoted. The defendant was not a "banker," not an "agent," and not an "attorney," but part owner of the funds in dispute.

The District Attorney then quoted the 113th section, which provides, that "if any person, being a trustee of any property for the benefit, either wholly or partially, of some person, or for any public or charitable purpose, shall, with intent to defraud, convert or appropriate the same, or any part thereof, to or for his own use or purpose, or the use or benefit of sny other person, or shall, with intent to defraud, otherwise dispose of or destroy such property, or any part thereof, he shall be guilty of a misdemennor."

The defence contended that the defendant was not a trustee in the meaning of this section.

Mr. Mann, in reply, urged that section 124 of the stertainment now open is "Waugh's Panorama of Italy," at the lecture room of Concert Hall. It is The defence contended that the defendant was not a fusice in the meaning of this section.

Mr. Mann, in reply, urged that section 124 of the penal code prescribed that "the word 'trustee,' herein, shall mean a trustee of some express trust created by deed, will, or instrument in writing."

This was an express trust, when the defendant signed the constitution of the society. She is acting in a fiduciary capacity, and, therefore, within the meaning of this section.

It is an express trust created by an "instrument in writing." This constitution or agreement signed by all these parties that this defendant shall execute the treasurership, is an express trust.

Judge Thompson said he would consider the question and announce his decision Saturday next.

The other courts were not in session.

THE POLICE. (Eulore Mr. Alderman Beitler, I There is a standard of the control o

arricles stolen from Mrs. Carrigan were valued at \$1,200.

Deputy U. S. Marshal Jenkins testified that he arrested Ramzey near the Market street Bridge, on Thursday last, and found upon him one hundred and fifty-five counterfeit bank notes, purporting to be the issue of the Union Bank of Delaware, State Bank of Newark, and other banks.

From information received, Marshal Jenkins recovered the watch and chain from a Mrs. Casey, and found the necklace on the neck of her daughter; he took the diamond ring from the finger of a woman who keeps a public house at Washington, D. C.; he was not ready to produce the most important testimony, but would be sble to do so in the course of a few days. Wednesday next was fixed for a final hearing. The defendant was committed.

Sailing Liquor to an Inebriate. hearing. The defendant was committed.

Salling Liquor to an Inebriate.

Hugh Gallagher was arraigned on the oath of Mary Kelley, charging him with selling liquor to her husband, after having been notified by her not to do so. The husband came home drunk a night or two ago, and abused her most shamefully, for which he was bound over on Friday by Alderman Beitler. It was in consequence of such maltreatment that the wife brought action against the seller of the liquor. He was bound over in the sum of \$600 to answer at court.

[Before Mr. Alderman Moore.]

Alleged Robbery.

Five persons residing on Quince street, near Locust, were arraigned on Satuday on the charge being concerned in robbing a man of the sum of \$94. The loser testified that he was a boarded at the house, and that the money was taken from his pantaloons pocket. The parties were held for a further hearing. There was no evidence elicited that implicated any one of the party in the robbery.

nearing. There was no evidence encircular plicated any one of the party in the robbery. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF FRENCH DRY GOODS, FASHIONABLE FURS, &c.—The early attention of dealers is requested to the desirable and seasonable iry goods, fashionable furs, &c., embracing about lots of fancy and staple articles, in silks, worsteds, woolens, linens, and cottons, and fancy articles for Holidays, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this norping, at ten o'clock, to be continued all day auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

CITY ITEMS.

A FACT WORTH REMEMBERING.-It is low definitely settled, after the most rigid comparative examination, that, for all purposes to which a Sewing Machine can be applied, the "Wheeler & Wilson" is immeasurably superior to all its wouldminently in the selection of Christmas and New Year's gifts during the present week, and the reat rush which has thronged the Wheeler & Wilon establishment, No. 704 Chestnut street, for some ime past, will be still more intensified. Besides he most reasonable prices, they instruct gratui-704, and examine this noble machine in operation. "THE UNIONIST."-This is the approriate title of an elegant new style of Black Felt Hat, just infroduced by Mr. Warburton, No. 430 Chestnut street, next door to the Post Office, and which, from its grace, convenience, and comfort, no less than its identity, in a modified form, to his pa-tent Army Folding Hat, which has obtained such a universal popularity among military men, bids fair to become as great a favorite in America as the 'Republican Hat," "Liberty Cap," and "Kossuth Hat" have at various times been among the nationalities of Europe. "The Unionist" has everything to recommend it to gentlemen of taste, and has vithal an individuality about it at once significant of the capital name it bears, and is every way worthy of being the National Hat—the civic badge of oyalty-as we believe it is soon destined to become. We may state, in conclusion, that the slightly varied we may state, in contribute, that the single water styles adopted by Mr. Warburton in trimming "The Unioniat," will contribute materially to its popuarity with the civic public.

A PRAISEWORTHY PURPOSE.-Mr. W. W. Alter, the well-known coal dealer, No. 935 North Ninth street, has labored steadily to keep down the price of coal, and to-day it is an acknowledged fact. that he sells the best quality and the cleanest coal in this city, and the most of it for the money. The pressure to obtain Mr. Alter's coal is for these easons unprecedented. MR. GEORGE GRANT, proprietor of the popular Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, No. 610 Chestnut street, has now in store the most magnifi-

ent stock of goods in his line suitable for pre

embracing elegant scarfs, mutilers, wrappers, and everything else, in first style, and at reasonable MESSRS. WOOD & CARY, proprietors of the great Millinery Emporium, No. 725 Chestnut treet, have redused the prices of their entire stock of elegant Bonnsts for ladies, and misses' and chiliren's hats. DAVIS & RICHARDS, Arch and Tenth streets, have just received a fresh importation of French and Spanish Olivez, of the largest size and

LADIES' AND GENELEMEN'S FURE-the argest and best stock in the city, at Charles Oakord & Sons', Continental Hotel. TWELVE SENSIBLE LINES, BY AN OLD ACHELOR: . Amiable partner, to soften my carea; A thousand a year to support my affairs;
 Dogs and a gun when to hunt I incline; . Horsez and chaige to indulge me and mine.

 Clever companions, large-hearted and merry;
 Dishes each day and arx bottles of aherry;
 Beds in my house, for my friends at their leisure 3. Something or other to add to their pleasure. O. Good and nest clothes (not to be sentimental); 10. From Stokes' one-price, 'neath the grand Continental; 11. Greenbacks in my pocket, when cash I require; 12. Healthy, fine brats, and no more I desire. CABINET O'RGANS FOR Holiday Gifts.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. The Presient's message is understood to be completed and ready to be sent into Congress, as soon as that body organizes. There is, of course, intense anxiety to know the contents of the important document, and to assertion when the limited and the contents of the to ascertain whether the Executive will make any formal official recognition of the elegant garments for gentlemen and youths, made at the Brown Stone Diothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above South. SOFT HATS, Oakford's, Continental.

GEO. STECK & Co.'s PIANOS
For Holiday Presents. A BLACKSMITH, who has been for years leprived of the use of his legs by rheumatism, saw. a few days ago, that he had been robbed. He was o excited by the discovery that he burst intole general and profuse perspiration. He instantly recovered the use of his legs, and has been ever since perfectly well. The joy was so great, that he immediately started for Granville Stokes famous Clothing emporium, No. 609 Chestnut street, where he purchased an excellent suit of broadoloth CABINET ORGANS FOR

Holiday Gifts. J. E. Govlo, Seventh and Chesinut. OAKFORDS' CONTINENTAL HAT EMPO-

GEO. STECK & Co.'s PIANOS For Holiday Presents. OAKFORDS' HATS, CONTINENTAL HOTEL CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES .- A superior stock of canned Peaches, Blackberriez, To-matoez, corn, et cetera, now on hand, by Davis & Richards, Arch and Tenth streets. C. OAKFORD & SONS, CONTINENTAL.

ousckeeping, can save from 10 to 15 per cent., by purchasing their housekeeping articles at E. S. Farson & Co.'s Kitchen Furnishing Rooms, No. 225 Dock street, below Walnut. CABINET ORGANS FOR Holiday Gifts. J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chestnus.

HOUSEKEEPERS, and those about going to

NEW STYLE HATS-Charles Oakford & Sonz, Continental Hotel. GEO. STECK & Co.'s PIANOS For Holiday Presents. FURS AT OAKFORDS,' CONTINENTAL.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MILITARY GOODS, OAKFORDS', CONTI-

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5, 1983.

Gold was somewhat excited to day, and finctuated between 152½@163, closing about 152½, with a steady market. Money was quite easy to day, and the bulk of opeations were made at six per cent. Govern rities are firm, and without change in prices.

The stock market was moderately active, with some demand for the speculative shares, Catawissa being the favorite. The common stock sold largely at 10, the preferred rose to 31%, closing steady.
7 Pennsylvania Railroad was steady, closing 70 bid, 70%, an advance of %. Resading was firm, though very few sales were made; closing 60% bid, 60% asked, an advance of %. Though there was no sale of Schnylkill Navigation Preferred at the board, it closed firm at 32% bid, 33 asked.

Little Schnylkill Railroad advanced %, closing at 60% 251. Elmira Railroad, common, was firm, while the demand for the speculative shares. Catawisas 1

@51: Elmira Railroad, common, was firm, while the preferred advanced 1, with no sales; North Pennsylvania Bailroad advanced 1½, closing at 23½ bid. 23% sked.
While railroad stocks were firm, with a general tendency to advance, Government, State, and City securities were weak; United States six per cents., 1831, closed at 108 bid, a decline of X; State fives were weak; City sixes declined 1, while the new issue declined 14. In bank and passenger railway stocks nothing of ir rally closing a little in advance of yesterday's quo-Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., as follows:

the coal tonnage for the week and season, as comp Roads. Week Season. Last Season. Inc'se Dec's ading R.... 67,777 3,096,4'5 2,348,759 747,67 Schuy I Nav. 26, 221 54, 221 93 60 30 30 844 Lehigh Eav. 25, 620 1, 127, 761 1, 106 444 111, 226 Del. & Lack. 25, 620 1, 127, 761 1, 106 444 111, 226 Del. & Hud. 27, 187 86, 785 622 193, 713 Penua. Coal. 8, 384 683, 107 56 132, 622 193, 713 Broad Top. 3, 506 223 788 304, 400 Lykan's Val. 4, (181 162, 762 1 170, 869 1 1, 640 57, 916 65, 973 8, 941

Totals. . . . . 223,504 9, 127, 177 7 537,621 1,757, 292 167, 736 The following shows the amount of coal transported over the Lehigh Valley Railroad for the week ending November 50, 1553, and previous since Dec impared with same time last year MINES. .. 1,372 08 ... 111 09 ... 1,514 05 ... 1,684 13 ...29,284 19 1,165,869 19.1,195,154 18

ng Thursday, Dec. 3: 30,836 13 934 16 Total of all kinds 3 days... To same time last year.... 31.771 00 32.517 14 Schuylkill Navigation Coal Trade for the week ending

hiladelphia and Reading Railroad, for three days end-

854.221 05 963:600 08 Adv.

S. 5s, 1831, reg. 104
S. 6s, 1831, cou. 1081;
S. 6s, 1831, cou. 1081;
S. Seven-thirties 1065;
S. 1 yr, cur. 98
merican Gold 152
ennessee 65 59
lisson'i 6a. 553 Connessee 6s...... Missouri 6s...... Acific Mail. Sew York Con. E... Harlem Preferred..... Reading Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 5. Reported by S. B. Slavmanne, Philadelphia Exchange, 1

| CO Cat R pref ... b5 50% | 97 Little Schyl K. 05 503 | 100 Catswylsa R ... 10 | 100 Gace & Vine. ... 13 | 50 | do ... 7dysfat 10 | 300 Fenna Coup 65 ... 107 | 100 Fenna R 1st m csh. 110 | 8RCOND BOARD. | 60 Fenadow ... 50 | ### 100 Beaver Meadow by 39 | 100 Penns R 1st mesh 110 Beaver Meadow 80 | 50 AR.D. 5

Philadelphia Markets.
DECEMBER 5—Evening.
EThe Flour market is inactive, the demand being limit. EThe Flour market is inactive, the demand being limited, both for export and home consumption, but there is no quotable change. About 1,300 barrels mostly good Ohio extra family sold at \$7.75 m barrel. Small sales to the trade at \$5.7696.25 for superfine. \$6.0007.12½ for extras. \$7.2508 for extra family, and \$5.00010 for langy lots. Small sales of Kye Flour at \$6.00 at which figure it is in demand, and but little offering. In Corn Meal there is nothing doing.

GRAIN.—There is less demand for Wheat, but the offerings are very moderate and prices remain without change. Sales of \$6.000 has good Pennsylvania and Southern red at \$1600. \$3 m being at \$1000 a

J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chestnut.