ETHE report of General HALLECK and the message of JEFFERSON DAVIS make THE Press of to-day well deserving of preservation. These documents form a very striking contrast.

The Message of Jefferson Davis. Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS is forced to make the most out of the past year of war in Virginia. In his review of the war he can find no campaign that can by any means be distorted into a rebel success, excepting that of General LEE. Looking to the West, he beholds nothing but Federal victory. Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Little Rock, Chattanooga, are overwhelming triumphs, which even he, with all his ingenuity and audacity, dare not falsify or undervalue. It is well, then, that he glorifies the successful defence of Charleston, and taunts us with our failure to take Richmond. He rests his declaration of strength upon these negative successes, but can find no affirmative advantage to balance the tremendous gain of the Union. The weakness of the rebellion is admitted by the very boast of its leader; the contemptible boast that all is not yet lost, which means that everything is imperilled. The message of Mr. DAVIS is very fine in invective, but it is finer as an ironical panegyric of his own Administration. What a pitiful record of victory!

What a monstrous record of defeat! Disaster that cannot be denied need not be wholly confessed, and by this truth Mr. Dayis profits; but how can he hide what is known to all the world—the loss of army after army, of battle after battle, of State after State? the ruin of the rebel finances, the misery of the Southern people? How can he hide their growing apathy to the cause, which is his, not theirs; the universal despondency, and his own terror? He cannot conceal the unconcealable. This message was written by a trembling hand. There is no sincerity in its assurance that all will be well, but a terrible earnestness in the declaration that the people must sustain him or see the Confederacy perish. There is the earnestness of a man who fears that he will be deserted, who has already heard himself denounced in the Congress of the rebels as the cause of all the misfortune and suffering of the war. It is the earnest appeal of one who begins to doubt himself and his fate, yet desperately resolves, like Macbeth, to fight on to the last, though Birnam wood should come to Dunsinane, and Macduif be an adversary of woman never born. To us

this message is a cry of despair. A sweeter sound could not come to loyal ears. That part of the message devoted to the foreign relations of the Confederacy acknowledges that European nations are not only ceasing to be neutral, but becoming unfriendly. The British Government Mr. DAVIS accuses of injustice, and is especially hitter because he originally expected great assistance from its action. He depended only deserted the rebel cause, but distinctly sustaining it. Having failed to establish treaties with foreign nations, Mr. DAVIS thinks his relations with Europe are now controlled exclusively by international law, and laments that the Confederacy cannot effectively resent French and English injustice. Retaliation, by the declaration of a paper blockade of the United States coast, he cannot recommend, but yet something must be done. He, therefore, suggests that the declaration of Paris that "the neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war," should cease to bind the Confederacy. This is an admirable suggestion, which, if adopted, is certain to hasten the fall of the shrewd statesman who has made it. The rebel leaders are not in a condition to punish European Governments for fancied insults and injuries to the Confederacy. These Governments have in truth given Mr. DAVIS no offence, having

simply said: "Before we can recognize the Confederacy as a nation, we must be convinced that it is not a rebellion." The finances of the rebellion demand the earliest and most earnest attention of its Congress; in this opinion we agree with Mr. DAVIS. Their condition is certainly alarming, when the paper currency is over six hundred millions, and rapidly approximating the value of six hundred millions of even Sir Robert Peel, the wisest statescinhers. Mr. Davis advocates a compulsory exchange of currency for Confederate | sive privileges of monopoly, this same | tration by imitating it to the best of their bonds; he also insists that taxation be made efficient, and speaks of the general aver- the popular party in England, with plainsion to pay taxes as one cause of the miscrable state of the finances. This he His right to lead was never challenged but confesses, regardless of having previously said that the "spirit of the people is so devoted to the cause, that they are ready to make any necessary contribution." Greatly troubled also because of the failures in repeated attempts to strengthen the army, and the extent of desertion, he also proposes as a remedy conscription without exemption. Here is another illustration of the devotion of the people of the South to the rebellion. Mr. Davis also recommends the employment of negroes in the army, and justifies the impressment of provisions for the use of the army, on the ground of absolute necessity. He states that the Government cannot purchase provisions at its own rate of appraisement, and cannot afford to pay the high prices demanded. What a revelation is this of the desperation of the rebel leaders, who make poverty an excuse for robbery, and deliberately tell the sufferers that a compulsory exchange of bonds for currency is the method chosen for their relief! Everywhere we meet the same confession of misfortune. Communication with the States west of the Mississippi is admitted to be almost wholly cut off, and legislation is asked providing for the exercise of temporary authority in that department. A sort of limited viceroyship is to be set up in that department, receiving discretionary powers from Mr. Davis himself. Can any one fail to see that this is an acknowledgment of the opening of the Mississippi, and the division of the rebel States? (in June, 1837) there was a general election, the poet who seeks for inspiration, will find the exchange of prisoners, Jefferson the electors of Stockport as a candidate. various heads of Departments material for DAVIS is guilty of direct falsehood. We shall not here argue a matter which is there was another election in 1841, and already familiar to the public; it is enough that of the revolting inhumanity, inhuman

practices, the unchristian hate, the savage | July, 1847, when another general election ferocity, the intolerable cruelty, which he charges upon the people of the North, he | for Stockport, the son of the Sussex farmer himself is the hero. This very day we publish the news of his refusal to receive provisions for the Union prisoners in Richmond. It is a refusal which informs the loyal States of the certain starvation of their fore, the West Riding of Yorkshire, which the accounts of those national stewards sons. Too well do we know the condition of those unhappy men at Belle | the hero of Reform in 1830, returned RICHARD Island to trust to the mercy of their captors. | Conden to Parliament, in 1847, without his JEFFERSON DAVIS has dared to accuse the being put to one shilling of expense. He be new themes for rejoicing among our loyal people and their Government of every retained this position in the election of friends, and for dismay among our enemies. crime known to human nature, while him- 1852, but lost it in 1857, owing to his anti- The loyal journalists and public speakers in self authorizing the commission of an out- war opinions, and, at the same time, for the different States should carefully con and rage unparalleled in the history of war. No the same cause, his friends, John Bright select from the message and reports argufurther answer to his calumnies need be | and MILNER GIBSON, were rejected by Manmade. But let it be remembered that, while | chester. BRIGHT remained four months out ABRAHAM LINCOLN Was offering magnani. of Parliament, and was then returned by mous pardon to the enemies of his country, the electors of Birmingham, without any and appealing to all the generosity of the solicitation on his part, and, at the end of North in their behalf, their leader was wri- eight months, MILNER GIBSON was elected ting this dastardly attack. JEFFERSON | member for Ashton under-Line. DAVIS is well earning scorn in the presen and punishment in the future. have spoken; the one to all Americans, Derby Government found it necessary to the other to those in rebellion only; the one

The President and the mock-President in foreign travel. In the spring of 1859 the offering pardon and peace, the other insist- the phrase runs, by a general election, and be said to be opened, and the intellectual ing upon perpetual war; the one addressing | the electors of Rochdale—who are only a vast majority of loyal citizens, prosperous about 1,400 out of 30,000 inhabitants—nomiand strong, because they have sustained their | nated RICHARD CORDEN, and returned him Government, the other a minority of trail as their own member of Parliament, withtors, and the victims of traitors, who are out opposition or expense. Mr. COEDEN miserable and weak; the one appealing to | was making his second tour through the the country in behalf of freedom and Union, United States (he had been here thirty years the other advocating slavery and chaos; the | before) when the news of this, his unsolione disclosing the strength of a Government | cited and unexpected return to public life. to which attack has only given dignity and reached him. He hastened to the performpower, the other revealing the rottenness ance of his new duties, and was met, on upon which the insurrection was begun. reaching Liverpool, with the intelligence Opposite principles were never more forci- that the Derby-Disraeli Administration was bly contrasted than in the messages of broken up, and that Lord PALMERSTON had ABRAHAM LINCOLN and JEFFERSON DAVIS, formed a Ministry to succeed it, based on a self and from his constitutional advisers. and the eyes of the world may see in their | coming measure of Parliamentary Reform |

revelations a spectacle like that of dawn, the | and upon the broad principles of liberality. stately ascension of the sun of the Union, Mr. Cobben was met, also, by a communi the gradual declension of the night.

A Glance at the Future. As, in these first fair days of winter, the eyes of the North, glowing with the gladness of prosperity, survey the richness of her agricultural homes, the growth of her trade and manufactures, her varied, successful efforts in sea and river navigation, the inventions and improvements in her mechanic arts, the unrivalled activity in her professional pursuits, and, above all, the schievements of her well-tried armiesachievements which stretch with far-reaching arms into the future, and which in their results embrace all time-they wax wondrously expectant; beholding the broad sea of vision thus spread before them, they proudly, encouragingly smile upon the stalwart uplifted hands of the loyal; they foresee the imminent eternal destruction of rebellion, in all its horrid and unnatural forms. When, in the stillness of reflection, we recall the events of centuries ago, picturing to ourselves the panoramic past of barbaric, or of classic, but very commonly of warlike ages, we inadvertently compare that past with this present, and contrast nations obsolete or sadly dwindled away, not so much with other nations of the present era, as with our own. Through all the turmoil and anguish which have been ours, with the full knowledge of plenty of foes without, but with the compensating consciousness of not one solitary fear within, we have confidently fought. We have battled for a future more glorious than ever the past has been, and we desire no augurs, or ora-

cles, or divinations to ambiguously foretell what common sense alone should teach us is inevitable. The future is a quarry whence busy hands will sculpture shapes of matchless beauty; the present is but the portico to the temple soon to be dedicated to the cause of universal liberty. To the unsympathizing, language like this may afford subject for all the sarcasm they are capable of. Be it so. There is such abundant reason to regard ourselves at this era not only with hope, but with confident expectation; such strength remaining in those very resources which have been so largely drawn upon already, such a clinging love to the cause which the rebels impotently curse, such a dead-set animosity to that which they espouse, such an unity of feeling between all who deserve the sacred ti:le of loyal men, and such a tranquil trust in the destiny of the United States, if for no other reason than that it is the United States, that to brood for a moment on an impossible dark side should seem incomprehensibly unnatural and absurd. Those versed in history would remind us

of the rise and downfall of Assyria, Babylon, the Empire of the Medes and Persians. and so on. But we are neither Assyria nor Babylon, and those who founded the mighty empires of the past, which have long since dwindled into less than nothingness, never looked to the possibility of the existence of such a Government as ours; a Government founded upon the wisdom of all antiquity; a Constitution to which none that upon England; and now England has not | exists, or ever existed, is comparable; a nation which, when other nations differently asserts that she had never any intention of founded would yet be in infancy, is striding on in young manhood; a past which is full of glory, and without reproach; a present which, though over-clouded, it is true, by a fearful trial, is yet settling forever a question of incalculable importance—can it be possible that a future should lie before us incompatible with these constituents? We throw out these few thoughts because we think they embody the sentiments of all loyal hearts. It is not necessary to appeal to such, for they need no appeal. Their breasts are fructifying soils, where the roots of liberty strike deep, and over which the boughs of freedom scatter their all-embracing

Mr. Cobden's Rochdale Speech. try. It must be borne in mind who the ors of Rochdale.

the popular feeling of England. Ever since the United States. But the difference in gonistic to that of the aristocracy—ever since | markable. The legislation of the Union he proclaimed industry must have cheap | is based upon the voluntary consent of the bread, and carried his point, compelling | people; that of the rebellion presupposes man of the time, to break down the exclu-RICHARD COBDEN has been the leader of | ability. spoken John Bright as his lieutenant. once, and that was in April, 1857, when his -peace opinions, the carrying of which into operation would have struck off about and military, have sent to Congress their

re-election for one of the Ridings of York-

shire was defeated. In the second place, no man has a better cate people's rights, but are not of or from the people. Mr. C. P. VILLIERS, and Mr. MILNER GIBSON, both Cabinet Ministers, landed proprietor in Suffolk and Middlesex. Mr. BRIGHT is eminently a popular leader, but he has not sprung from the people. His father, a wealthy manufacturer, gave him a

partnership when he came to age, and, though he cannot boast of having been taught at Eton, or graduated at Oxford, his ed with elequent compensation to the geneeducation has been of a high order. Mr. ral reader, as these documents. They are COBDEN, on the contrary, is the son of a the picture and the proof of the gallantry of small Sussex farmer, and worked his way up into the proprietorship of a cotton factory | those not in the armed service, of the kindsheer force of will, perseverance, ability, and of the miraculous vitality of our instiand character.

Local interests overpowered him then, but Stockport then made him one of its Parliament men. In this capacity he acted until took place. In the six years of his sitting had made himself a man of note by carrying the Repeal of the taxes upon food against the united power of the Toryism and the Aristocracy of England. Therehad naid similar honor to HENRY BROUGHAY. Mr. COBDEN remained two years out of Parliament, and employed that recess chiefly

"appeal to the sense of the country," as

cation from Lord PALMERSTON, offering him the Presidency of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet. In the subject of the lecture. The name of 1846, after the triumph of Free Trade BAYARD TAYLOR is one of the few great had caused Sir Robert Pres to quit office, Lord John Russell, his success an occasion as that of to-morrow evening, sor, could not find it in his heart to offer Mr. COBDEN, who had really placed himself in power, no more than an inferior position as a mere underling of the Ministry! The former's son was then considered gentleman enough to sit as a colleague among the peers and baronets whom Russell had collected around him. In 1859, Lord PAL-MERSTON Was less exclusive or more politic. But Mr. COBDEN declined the proffered seat in the Cabinet—certainly a high position for any British publicist, be his rank lofty or lowly—frankly telling Lord PALMERSTON that he could not take office, from a conviction that he must differ with him, soon or late, upon his war policy; even, in fact, as he is at issue with the Ministry now, on account of its war pro-

song.

SOHENCK.

McDougall,

VAN WINKLE.

DERSON.

In the Senate:

DIXON, and BUCKALEW.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press.

Congressional Committees.

Committee on Ways and Means-Mesars, Fa-

Committee on Military Affairs-Robert C.

Mr. SUMNER, Chairman of the Committee on Fo-

reign Relations, with DOOLITTLE, FOSTER, and

Military Affairs-Mesars. Collamer, Conness,

Naval Affairs-Ramsay, Hiors, Hale, and Hen-

The Banquet on Board the Russian Ves-

Yesterday, at the banquet to the members of Con-

gress and their ladies, on board the Russian frigate, after the most substantial portion of the entertain-

ment was over, Speaker Colfax addressed the com-

pany, saying the Russian minister wished to make

a remark, following which a salute would be fired

from one of the vessels of the fleet. Mr. Storckle, filling his glass, said: "I give you the toast of

the happiness and prosperity of the United States

Myself, the admiral, and all the officers of the fleet,

thank you for the hospitality with which we have

been treated while in your country." This toas

was drank amid great applause. Half an hour later

Speaker Colfax again rapped the company to order, and delivered the following speech:

"ADMIRAL: After the toast given in favor of ou

great country, by that gentleman who so worthily

represents your imperial master at the capital, and after the salute just fired, it devolves upon me to

"The representatives of the Congress of America

receiving your very kind invitation, have assembled here to thank you, under the entwined flags of Rus-

sis and America, and to partake of your generous

nospitality. I need not say to you that since the

commencement of the great struggle in which this

country is engaged for its existence, the heart of

every American is warmed towards all those who

sent welcome words of friendship and sympathy to

the republic founded by WASHINGTON, and when

across the broad Atlantic came the cheering words

of sympathy in the hour of trial, from the Czar of all

the Russias, our hearts warmed as never before

towards all the people in that distant land.
"Your country is great, and our country, dis-

tracted as it is to day, but with the glad sunshine of

victory breaking through the clouds, is also great.

rica : ours in one, but spanning the whole continent.

from ocean to ocean. On the one side, from our At-

lantic coast, our commerce, with its white-winged

the other side, on the Pacific coast, our great nation

is so close to that of yours that we can almost re-

alize the greetings of grasped hands, and thus the

and, in response, I give you—Russia and the United States: May the friendship between them be as per-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12. - Reciprocal courtesies

and the officers of the Russian fleet. Last night the

the theatres, in company with the Secretary of State

Rumored Proposals of Peace-Probably a

Canard.

ublishes a rumor, which, although unable to verify

to the effect that Vice President Stephens, and five

other gentlemen, had come down to Fortress Mon-

roe, under a flag of truce, with proposals of peace; that they asked to be received in their official capa-city as commissioners from the Southern Confedera-ey; that their request was refused, but they were informed that they would be listened to only as pri-

Inquiry was made this morning in a quarter where

such a fact, if it existed, would probably be known, but nothing was obtained confirmatory of the ru-

mor. If any commissioners, or persons acting by

the authority of the Confederate Government, made

a visit to Fortress Monroe, it was upon another

subject, namely, the exchange of prisoners, which,

for certain reasons, is more probable than the rumor

The Bark Emerald.

but the flames are now nearly extinguished.

Boston, Dec. 12.-The bark Emerald arrived her

his morning from New Orleans. She was on fire,

Boston, Dec. 12 .- The fire on board the bark

Emerald broke out afresh this afternoon, and the

vessel filled with water, and sunk at the dry-dock

The Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—The steamship Canada, from

Liverpool, has arrived here.

The bark Springbox, from Cape Haytien via

Turks' Island, reports that on the 22d ult., while

going into Turks' Island, she saw a large British

propeller, bark rigged, standing for Salt Bay. She was informed, at Turks' Island, that she lay off that

place three days previous, and that her officers are

The Gale in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—About midnight, last night,

strong southeast wind set in which gradually in-

creased, and this morning was blowing a gale, caus-

arge number of cellars on East and North rivers

doing considerable damage. No material damage to

the shipping occurred. The rear portion of the new

South Ferry House, now in process of construction.

structed broken into fragments.

was blown down, and the iron of which it is con-

Capture of a Blockade-Runner.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 12.—The steamer Circassian, Capiain Eaten, has just arrived, from the

Rio Grande on the 25th ult. On the 9th inst., when

one day out from Charleston, she captured a large

blockade runner, the steamer Minna, with a very

valuable assorted cargo. They brought the Minns into Hampton Roads. Her captain tried to sink

her, but the Circassian's men got on board in time

to stop him. The Circassian experienced very heavy

Relief for Prisoners Affected with Small-

Pox.

Fortress Monroe, to the New York Herald, states

that General Butler had addressed a note to the

of vaccine matter, for the relief of the Union pri

The Export of Gold.

Damage to the Gunboat Acacia.

boat Acacia was occasioned by the bilge valve, un-

der the engine, being left open, probably intention-

ally, by one of the firemen. She will be ready fo

An Attempt to Rob the First National Bank of Trenton.

e-day to rob the First National Bank, at this place.

New York, Dec. 13.—The steamer Illinois er-

rived here this morning. The steamer Empire City also arrived.

Gen. Meade on his Late Movement.

The following is an extract from a letter of Gen

Teade to a friend in Newark, New Jersey, written

THE CHASE of the Rebel Treasury-after money

that cannot be had.

OCCASIONAL.

just before the last movement of the Army of the

The burglars secured the sum of three dollars.

PORTLAND, Dec. 13 .- The trouble with the gun-

ebel Commissioner Ould, accompanying a package

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 .- A letter dated 11th, from

ing the tide to rise unusually high, and flooding

vate citizens from the Southern States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.-The Chronicle of to-day

es that the truth is by no means improbable,

nue to be made between official personages here

· Our Russian Visitors.

petual as the stars." [Great applause.]

Prussian ministers.

"I thank you for the cordial welcome given here.

Yours in three continents, Europe, Asia, and Ame-

make a few words of response.

e-Sherman, Fessenden, Cowan, and

y as can be ascertained. In the House:

NANDO WOOD and THADREUS STEVENS.

Commerce-E. B. WASHRURNE.

ceedings in Japan and China, which he denounces as discreditable and unnecessary. From these facts, of which it was neces sary to remind our readers, (perhaps to inform some of them,) it will be seen that Rochdale and Mr. COBDEN have full cause to be satisfied with each other. Rochdale, unasked, restored one of the leading men of the country to a seat in Parliament, and COBDEN cannot but feel grateful to the electors for having done this. During the recess he has scarcely spoken in public; the exception was to his Rochdale friends. on the 24th of November. Most of that speech is devoted to the consideration of the American question. He noticed the opinion of some people in

England, that to the war there could be only

one issue—a separation between the North and the South. "I did not myself believe." he said, "that the war would end in that way, and I said so in the House of Commons; but," he added, "there has been a lamentable display of ignorance among those classes to which I refer, if we may judge by the organs of the press, which may be considered the exponents of their views: an ignorance of the geography, as well as of the resources of the United States. "It is in utter ignorance of those resources that the opinion of the ruling classes in England has been come to. But I, whom accident perhaps more than anything else has made as well acquainted with the politics and geography of that country as with my own, I have never believed—and I believe now less than ever—that I shall ever live, or that any one here will live, to see two separate nations within the confines of the present United States of America." As for the cause of the present contest, it had been stated, and many in England believed, that this civil war originated because the South wished to establish free-trade principles and the North would not allow it. But Mr. COBDEN said, "This is a war to extend and perpetuate human slavery. It is a war not to defend slavery as it was left by their ancestors—a thing to be retained, and to be apologized for. It is a war to establish a slave empire, where slavery shall be made the corner-stone of the social system, where

it shall be defended and justified on scrip tural and ethnological grounds." \* \* \* "I say that it is an Aristocratic rebellion against a Democratic Government." The aggression was commenced when the South fired the first shot at Sumpter. Such opinions from a great publicist like COBDEN, emphatically a Tribune of the people, reported as being greeted with "tumultuous applause," by an untired audience during two hours, must sink into the hearts of all foreigners who are not feeble in mind or corrupt in principle. Their utterance

does credit to Mr. Coeden's boldness. WHILE THE OPPONENTS of the Government denounce it for its mismanagement Mr. COBDEN'S speech to the electors of of the war, they are answered not only the borough of Rochdale, in Lancashire, is by the success of the war, but by the far too noticeable a declaration of opinion to | changed course of the rebel administration. be passed by, at this time and in this coun- | The legislation at Richmond this winter will attempt to improve the condition of speaker is, what class he represents, and the South upon the principles of the legiswhat are his personal relations with the elect- lation at Washington, and the only wise suggestions of JEFFERSON DAVIS' message

Mr. COBDEN, in the first place, represents are stolen bodily from the war policy of he took up the cause of the people as anta- the application of these principles is recompulsion in all departments. The rebels. however, admit the wisdom of our Adminis-

## LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1863.

The heads of the Departments and their respective chiefs of bureaus, civil, naval, \$40,000,000 from England's annual na- | several reports, to which the striking events tional expenditure, were objected to, and his of the war have given an extraordinary, and almost a romantic interest. Heretofore, there has been no reading so "dry" to the mass as these same official documents. To right to represent the People. There are | thinkers, and writers, and staticians, and, several gentlemen in Parliament who advo- of course, to legislators and statesmen, these papers have always been edifying and instructive; but even to the most of these the labor of digesting this voluminous matter are known as people's men, but one is next | has been a work rather of duty and necesbrother to an Earl, and the other is a large | sity than of pleasure. Now, however, a thousand reasons combine to render all the reports of the Departments and bureaus important and interesting to every class and condition. In all the literature of these wonderful and novel times, nothing is at once so intensely interesting, and so crowd-

our army and our navy, of the resources of in Lancashire, and thence to Parliament, by | ness of the Government to those who are, tutions. The mother who has a soldier son, Lastly, his relations with Rochdale are | the widow who has lost her only stay, the very creditable to the electors as well as to capitalist, the workingman, the historian, the elected. Mr. Corden resided not far the private gentleman, the newly-arrived from the borough of Stockport, where the emigrant, the philanthropist, the brave wo-Anti-Corn-Law agitation was organized. | man who is giving her time in the hospitals, Soon after the accession of Queen VICTORIA the men of science, the lawyer, and even In speaking of the difficulties which attend | at which Mr. Conden presented himself to | in the reports and recommendations of the profound reflection and unspeakable satis-The message of the President, which is a

compend or résumé of that which is more

lengthily described by his constitutional ad-

visers and their subordinates, will go to Europe as an admonition that a people so able to take care of themselves, and to sustain a war of such formidable dimensions, must be respected by foreign Powers. And when this great paper is succeeded by the Secretaties of the Treasury, War, Navy, State, and Interior, and Postmaster General, and Attorney General—they will only ments to which there can be no successful reply, appeals which cannot be resisted, and evidences of the justice, integrity, and vigor of the Administration can be epitomized from these fountains of administrative and executive labor. These arguments and these appeals should be thrown into short paragraphs, or dilated upon in lectures and speeches at the various school-houses and public buildings in the cities, towns, and villages of the country. For be it remembered that the Presidential campaign may food for which the people are hungering should not be withheld from them. It is something to know that this important fact is deeply impressed upon the loyal leagues, and that everywhere, from the mother and parent of these effective auxiliaries of the good cause to the smallest association in the smallest community, there is constant and unwearied work. It is the duty of all good men to keep this spirit alive, and nothing will contribute more to the education of the masses, and to the final and complete success of the Government in the elections of 1864, than to use the plain and convincing information contained in the great papers which have issued from Mr. Lincoln him-

To-MORROW EVENING BAYARD TAYLOR Refusal of the Rebels to Receive Supplies for lectures at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the "Bancroft Literary Union." "Russia and Her People," Another Instance of Their BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—The following despatch was names which, heard in connection with such

eceived here this morning: FORT MONROR Dec. 12, 1863. are always greeted with pleasurable antici-To C. C. Fullon, Edilor of the Baltimore American:
Please give notice that the Confederate authori pation. A poet and a traveller, he has a double reason to speak with justice of a ties decline receiving any more packages or provi sions for the Union prisoners, so that parties incountry and of a people with which he has terested may refrain from forwarding any more goods had the opportunity of becoming personally BENJ. F. BUTLER. acquainted. His recent experiences will Major General Commanding. The Rev. Mr. Torrence, who went to Gity Point with Dr. Clement C. Barclay, of Philadelphia, regive to the discourse a zest and truthfulness which it could not otherwise possess, turned this morning. He had an interview with and the genius of the man will weave together small details and grand events into a strong and beautiful fabric. Apart from this, the people have a desire to see and

Captain Hatch, who was sent from Richmond to eet him. He informed him of the above decision of the rebel Government, and gave as the reason herefor, what they alleged to be an imputation of their honor by the press and Government authorihear a man who has so often enchanted ties, that they were not delivering the goods forthem with books of travel and books of warded in good faith to the prisoners, and asserted that, of his own knowledge, the officers in the Libby prison, from the immense supplies they had reseived, could set a table from their stores in hand, equal to any hotel in the United States. He admitted that there had been some irregularities in the supplies at one time, but that the officer who had seen guilty of neglecting the prisoners had been WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13. promptly removed and punished. As to the bad condition of the prisoners returned to Annapolis, he said that they were extreme cases of consumption The following are members of committees, to b appointed by Speaker Colvax, to morrow, as near-

Union Prisoners.

Barbarity.

money had better be sent.

HALIFAX, Dec. 12.—There is no doubt that the Chesapeake left Shelburne harbor last night. The inventions when thus perfected and secured by letters patent.

Resolved. That, in the opinion of this Council, ample means to accomplish these objects, after refunding the sums assessed upon the Councils, may be realized from a small tax or charge upon the profits of inventions thus developed and secured, which their projectors would willingly pay for the benefits received by them, and that eventually a large revenue would be derived from the continued and extended operation of the system, which would enable the association to realize all the other humane objects for which it was organized. city is througed with Southern refugees. New York, Dec. 12.—The United States gunboat Vicksburg arrived here this afternoon from a cruise in search of the Cheapeake. The steamer Cahawba has also arrived from New Orleans. BOSTON, Dec. 12.—Captain Willet, late of the ARMY CONTRACTS AWARDED.—The following contracts have been awarded by Gol. Grozman, at the Army Clothing and Equipage Offise, Twelfth and Girard streets: Wm. H. Murklinger, Philadelphia, 500 pairs boots, at \$3.34½ per pair, army standard; Young & Leh. Allentown, Pa., 1.009 pairs at \$3.34½ per pair, do; Wm. Matthews & Co., Philadelphia, 1,000 pairs at \$3.00; Wm. Matthews & Co., Philadelphia, 1,000 pairs at \$3.00; Wm. Matthews & Co., Philadelphia, 1,000 pairs at \$3.00; Wm. Matthews & Co., Philadelphia, 1,000 pairs at \$3.00; Wm. Matthews & Co., Philadelphia, 1,000 pairs at \$3.00; Wm. Matthews & Co., Philadelphia, 1,000 pairs at \$3.00; Wm. Matthews & Co., Philadelphia, 1,000 pairs at \$3.44; do.; Patrophia, 1,000 pairs at \$3.42½; do.; Ashton J. Davis, Philadelphia, 1,000 pairs at \$3.44; do.; O.P. Lewis, Philadelphia, 1,000 pairs at \$3.44; do.; O. P. Lewis, Philadelphia, 1,000 pairs at \$3.44; do.; O. P. Lewis, Philadelphia, 1,000 pairs at \$3.51½; do.; John A. Evers, Philadelphia, 500 pairs at \$3.50; do.; John A. Evers, Philadelphia, 500 pairs at \$3.50; do.; John A. Evers, Philadelphia, 500 pairs at \$3.50; do.; John A. Evers, Philadelphia, 500 pairs at \$3.50; do.; John A. Evers, Philadelphia, 500 pairs at \$3.50; do.; John A. Evers, Philadelphia, 500 pairs at \$3.50; do.; John A. Evers, Philadelphia, 500 pairs at \$3.50; do.; John A. Evers, Philadelphia, 500 pairs at \$3.50; do.; John A. Evers, Philadelphia, 500 pairs at \$3.50; do.; John A. Evers, Philadelphia, 500 pairs at \$3.50; do.; John A. Evers, Philadelphia, 500 pairs at \$3.50; do.; John A. Evers, Philadelphia, 500 pairs at \$3.50; do.; John A. Evers, Philadelphia, 500 pairs at \$3.50; do.; Joacob Readel, Lebanon, Pa., 4,000 pairs at \$3.50; do.; Jacob Readel, Lebanon, Pa., 4,000 pairs at \$3.50; do.; Jacob Readel, Lebanon, Pa., 4,000 pairs at \$3.50; do.; Jacob Readel, Lebanon, Pa., 4,000 pairs at \$3.50; do.; Jacob Readel, Lebanon, Pa., 4,000 pairs at \$3.50; do.; Jacob Readel, Lebanon, Pa., 4,000 pairs at \$3.50; do.; Jacob Readel, Lebanon, Pa., 4,000 pairs at \$3.50; do.; steamer Chesapeake, with eight of his crew, passed through Boston, this afternoon, on routs to New York. The pirates forced the chief engineer, Joseph Johnson, who was wounded, Augustus Starbeck, the third engineer, and three of the firemen, to remain with the vessel. Captain Willet reiterates the particulars attendng the murder of the second mate, and says that, as deed of unmitigated atrooity, it is scarcely possible to find a parallel in the annals of crime. The dead body of the unfortunate man was allowed to lay for a considerable time on the vessel's deck, intil at length the pirates tied iron to it in large quantities, and threw it overboard, the blood leav ing a dark and apparently indelible stain on the plank where it had lain. PORTLAND. Dec. 12 -The gunboat Agawam passed Owl's Head at 4 o'clock this afternoon, bound

## CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11 .- News has been re seived from the new wrecking party engaged in searching for the treasure where the steamer

The Los Angeles Vigilance Committee have taken another prisoner from the possession of the sheriff. and hung him. He had been convicted of an attempt to kill, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. He had previously confessed his ruilt in the commission of murder.

to-day. It exhibits a state of finances more favoramiles of the Pacific Railroad will be completed Concerning the Federal relations, he advocates re States as territories.

jority, must finally destroy all hope which the fohas been engaged, and offer to save the Monitor Ca manche, if the Eastern underwriters accept their

SALE OF DARLEY'S DRAWINGS .- The valuable and highly interesting series of drawings made by F. O. C. Darley, for the illustrated edition of Gooper, are to be sold, we observe, in New York, on Thursday next, by Messrs, Leeds & Co., the noted art suctioneers—a very interesting event to art collectors. It is very rarely that an original by Darwe have his most famous and characteristic series, numbering over sixty drawings, offered at public sale. It has been seldom that any series of drawings so rich in picturesque variety has been offered to the American public. Darley, always brilliant and ef-

scenes and characters of Cooper. Old Leather-Stocking, Tom Coffin, Fid, took bodily shape and form the artist identify itself with the genius of the novelist that the names of Cooper and Darley have ecome indissolubly linked together. We hope some of these sketches will find their way into our city. ALBUM PICTURES .- Mesers. William S. & Alfred Martien, of this city, have just published a beauti ful series of pictures of birds and animals, on cards, suitable for photographic albums. One series, called "Birds," gives portraits of a dozen of the most inte resting birds. The other is entitled "The Favorites," and represents an equal number of domestic pets. The attitudes and grouping of the pictures

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF FRENCH GOODS, &c .-The attention of purchasers is requested to the desirable assortment of French, Swiss, German, and British dry goods, embracing about 375 lots of staple and and linens, furs, umbrellas, &c., to be peremptorily mencing this morning, at ten o'clock precisely. by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 23 Market street, to be sold through without intermis-

Public Entertainments. ITALIAN OPERA.-This, the last week of the seaon, promises to be the most brilliant. To night, "Il Trovatore" should attract a great house. There is no doubt that it is the most popular of Verdi's operas, as it is certainly the most melodious and the Italian school. The great quartet-Medor. Sulzer, Mazzoleni, and Bellini-will sing the opera grandly. These artistes are in few respects aurpassed by any who have appeared in our Academy and we have heard no stronger company. The ensemble is perfect. Miss Kellogg in "Martha," on Saturday night, gave new evidence of her genius. Not because this lady is an American is she so popular, for music is cosmopolitan, but because she is really an artiste of extraordinary merit. Her voice is clear as crystal,

and charming in its purity. The delicacy and intelligence of her singing deserve the highest praise. The management will oblige many lovers of the opera, who are unable to attend in the evening, by giving "Lucia" as a matinee, on Thursday. Madame Ortolani Brignoli, Mazzoleni, Biachi, Yppolito, and Colletti, will all appear in this per Mr. Maretzek will, we trust, keep to his promise

oners who are affected with the small pox on Belle Island, and received a courteous response from Mr not to repeat operas, and produce "Don Giovanni," on Wednesday. He has artistes able to do it full justice.

New Chestnut-street Theatre.—The word NEW YORK, Dec. 12 .- The steamers City of New success is a worn-out epithet to apply to Mr. Forcest. He achieved success years ago, and for him to York, which sailed to-day for Liverpool, took out

achieve anything else at this late date, would be too wonderful to be believed. This evening Mr. Forrest appears as King Lear, a character which many consider his best delineation, and which, it is unneces sary to remark, he delineates with unequalled subl mity. Miss Johanna Claussen performs each Wed nesday and Saturday evening with marked brilliancy and to large audiences. NEW ARCH-STREET THEATRE. -- The dramatic at iance, consisting of Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. J. W. Wallack, and Mrs. Farren, have bee ng here during the past week in a round of plays which have been selected with the view of pres ing these performers in effective combination. This evening, "London Assurance" will be performed. Next Monday evening Frank Drew, who through England, Scotland, and Ireland has been following n the footsteps of his lamented brother, will reap ear, after an absence of several months. He shed a light upon the old Arch; may he do so upon the WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.-Mr. John S. Clarke s in the fourth week of his engagement in new plays as well as old. He performs this eve-

ning Zach Clench and Henry Dove. Of his ability we

Shipping Intelligence.

New York, Dec. 13.—Arrived ship Arkwright from Liverpool, ship W. S. Lindsay from Havre, ship Webster from Liverpool, brig Mary Ann from Vera Cruz, brig Kured from Charlottetown, brig Palma from Rio Janeiro.

The most important event that has transpired at Brazil for a number of years, is the complete triumph of the Liberal party over the Conservatives. Out of more than 100 delegates to the Brazilian Lower House, only ten Conservatives have been elected. The Liberals are in favor of opening the Amazon, and eatablishing a line of steamers from New York to Rio Janeiro. There is no news from Pernambuco of any importance.

Cotton and Sugar are both high, and there is very little of the latter.

During the passage of the Palma A large number have heretofore spoken at length. NATIONAL CIRCUS.—The advertisement in this day's Press announces seven additional performers at the great National Circus, on Markes street, above Twelfth. Mrs. Warner, in directing the affairs of the institution, has already won for herself a reputation that she may be justly proud of. The scenes at the Circus are indeed like an ever-varying panorama of living artists, or art and nature combined. This evening the public are promised the rich spectacle of the rigs of Mr. Briggs, under the direct supervision of Mr. N. Austin, deservedly popular as a clown. The baloutte leaps of Mr. T. King, in which he is unrivalled, will also be given. This establishment has become very popular; many ladies and gentlemen of refinement acknowledge this by their presence on Wednesday and Saturday afterneons and evenings of the week.

The Temple or Wonders, Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chestaut streets, where the shildren's favoite, Signor Blitz, holds forth, was thronged with delighted and astonished audences have his beautiful Temple crowded, by eld and young, during the coming holidays. Indeed, there is no professional gentleman more deserving, and none more successful, than Signor Blitz.

Proc Conse, Storekeeper on Soush Fourth street, the defendant being employed in soid establishment. For some time past, Mr. Crouse missed some bills every now and then that he had made, out seating them, it was ascertained that they had been paid. The receipts were produced, which bore the sating the property payment. Lift. Charles Ellis, another storekeeper, paid the young man & Co., Fourth and Market streets, paid the young man was agreated. He had nothing to say in regard to the matter.

It is not known how much money had been collected by the procase. In order to make a further investigation, the accused was committed in defendent particularly and the property payment. Lift on the money having been collected by the procase. In order to make a further investigation, the accused was committed in defendent payment. Lift on the lift in the f NATIONAL CIRCUS.-The advertisement in this nutle of the latter.

During the passage of the Pales A large number of meteors were seen, and a very brilliant one was seen on the 13th inst, when near Sandy Hook.

Also, arrived steamship George Cromwell, from New Orleans on the 5th. She breke one of the flanges of her propeller, thereby causing considerable detention. Potomac:

"I am fully aware of the great anxiety in the public mind that something should be done. I am in receipt of many letters, some from persons in high positions, telling me I had better have my army destroyed and the country filled up with the bodies of the soldiers than remain inactive. Whilst I do not suffer myself to be influenced by such communications, I am and have been most anxious to effect something, but am determined, at every hazard, but to attempt anything unless my judgment indicates a probability of accomplishing some object commensurate with the destruction of life necessarily involved. I would rather a thousand times be relieved, charged with tardiness or incompetency, than have my conscience burdened with a wanton slaughter, uselessly, of brave men, or with having jeopadized the great cause by doing what I thought wrong." none more successful, than Signor Blitz. REV. F. E. BOYLE'S LECTURE.-A lesture in aid of the New Charity Hospital at Washington will be delivered on Thursday evening, at the Academy of Music, by Rev. F. E. Boyle. The subject is "The Monks," The very great interest which has hitherto

THE CITY. The Thermometer.

SW....SW by S...SSW EbyN...EbyN .E by N DEOEMBER 13, 1862. DEOEMBER 13, 1868. 6 A. M.... 12 M..... 8 P. M. 6 A. M.... 12 M..... 8 P. M. 63. ..... 65 ..... 62 WIND. WIND. WIND. ENE.....NE......NE SSE.....WSW AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT FOR THE EN-COURAGEMENT OF INVENTIONS.—The Order of the United American Mechanics numbers in its many councils some of the best men in the country: those

ARMY CONTRACTS AWARDED.—The fol-

CHRISTIAN COMMISSION ON THE BATTLE

CHRISTIAN COMMISSION ON THE DATTLE-FIBLD.—The importance and efficiency of this insti-tution as a present help to our men on the battle-field, was shown recently in the Army of the Potomac. During the late advance of that army, after the fight at Mine Run, in which the 3d Army Corps was engaged, the delegates of the Christian Commission were promptly on the ground, and with their own hands ministered to the wants of the wounded supplying them with such delicatics and

The field agent of the Commission in a recent letter says: "We have been fully occupied in help-ing somejsix hundredjwounded men of the 3d Army Corps. We fed them with coffee, milk punch,

NAVY YARD SAILMAKERS. - The sail

ded, supplying them with such delicacies and lants as they required.

COURAGEMENT OF INVENTIONS.—The Order of the United American Mechanics numbers in its many councils some of the best men in the country; those who have inventive genius, but for want of funds are mostly unable to receive the reward due their merits. In order to meet what may be considered a demand which ingenuity is always entitled to, a movement has just been made in Diligent Council, No. 42, of the Order, which most unquestionably will be attended with the most beneficial results, if fully carried out as it ought to be. The prime mover in this attempt to develop the genius of the country is General W. F. Small, who offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Many skilful and meritorious inventions have been projected by American mechanics, which have never been fully developed and perfected, because the inventors have been without the means necessary for their completion; and whereas, while many valuable inventions have them failed of success, others have been unjustly appropriated by persons not entitled to the credit or rewards due to their thrention; and whereas, the interests of science, and the welfare of these who contribute so largely to its advancement, demand that such injustice should be prevented, and aproper encouragement extended to the acthors of worthy discoveries and inventions: therefore,

Resolved. That the Mechanics' institute, library, and Romet Association of Pennsylvanta be requested to take immediate measures for putting into practical operation the design (unnounced as one of the objects of their organization, of extending ald to meritorious inventors, upon the following, or some similar plan: 1st. The creation of a fund, by the assessment of a small sum of money upon cach council represented in the Association, to assist inventors belonding to those councils in proceeding their discoveries, and securing letters putent therefore.

Resolved. That the setablishment of one or more work shope, or other appropriate measures of preparing applicati and that it was a grave error on the part of the authorities to have relieved such prisoners to return. For the present nothing would be received but letenclosures of money, and that Southern

THE STEAMER CHESAPEAKE.

Southern Refugees at Halifax-Atrocity of the Pirates.

Golden Gate was sunk last year. Four additional oxes of the treasure have been recovered, and the earch will be continued while the favorable season

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9 -- Governor Sanford delivered his annual message to the State Legislature ble than was anticipated. It represents the agricultural and manufacturing interests in an imdroving condition, and confidently predicts that the first fifty construction of the Union by treating the seceded SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10 .- Gov. T. F. Low Was to day inaugurated as Governor for the ensuing four years. His message is devoted mainly to pledges

Corps. We fed them with coffee, milk punch, crackers, &c. The men were very thankful, and seemed unable to find words sufficiently strong to express the gratitude of their hearts."

These men, who, but for this timely aid, would have suffered great hardships, and many of them would, perhaps, have died, were comfortably cared for by the Commission's delegates for over a week, until they could be conveyed by the Government to the various hospitals. as to the State policy, and it receives general com-mendation. He considers it a cause for congratulation that the election of ardent friends of the Union raign or domestic foes of the United States may ever have entertained of receiving aid or sympathy from A new company, consisting of leading capitalists,

NAVY YARD SAILMAKERS. — The Sailmakers, who recently struck for \$2.50 per day, at the navy yard, have resumed work at their own disadvantage. They first offered to work the full ten hours per day, at the rate of 25 cents per hour, if the Government would light up the loft. This was refused. The sum of \$2.25 was offered to the sailmakers for short day's work. This they refused, and demanded the \$2.50. The Government then proceeded to have the work done outside, and obtained partial success. The sailmakers finally "caved," and resumed work at \$2.50 per day of full ten hours. The case stands thus: The Government offered \$2.25 for a day of seven hours and a half sailmakers refused. They finally resumed work at \$2.50 for full ten hours. In other words, while they increase their wages twenty-five cents per day, they increase their wages twenty-five cents per day, they increase their wages twenty-five cents per day, they increase their term of labor two and a half hours, thereby getting the rate for increased hours, just ten cents per hour. Uncle Sam, of course, does not suffer by the transaction. The sailmakers in the yard do not labor as hard as the same class of opeyard do not labor as hard as the same class of ope NAVAL.—The monitor Sangamon, Lieut NAVAL.—The monitor Sangamon, Lieut. Miller commanding, arrived at this port late on Friday evening last, from Washington, and now lies at anchor off Christian-streetwharf. She leaks very badly, and will be placed on the dry dock for repairs as early-as possible. She was towed around by the United States steamer Eutaw, which vessel left on Saturday in search of the steamer Chesspeake, instead of the Kansas. The latter vessel has her armament on board, and will sail during the course of this month. Several other war vessels are nearly ready for sea. The supply steamer Massachusetts left this port on Saturday for the South Atlantic blockading squadron. fective, has never been so truly at home as upon the

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL ITEMS.-Mr. John Clopp, aged 46 years, an elecutionist, was admitted into the Hospital, yesterday morning, with a fracture of his right thigh. He had slipped on the icy pavement, near Tenth and Arch streets, about 4 o'clock in the morning.

Ann Russell, aged 26 years, had her left arm fractured by falling on the pavement near Fourth and Spruce streets. She was also admitted into the Hospital. are quite graceful, and the coloring is executed wit

Erwin Robinson, aged 25 years, was thrown from a cart, near the Bull's Head Tavern, West Philadel-phia, and was so badly bruised that it was considered necessary to remove him to the Hospital. AN IMPOSTOR.—A few days since, a tailor, halling from Newark, New Jersey, called at the store of Mr. Middleton, No. 114 Tenth street, saying that he had been recommended there for work, representing himself as one of a firm doing business at No. 527 Race street. He exhibited a business card to this effect. Mr. Middleton gave him two pairs of pants to make up. A coat to be made up for Mr. Farr, at Ninth and Jayne streets, was also given to the applicant. From the fact that neither he nor the clothes being heard of since that time, it is supposed that he is an impostor. Other storekeepers will probably be on the qui vive for the fellow.

TESTIMONIAL -A number of the friends of Capt. Thomas G. Funston, late of the "Scot Legion Regiment," have united for the purpose o tendering him a complimentary testimonial benefit Legion Regiment," have united for the purpose of tendering him a complimentary testimonial benefit. The claims of Capt. Funston are too well known to need any eulogy from us. But it is in the recognition of his aid and kindred services that the public can apply a balm that heals. The proposed testimonial is headed by his Excellency Andrew G. Ourtin, and nearly every public officer, both State and city, have signalized their appreciation of the soldier of three enlistments by attaching their respective signatures.

WAUGH'S ITALIA.—This celebrated exhibition continues to fill the lecture room at Concert Hall every night. We invite all of our friends to see it before it leaves. This is the last week but one. Arrangements have been made to sell tickets at the Hall during the day. Recollect this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The Hall was overflowing last Saturday, and it is presumed will be to-day. Go early. GALE.—A southeast gale and rain pre-

GALE.—A Southeast gale and rain prevailed early yesterday morning. The tide in the Delaware and Schuylkill was unusually high in consequence, but no material damage was don along shore. During the prevalence of the wind flagstaff was blown down at Columbia avenue an Frankford road, which in falling smashed down an broke a number of telegraph wires. The needed repairs were promptly attended to. NATIONAL UNION CAUCUS.—The National

NATIONAL UNION CAUCUS.—The Nationa Union members of the Select Council held a canon on Saturday, and elected the following-named of iders: President, James Lynd: chief elerk, Ben jamin Haines; assistant clerk, Robert Bethel. Ther was no selection of a messenger. The probability i that Henry J. Fougery, the present incumbent, will be re-elected by acclamation. THE FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.—The sub

ACCIDENT. — A young man, named Thompson, was badly injured, about twelve o'clock on Saturday last, by being jammed between two coal cars, at Ninth street and Washington avenue. Fire.-A slight fire took place between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning, at the People' Iron Works, on Front street and Girard avenue

THE ATTENTION OF MERCHANTS in Want of a Salesman is invited to the advertisement of THE POLICE. [Before Mr. Alderman White.]

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.] (Before Mr. Alderman Beltler.)

Disc harged.

T. W. Haywood, who was recently, committed to await a further hearing on the charge of robbing Mr. Kane, the keeper of a public house, of money and checks to the smount of \$1,400, was discharged on Saturday, there being no legal proof adduced to watrant binding over, attached to the lecture season will probably not be wanting in the audience then and there assembled.

CITY ITEMS.

CLAIMS OF THE SEWING MACHINE. - The ost eminent medical authorities in the land hav leclared that the habitual use of a Wheeler & Wi Sewing Machine in a family would accomplish more for its health and happiness than the mos potent medicines, have power to bestow. The "Wheeler & Wilson" machine has been singled out for this high encomium, doubtless, from the well mown fact that sewing upon it is performed with less draught upon the strength of the operator than on any other sewing machine ever invented. Besides this, it makes the best work, is more durable, and performs a greater variety of work well, than all its rivals combined. We wish it was in our power t introduce one of these invaluable labor, life, and money-saving instruments in every house the land. We are glad to find that the Agent for their sale in Philadelphia, No. 704 Chestnut street, is now selling an average of more than fifty of these machines a day, for Chistmas and New Year's presents to wives, brides, sisters, daughters, sweethearts, et cetera. Let the good work go on. All machines

sold at the Wheeler & Wilson establishment are warranted, and kept in complete repair for the pur-ELEGANT STOCK OF GOODS FOR CHRIST-MAS PRESENTS.—As the present week is likely to be largely appropriated, by the ladies of our city, to the purchasing of Holiday Presents, we would direct special attention to the beautiful stock of goods offered by Mr. John M. Finn, southeast corner of Arch and Seventh streets. Among a score of other useful and elegant classes of articles offered by Mr. Finn, his superb assortment of fine Morocco Salchels are attracting much attention. They are elegant goods for presents, and his prices are far more reasonable than the same goods can be obtained at elsewhere. His stock in fanch colognes, embroidered slippers, gloves, fancy book markers, hand mirrors, &c., is also rich and unique, and in all respects wor thy the patronage of all who are selecting tastefy and appropriate presents. There are many desirable novelties in Mr. Finn's stock that the reader will find nowhere else.

"THE UNIONIST."-This is the appro riate title of an elegant new style of Black Felt Hat, just introduced 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 patent Army Folding Hat, which has obtained such a universal popularity among military men, bids fair to become as great a favorite in America as th "Republican Hat," "Liberty Cap," and "Kossuth Hat" have at various times been among the nation alities of Europe. "The Unionist" has everything to recommend it to gentlemen of taste, and has withal an individuality about it at once significantof the capital name it bears, and is every way worthy of being the National Hat-the civic cadge of loyalty—as we believe it is soon destined to become. We may state, in conclusion, that the slightly varied styles adopted by Mr. Warburton in trimming "The Unionist," will contribute materially to its popu larity with the civic public.

NOTHING CONVINCES MORE EFFECTUAL-LY THAN A PRACTICAL TEST.—There has been much said about the various Sewing Machines in use, but the "Florence" Machine, sold at No. 630 Chestnut street, speaks for itself. An examination of this greatest mechanical achievement of the age for ten minutes, convinces every person of ordinary intelligence that in it the ne plus ultra of Sewing Machine perfection has been attained. It distances all competitors in the strength, beauty, and rapidity of its work, and is sold quite as cheaply as the ordipary Machines. The "Florence" makes four dif-ferent stitches, the lock, knot, double lock, and double knot; it has a reversible feed motion, is almost noiseless, and is adapted perfectly for all kinds of work. The demand for them, at No. 630 Chestnut street, is unparalleled in the history of Sewing Machines. SUPERB PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.-Mr. J. C. Arrison, Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth street. first stores above Market, offers, as usual, a most

elegant assortment of Gentlemen's Wrappers, suitable for holiday presents. Having devoted great pains to this department, both in the importation of the choicest fabrics and the style of their manufacture, Mr. Arrison not only offers the finest stock of Wrappers, but sells them at the lowest mices. His assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods is also very rich, and presents real attractions to nurchasers of presents for gentlemen. Ladies will please bear this in mind. GAME DINNERS.-Mr. J. W. Price, proprietor of the People's Dining Saloons, Southwest ing his patrons on the choicest game of the season.

caught game. Our word for it, Venison on the chafing dish, served in Price's inimitable style, is enough to make the most accomplished epicut weep for joy. The choicest cuts of this splendid animal, we learn, are to be served to-day and to THE "PRIZE MEDAL" SHIRT, (cut by Mr. John F. Taggart,) and sold by Mr. George Grant, 610 Chestnut Street, is the best-made and est fitting Shirt of the age. Mr. Grant's entire

stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods is the most stylish in the city, and contains many articles well suited for Presents. THE PRESIDENT'S COMPLIMENT TO THE SOUTHERS.-President Lincoln at the close of his ecent message, speaking of the soldiers of our army and the sailors of our navy, says that "it is to these more than to any others that the world must stand indebted for the home of freedom, disenthralled, retruth may it be said of our esteemed fellow-townsthat to him more than to any other, our citizens are indebted for the best and cheapest coal sold in Phi-

shoddy, from homespun to velvet, and from cordurous to slashed doublets, there have been all sorts of extremes and varieties in dress and the materials therefor, Adam and Eve were doubtless a little proud of their fig-leaf suits. Cain and Abel luxuristed in coats of skips, the ancient Romans flourished the togs, the original Scotchman deemed the kilt the only proper wear, the North American In-dian was vain of his paint and feathers, the knight of the middle ages cruised around with an iron pot upon his head, the Georgian sported his shirt-collar and pair of spurs, the Chinaman would dierather than part with his pig-tail, and the discreet Philadelphian of the present day and generation is not content unless he can cover his limbs in elegant, comfortable, and becoming garments from the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos.

603 and 605 Chesnut street, above Sixth. GREAT GUNS .- One of the most interestng of the Department Reports is that from the Ordnance Bureau, relative to the progress made the lest ten years in guns and projectiles. We know, or always supposed, there were a great many "big guns" in the war, and many of very large calibre. for jexample, Generals Banks, Grant, Burnside, "Fighting Joseph," Foote, Farragut, Dahlgren, &c., but when we are told the number is about 6,000, it must mean guns of a "cast iron" constitution. The way that it is to be acquired is to dress suitable to the reason, and purchase your clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, one price, under the "Continental." MERE physical insensibility to danger does not constitute courage. Nearly all brave men have been of finely organized, and therefore of nervous temperament. Julius Cæsar was nervous. Wellington saw a man turn pale as he marched up to a battery. "That," said he, "is a brave man

he knows his danger, but faces it." All men should ing at Granville Stokes' Temple of Fashion, No 09 Chestnut street. SILVER FLINT BUCKWHEAT, The finest in the world; "Basket" and "Crown" Raisins

The largest imported; Sweet Cider, made from For sale by DAVIS & RICHARDS, Arch and Tenth streets WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINES,

For Holiday Presents. FAIRBANKS & EWING, 715 Chestnut street LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS-the largest and best stock in the city, at Charles Oakford & Sons', Continental Hotel.

CABINET ORGANS FOR Holiday Gifts. J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chesinut. MESSRS. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 Chestnut treet, have reduced the prices of their entire stock of elegant Winter Bonnets: also of their beautiful alking Hats for Ladies, Misses, and Children Our readers shopping for presents should not fail to visit this popular old establishment. WILLCOX & GIBBS'

SEWING MACHINES. Fairbanks & Ewing, FURS AT OAKFORDS,' CONTINENTAL. GEO. STECK & Co.'s PIANOS For Holiday Presents OAKFORDS' CONTINENTAL HAT EMPO-

A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT FOR CHRISTMAS. -The improved Sloat Elliptic Family Sewing Machine. Salesroom 721 Chestnut street. de10 15t CABINET ORGANS FOR Holiday Gifts. J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chestnut. OARFORDS' HATS, CONTINENTAL HOTEL. Witteox & Grans

SEWING MACHINES For Holiday Presents. FAIRBANKS & EWING, 715 Chestnut street. GEO. STECK & Co.'s PIANOS For Holiday Presents. SOFT HATS, Oakford's, Continental. WILLCOX & GIBBS' . SEWING MACHINES. For Holiday Presents. FAIRBANKS & EWING,

715 Chestnut street. CABINET ORGANS FOR
Holiday Gifts,
J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chestaut. C. OAKFORD & SONS, CONTINENTAL Housekeepers, and those about going to housekeeping, can save from 10 to 15 per cent, by purchasing their housekeeping articles at E. S. Farson & Co.'s Kitchen Furnishing Rooms, No. 225 ocol-tham-st. Dock street, below Walnut. MILITARY GOODS, OAKFORDS', CONTI-GEO. STECK & Co.'s PIANOS For Holiday Presents. NEW STYLE HATS Charles Oakford &

Sons, Continental Hotel.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PRILADELPHA. Dec. 12, 1863.

The market for gold was somewhat unsettled to ... Ly, and the rates fuctuated frequently between 149% (1964). closing at the former figure. The shipment to Europe by to-day's steamer was about a million and a half, the contracts for which, however, were generally completed yesterday. The money market was fully supplied at 6 Feent, although the banks are not liberal lenders. The relns are still a little tight at some of the more prominent institutions. Government securities are in more demand and prices advanced a fraction.

The stock market was buoyant, without any essential change in prices. A very healthy feeling was evinced, and buyers are more confident, while the "shorter were looking correspondingly blue. The utmost efforts of the "bears," who have been hammering at a particular stock for some time past, had very little effect, for it is very steady, and the demand is increasing. Reading was moderately active, closing at yesterday's figures—59½ bld, 69% asked; Pennnayivania Rallroad (both common and preferred) was steady; the preferred stelling as high as \$11%, and closing at 31% asked, 5 bid. Elmira Rallroad declined 1; preferred also 1, the former closing 36237; the latter 53265. Schuyltill Navigation, common, was steady, while the ferred also 1, the former closing 36@37; the latter 53.2655 ferred also 1, the former closing 36237; the latter 53255. Echuylkill Navigation, common, was steady, while the preferred declined %. Long Island Railroad suffered a severe decline, closing, yesterday, 40 to 42; it has declined to-day to 55 bid, 30 asked.

North Pennsylvania declined %. Philadelphia and Erie %. Lehigh Coal %. Sucquehanna Canal sold at 15%, same as yesterday. Minehill Railroad sold at 60%, an advance of %. Second and Third-street Railway advanced %. Seventeenth and Nineteenth streets & Company of the second second of the second secon vanced ½. Beyenteenth and Nineteenth-streets ½. Spruse and Pine ½. Bace and Vine ½. Arch-street decline 1 ½. Green and Coates %.
In bank shares there was nothing done, excepting a few shares of Corn Exchange which sold at 35. They were, however, firm, closing at yesterday's quota-The following is the monthly summary of the value of 

Also, the monthly summary of exports from that port during November \$11,413,591 333,949 56,534 5,436,368

U.S. 5s, 1831, reg. 1944 U.S. 5s, 1831, con 169 U.S. 5s, 1831, con 169 U.S. 197 cer. gold 1025 U.S. 197 cer. gold 1025 U.S. 197 cer. gold 1605 U.S. 197 cer. 60 U.S. 197 cer. 60

Philada Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 13.
Reported by S. E. SLAYMARRE, Philadelphia Krehange, I [Reported by S. E. Slaymaree, Poi 

challenged the admiration and coquetted with the palates of passers by, is now going the way of all

ladelphia. Send in your orders. EXTREMES IN DRESS.—From fig leaves to Philadelphia Markets.

There is very little demand for Flour either for export or home use, but prices are without change. Sales com-prise about 1,200 bbls at \$7 25@7.75 for low grade and good extra family; \$8.25@8 50 for fancy do. The re Rye Flour continues scarce; small sales are making a Rye Flour continues scarce; small sales are making at \$5.60@6.75 \( \) bbl. Corn Meal is offered at \$5.50@6 \( \) bbl for Pennsylvania and Brandywine.

GRAIN.—There is very little demand for Wheat, and the market is dull, with sales of 6,000 bus at 164@165c for good and prime Penna. red, and 167c for Southern do., white is dull and selling at 132@187c \( \) bu. Corn has advanced with sales of 8,000 bus new at 104@165c \( \) bu, sat condition, old yellow is quoted at 136c \( \) bu. Ont has are in request, with sales at 57@85c, weight.

BARK—Quercitron is unchanged and held at \( \) 05c \( \) bu for for 1st No. 1.

GOTTON.—There is a bet'er feeling in the market and rather more doing. About 75 bales of middlings sold at \$6.00 km.

GROCERIES.—There is little or nothing doing in Sugar and Coffee, but holders are firm in their views.

SEEDS.—Timothy is wanted at \$2.75 \( \) bush. Flax—seed is selling at \$8.15 \( \) bush. Clover continues scarce, and is in demand at \$7.50. Mostly holders ask more if PROVISIONS—There for man the same as last quoted, but there is very little doing. Bacon—Hams are in fair demand at 11@16 \( \) 50 cm pln in and fancy barged. Meass Pork is quoted at \$1.50.00 km. Bacon—Hams are in fair demand at 10 del at 134c \( \) 50 cm pln in and fancy barged. Meass active and led at 134c \( \) 50 cm pln in and fancy barged. Meass colling at four barged shoe \( \) gallon. The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to day:

Flour:

You for the same at the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to day:

Flour:

1.300 bus. 86.60@6.75 P bbl. Corn Meal is offered at \$5.50@6 P bbl

> PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. THOMAS KIMBER, JR., COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
> JOSEPH C. GRUBB. LETTER BAGS at the merchants' exchange, philadelphia.

Ship Philadelphia (Br.), Poole. Liverpool, soon Ship The Craigs, Baker. Liverpool, soon Bark Meaco, Glark. Rio Jameira, Dec 12 Brig Marie Louise (Swed), Almeida. Havana, soon Brig Lills. Day. Maranzas, soon Schr F Gofflin, Gousens. Barbados, soon MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14, 1863. 

ARRIVED. Iron-clad Sangamon, Miller, commanding, from Wash-igton; was towed from Newport News by the steamer Iron-clad Sangamon, Miller, commanding, from Washington; was towed from Newport News by the steamer Entaw.

Bris Isadora, Bussey. 10 days from Gardner, Me, with ice to Kennedy, Stairs & Co.

Brig Nellie Mowe, Pike, 13 days from St Johns, P.R., with sugar, &c., to John Mason & Co; vessel to E.A. Sonder & Co.

Brig Nuova Providenzia (Italian), Ruggerio, 47 days from Messina. with fruit to Isaac Jeanes & Co; vessel to E.A. Sonder & Co.

Schr Henry Wolfe, Atkins. 1 day from Milton, Del., with lumber to Christiau & Co.

Schr Maria Hall, Bartlett, 12 days from Eastport, with laths to Trump & Son; vessel to E.A. Bouder & Co.

Schr & W. Carpenter, Hatch, 12 days from Yinalhaven, with stone to E.A. Sonder & Co.

Schr & C. Frihiau, Perkins, S. days from Bansor, with mise to J.E. Bazley & Co.

Schr & C. Fithiau, Tuft, I day from Port Deposit, Md., with grain to Jae L. Bewley & Co.

Echr Chas Carroll, Meheifsy, 5 days from Middletown, Schr & C. Dennison, Hathaway, from Wareham, in Schr & C. Dennison, Hathaway, from Wareham, in Schr & C. Dennison, Hathaway, from Wareham, in Salast to Saptain. pallast to captain.
Schr J H Allan, Newell, from Fort Monros.
Schr L Mulford, Avis, from Port Royal.
Schr H A Weeks, Ketchum, from Providence.
Schr R Thompson, Schrp, from Dighton.
Schr Alexander. Boyle. from Pipey Point
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from N York,
10 W P Clyde.

CLEARED
Steamship Saxon, Mathews. Boston, H Winsor.
Bit Randolph, Pressy, S W Paes, J R Bazley & Co.
Brig Barj (arver, Perry, St. Johns, PR. do
Brig Abby Thaxter, Coombs, Key West. do
Brig AP L, Larery, Kingston, Ja, CC Ven Hora.
Scht Greenland, Evans, Havana, G W Bernadou & Bro. Eshr E H Atwood, Rich, Boston, H A Heckscher & Co. Schr J H Allen, Newell, Port Royal, Tyler & Co. Schr L Mulford, Avis, Fort Monroe. do Schr H A Weeks, Ketchum. Newbern. do Schr R Thompson, Sharp, Washington, do Schr Alexander, Boyle. do do Schr Alexander, Boyle. do do Schr G P St ckney Garwood. Newbern A Boyd. Schr G D St. Boyle. Schr A E Martin. Brower. Beaufort. do Schr G D St. Boyle. Washington, B Jones. Schr Com Drider, Bosmon, Washington, B Jones.

Adams Frinner, Watson, Lynn, Bickiston, Graf & Go. Schr Boliver, Adams, Warcham, E & Cuinterd. Str New Jersey, Hoxie, Few York, A Boyd. Str Thos E Cabil., Murtagh, Washington, captain. Str Thos E Cabil., Murtagh, Washington, captain. Str Ruggles, McDermott, New York, W P. Clyde. Str H L Gaw, Her. Baltimore, A Groves, Jr. Str Leader, Callahan, Alexandria, Thos Webster. (Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)
LEWES, Del., Dec. 11.
The following vessels remain at the Breakwater this

The following vessels remain at the Breakwater this afternoon:

Barks Andes, for Trindad: St James, for New Orleans; brirs S P Smith, and Frontier, for Boston; Henry Leeds, brirs S P Smith, and Frontier, for Boston; Henry Leeds, for Philadelphia; schrs D W Vaughan, for New York; for Philadelphia; schrap D W Fales, for Providence; E F E E Conklin, for de: George Fales, for Providence; E F Lewis, for Portland: Elizabeth, with laths for Baltimore, Ledy Fuffelk, for Danversport; John Manlove, from N Ledy Fuffelk, for Danversport; John Manlove, from N York, for Philadelphia; S G Harl, with laths for do: also steamers Planat, phis; S G Harl, with laths for do: also steamers Planat, and Port Royal, for New York, and Dictator, for Mew Orleans. Barks St James, and Andes, with a number of other vestels, are getting ready to sall.

Yours, &c.,

(Correspondence of The Press.)

RAEDING, Dec. 9.

RAEDING, Dec. 9.

The following boats from the Union Canal passed into the febuylkill Canal to day, bound to Philadslphia, laden and consigned as follows:

America, charcoal to Shalter & Son; Elizabeth, lumber to Malone & Trainer; Wm Maze, grain to captain; Alijah. Stevens, limestone to Thomas, Norton & Col. raft of timber to Schuylkill Rayigation Co. Steamship Saxonis (Brem), Trautmann, cleared at K York 11th inst for Hamburs. Steamship City of New York (Br), Rennedy, cleared at New York 11th inst for Livarpool, Steamship Manhattan, Esling, cleared at Baltimore. With inst for New Orleans.