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CARRIAGES. 1863. WILLIAM D. ROGERS, Coach and Light Carriage Builder, Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESTMUT STREET, sell-5m PRILADRIPHIA

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS.- IN acordance with a resolution of the Board of Trusless of the Philadelphia Gas Works, unanimously adoptad Movember 18th, 1983, the price charged for Gas consumed on and after January 1st, 1884, will be Two Doilars and Fifty Cents per thousand cubic feet, with a disount of Two per cent. It paid within five days after prementation of the bill, ambiect to the United States Tax.

JOHN C. GRESDOM.

nol6-mijal Chief Engineer. THE RUBBER SOLE I HAVE USED THE ROBBER SOURS I HAVE USED

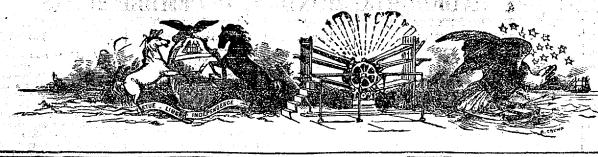
FOR YEARS. I would not part with it for a thousand dollars. It keeps out the damp, prevents slipping, and wears five times us long as leather. For women's loots it is invaluable.—Ur. Lewis.

These soles are put on in the neatest manner, by WILLIAM RENTON,

No. 203 North TWELFTH Street.

Gum Shoes repaired.

del9-2t*



PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1863.

VOL. 7-NO. 121. nings the French theatre is in full blast, though it is not crowded. An opera is now on the boards, but

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1863.

NEW ORLEANS.

Military Situation in the Department of the Gulf-Importance of the Capture of Port Cavallo-Cotton Trade in Texas-Troops Needed in General Banks! Depart-ment-The War in West Louisiana-Dick ment—The War in West Louisiana—Dick Taylor as a General—Guerillas at Mouth of Red River—Damage to the Black Hawk —Galety of Life in New Orleans—Military Parties-Red Tape-Characteristics of the Lower Life of New Orleans-Mosquitoes in December-Theatricals-The Trade of

special Correspondence of The Press 1 NEW ORLEANS, Lp., Dec. 7, 1863. The military situation in the Department of the Gulf is likely to attract considerable attention. The grand interest is well known to be at Chickamauga, where General Grant is carrying on the war in deep earnest. If Bragg is thoroughly whipped there, and our latest tidings through rebel channels indicate that he is, there will be little to stay our progress in this quarter. The remnant of Bragg's forces may come to Mobile and threaten our Northern and Eastern lines, but they are more likely to fice into Georgia, and through that State in the direction of Charleston. As soon as that ortion of the rebel army is disposed of, there will be opportunity for the public again to look towards Texas and the Gulf coast in general.

The capture of Port Cavallo, and Fort Esperanza,
would at first be supposed. Some of the military
men hare say they are as valuable as Calvage. ton likel, as they open up one of the richest and most productive portions of the State of Texas. The interior of Texas is still a comparative wilderness, but the coast is pretty generally cleared up and cultivated. Report hath it that the rebels have recently accumulated a large quantity of cotton on Matagarda Bay in preparation for the advent of a fleet of blockade-runners from Nassau. The attack and capture of Fort Esperanza was so sudden that there was no time for removing or destroying this otton, and unless the rebels have burned it the entire lot will fall into our hands. It will go a considerable distance towards defraying the expense of the Texas expedition. The Texas country is rich in cotton of its own production, and there is now a considerable quantity there which has been taken thither from Arkansas and Louisiana, destined to run the blockade by way of Brownsville and Mataoros. The men who have gone to the expense of transporting their cotton by wagons across Texas, suddenly find their market closed. I reveal no secret when I say that General Banks has not a sufficient number of troops to carry out his plans. What those plans may be, no one but

himself can tell, and he is not likely to divulge the secret. He has been calling earnestly for more men for some time past, but his demands have not thus far been complied with. It is probable that other lepartment commanders have been equally earnest in their requests for troops, and that the Govern-ment sends to the quarters where the most pressing need is apparent. The great interest being in Northern Georgia, Gen. Grant is very properly reinforced before other appeals were heeded. When the excitement is over in that quarter, the rebels will nossibly learn that Gen. Banks' wants have been attended to. When they are, a series of victories may be looked for. We have no enemy of consequence to cope with, but we have much country to occupy, and two or three strong positions to carry. In West Louisiana the war seems to have was swarming with the troops of the rebel Dick Taylor, who made up in activity what they lacked in numbers. Taylor did not allow his men much rest, as his attacks were made now at one point, and soon after at another a considerable distance away. The disasters that overtook us i Taylor was an enemy of no mean importance. He was unable to keep his command up to a proper fighting standard and is now supposed to be recalled to Texas. Combined with the forces of Magruder and Holmes, Taylor's command will enable the rebels to take the offensive against some point of our line. As long as they were scattered they were of no avail, and it is evident that Kirby Smith was enough of a soldier to understand this. All told, his command contains about twenty thousand men, too small a force to divide, and only useful when in a single body. The tactics he will probably pursue will be to attempt the capture of some of our points of occupation before we can send reinforcements thither. It is possible, too, that he may content himself with acting on the defensive at Galveston The guerillas at the mouth of Red River have

suspended operations for the present. The life of a infinitely preferable to service in the ranks of the rebel army. Ever since the river was opened the guerillas have been hard at work, but without accompliahing the destruction of a single steamer of importance. They have burned several little boats engaged in the cotton traffic along the banks, but have not succeeded in getting hold of the best and most valuable boats. As fast as they appear they attract attention from our gunboats, and are not allowed to remain long in a single locality. It is not contraband to say that an expedition is now out in pursuit of the party that recently appeared at Red River. Before this reaches you, the expedition will have returned, in all probability, without accomplishing the same of complishing anything. The guerillas know every nook of the country, while our forces find it impossible to procure experienced guides to show them succeed in anything beyond effecting a scare. None of the steamers fired upon at Red river were at all damaged with the exception of the Black Hawk. This boat received more than forty artillery iles, the majority of them being conical shell. One shell exploded in the bar-room, scattering every-

more in staterooms, and another in the washroom over the wheel. One that passed through the Texas overturned the stove and set the upper part of the boat on fire. The pilot was driven from the wheel, and the fire was with difficulty extinguished. In addition to the fire from artillery, there was a furious discharge of musketry that riddled all the woodwork of the boat; one of the shells passed within leading to the engine, but fortunately without doing any damage. The Black Hawk is the worst cut up of any boat that has been under artillery fire, but she will be ready to come out again in a few days. Workmen are now engaged in repairing the damage caused by the fire. She is designed to ply between this city and Port Hudson and Natchez. The Continental and J. C. Swan were fired upon on their way down last week, the former at Red river, and the latter at Bayou Sara. Neither of them suffered any damage.

Life in New Orleans is at present quite gay, though not a tithe of what it was before the war, Numerous parties and balls are in preparation for the winter, chiefly among the officers stationed here. The parties are to be led off by Mrs. Gen. Banks, who gives one to-morrow night. The principal officers of the Department were invited to attend and take part in the festivities of the occasion. Other assemblies will take place during the week, and by Ohristmas the gay season will be at its height. The Eastern officers appear to form a coterie of their own, from which those hailing from the West are carefully excluded, at least such is the complaint of some of the Western men. The contrast between this Department and Gen. Grant's is very great, as far as etiquette is concerned. At General Grant's

headquarters the utmost plainness is everywhere apparent, the General himself being the least pre-tending of all. Here, it is just the reverse, red tape being in all its glory. The simplest matter requires an immense amount of waiting and visiting of different officials. To procure a pass it is neces-sary to pass through a long routine of questions and be referred from one to another of a half dozen officers. Finally, when the document is obtained, a fee of one dollar is demanded. A pass is good only for one day or once leaving the city. Each time one has occasion to go in any direction's new pass must be procured. How the Government officers, who were supposed to be paid by the Government for their servicers, are allowed to exact fees when in the

The lower classes in New Orleans are determined not to be deprived of their share of enjoyment. On the dead-walls about town are posters setting forth various attractions in the shape of balls. Congo alls, quadroon balls, and masked balls are the order of the day. One of the last mentioned is to take place on Wednesday. Appended to the announcement is the following: "Gentlemen are requested to leave their weapons at the door. Numbered checks will be given for each article." The condiwere aviet of the lower life in New Circan is well as the same time of the counter of the property of the prop tion of the lower life in New Orleans is well set forth in the above. Few persons are without wea-

it does not seem to have many attractions, if one is o judge by the thin attendance. The manager of one of the St. Louis theatres is expected here shorty, with an entire troupe, but he can hardly succeed s well here as above. During the past week the trade of New Orleans has somewhat traved, though it is by no means up to its old standard. A dozen steamers have arrived from St. Louis, with half as many from New York. Most of the stores and warehouses are still closed and the levee fails to present that some of busy life with which it was formerly crowded. The pros-perity of New Orleans is gone until the war shall be completely ended. The condition of New Orleans, Mobile, and Charleston, compared with that of the Northern cities, displays most clearly the relative suffering by the Secession movement. PIERMONT.

THE CHESAPEAKE AT HALIFAX.

Escape of all the Prisoners—The Officers Resisted by the People—Excitement in the City—Departure of the United States Guiboats. HALIBAX, Dec. 19.—A tremendous excitement prevalled here this afternoon, in regard to affairs arising out of the recapture of the steamship Chesapeake, which was recently stolen by pirates on her trip to Portland. She was delivered over to the British authorities, but, upon the landing of the prisoners upon this shore, they were rescued by a party in this city. LATER. HALIFAX, Dec. 19 -The excitament here is on the The United States vessels Niagara, Dacotah, Anna and Ella, Acadia, and Cornubia are of the harbor.
FURTHER PARTICULARS and ALL OF THE FIRATED EQUAL D. HALLFAX, Dec. 19-10 o'dlook P. M.—At one o'clock, this afternoon, the steamer Chesapeake, and prisoners on board of her, were delivered over to the Government authorities. Upon the arrival of the boat containing the prisoners, at the Queen's wharf, the excitement be-

came intense. The prisoners were seized by a boat's crew in the slip, and hurried off by the crowd in at-Upon the Government officers attempting to arrest the prisoners, under a warrant, they were seized and held by prominent citizens, and rendered powerless to perform their duty. The crowd finally ucceeded in getting the pirates off in a small boat, which forthwith moved down the bay.

The affair causes the greatest excitement throughout the city. What course the authorities will pursue in the matter, it is impossible to say:

The pirates are now at liberty, and scattered throughout the Province.
The United States gunboats are preparing to leave. Some will take their departure to-night, and proba-bly all of them will leave before Monday. HALIBAX, Dec. 19.—The following is the statement of First Engineer Johnson of the course of the steamer Chesapeake after her capture:
"After we left St. John the first port we entered was Shelburge, where we arrived on Thursday night. Next morning we left for Lahore river. Seeing a steamer off the mouth of the river, we concealed the vessel as best we could, and descended the river on Friday night. We laid to at this point until Tuesday night, discharging a part of the cargo, for which we received a thousand dollars. We sold the sugar for three cents per pound, the flour at \$3 per barrel. St. Mary's Bay, about ninety miles east of Halifax. saw a steamer, and we immediately concealed the vessel by hugging the shore. When the stoomer disappeared, we started again. We arrived off Samwere boarded by a pilot, named Flynn, who took the "Captain Lock being now satisfied that there were not coals enough aboard to complete the vov-

and other articles at proportionate prices. We left the river at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, laying to at its mouth all night, and loading a schooner with the goods which we had not dimosed of. About nine o'clock, on the following morning, we bro without meeting with 'any further trouble, and vessel into Sambro harbor. age, concluded to anohor the vessel, and he did so at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. In the meantime he started for Halifax to produce coals and engineers for the vessel. He told me (Johnson) that as soon as he obtained new engineers he intended to release me; and I told him that I would not, on any account, remain with the vessel any longer. the following morning. Having been successful in his expedition, a schooner came with him at about six o'clock on the same morning. The pilot, Flynn, informed the captain that the United States gun-boats were entering the harbor. The captain, on satisfying himself that the statement was corroct, ordered me. (Johnson) to scuttle the vessel, I replied that I could not do it. The captain then nastly recured what plunder he could, and he and his officers, and a portion of the crew, took to the

boats just as the Ellen and Anna appeared in sight." CHARLESTON.

The Sinking of the Weehawken. Correspondence of The Times. 1.

FOLLY ISLAND, S. C.,
Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1862,
In my hespatch sent by the steamer Circassian I gave particulars concerning the sinking of the monitor Weehaken, although at that time, in consequence of the heavy sea which prevented communication with the flagship, I was unable to obtain much information. The disaster, it will be receiveted, occurred on Sunday, the 6th inst. The hour was 1½ P. M. Before the event, and at the time it was transpiring, the wind had been and was blowing a fearful gale from the northeast, so that parties on shore, while looking at the fleet rocking and tossing amid the maddened waves, could not help expressing among themselves the anxious fears they had for the safety of the vessels. It fortunately happened that the flagship Philadelphia was within aiding distance of the monitor when she went down, to which off-cumstance may be attributed the saving of so large a number of those on board. The first initianston given to the flag ship was the blowing of the monitor's whistle. Immediately after she was observed to be enveloped in a cloud of rushing steam, which did not wholly disappear until the vessel had been completely engulled. Boats were instantly despatched from the flag ship, also from other vessels nearest by, the crews of which commenced picking up the men floating on the water. All the men thus saved were taken to-the flagschip, but, as may be reasonably suppored, many of them were in a terrible state of exhaustion. On the following day one of the number did from that cause alone. The Weehawken sank in mid-channel, about one mile from Fort Sumpter and nearly the same distance from Sulivan's Irland. Judging from the length of samkestack unsubmerged, (two feet,) she went down in five fathous water. The officers and men on board numbered between eighty and ninety. Thirty-one, including four officers, whose names are George W. McGowan, first assistant engineer; and acartely for the ween of the manufacture of the men of the manufacture of the week of t

[Correspondence of the Tribune]
On Friday, the 11th instant, at nine in the morning, a terrific explosion occurred in Fort Sumpter, supposed to have been one of the magazines situated in the northwest corner of the fort, not far from where their flag floated. The bricks and mortar were hurled into the air in wast heaps, to the height of three hundred feet, taking at the same time the flag, and more than likely some of the rebels. As soon as the dust and smoke had cleared a little, soldlers could be seen on the southeast corner of the ruins, to the number of thirty or more. Instantly all of our batteries opened upon them, which had the effect of making them "skedaddle" double-quick into their homb proofs. [Correspondence of the Tribune]

command to see that all his men cover immediately; but he, for a wonder, becomes as brave as his men, and does not seek cover. The conrequence is, all are liable to get hit, while now and then some poor fellow gets an arm or leg torn off.

It is the duty of the officer that his men be covered whether they wish to or not. It would compy not more than thirty seconds, and would be the means of saving some valuable lives. We cannot afford to lose soldiers when their lives could be spared by a word from the officer in command, and a few steps to accuse. Some one should see to this. Reorganization of Tennessee. LETTER FROM ATTORNEY GENERAL MAYNARD. ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, December 8, 1865;

NASHVILLE; December 3, 1865;
DEAR SIR: Your inquiry respecting the local reorganization of your county deserves more consideration than I was able to give it on the spur of the moment. I agree with you, the matter is of vital importance to the people of the State.
Under our system; the county courts are charged with the care of the poor, the roads, the public property, the county taxes; the estates of persons deceased, lunatios, and orphans; and their clerks, with the probate of instruments required to be registered, theissuance of licenses for marriage, and the collection of a large share of the public revenue. The offices of sheriff, constable, register, and trustee—all made elective—are of immense local importance. They are purely civil in their character, without made elective—are of immense loss importance. They are purely civil in their character, without any political significance.

Ever since the Federal re-occupation, certainly, if not since the beginning of the war, they have been practically vacant in nearly all parts of the State. The constant and earnest efforts of the Governor to restore their functions to activity have, in various ways, been neutralized, even when the people were anxious to co-operate with him. The situation of affairs at this time is undoubtedly more favorable than berefore for renewing the attempt. tion of attains at this time is undoubtedly more favorable than herefolore for renewing the attempt. The period fixed for the election of county officers is the first Saurday of March in the even years, and occurs, of course, in March ensuing, not quite three months away. I doem it of the utmost consequence to the people that they assemble on that day at their respective places of voting and elect the proper officers as they have been accustomed to do. In this way the Quarterly Term of the county courts for April can be held, and such business transpared of aroundly quart his middle Terms and much that should properly be attended to at the January Term. much that should properly be attended to at the January Term.

The unaltered constitution, as it stands in the code and the statutes prior to May, 1861, will be the guide. All subsequent attempts at legislation, being the work of men who repadiated the National Government, of which Tennessee is a part, and avowedly for its overthrow, are null, and will be so regarded. Where there are no officers to hold the elections, the statute, careful of the elective franchise, provides that they be held by any three freeholders. In a majority of instances probably this will have to be done. The directions of the statute, code 843, are ample.

be done. The directions of the statute, code 842, are ample.

The persons elected will, doubtless, be required, before assuming their respective offices, to take the usual caths, including the cath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, as prescribed by the Constitution of Tennessee. The Federal Government cannot permit any others to exercise official authority when it has the power to prevent it, as is the case in this State.

The officers so elected and qualified, will, of course, limit their operations strictly to affairs between citizens. They will not be permitted, I presume, to interfere with military persons, or persons in military employ, nor to exercise authority in opposition to the several acts of Congress, which have effected very materially the condition of the negro population. effected very materially the condition of the negro population.

The constitution of the State, in prescribing the qualifications of the voter, requires that he be "a citizen of the United States." The fair interpretation manifestly, is that he be one who recognizes and avows his allegiance to the Government of the United States; in other words, a loyal, and not a disloyal citizen, it will clearly be the duty of the officers or persons holding the elections to observe this constitutional provision, and permit no one to vote whose loyalty is not established. When there is any doubt, the eath of allegiance to the United States, taken and subscribed before the Judge, would be a convenient test, and when taken in good faith, with an honest intention to observe it; ought to be conclusive, not otherwise. I am, respectfully, etc..

HORACE MANYARD, Att'y Gen.

THE REBEL PRESS.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENE-BAL J. E. JOHNSTON AND JEEP DAVIS CO. BAL J. E. JOHNSTON AND JEFF. DAVIS, CON-CERNING THE REMOVAL OF GEN. BRAGG. SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 275.
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE. Richmond, Nov. 24, 1862.

I, General J. E. Johnston, Confederate States Army, is hereby assigned to the following geographical command, to wit:—Commencing with the Blue Ridge of mountains, running through the western part of North Carolina, and following the line of said mountains through the northern part of Georgia to the railroad south of Chattanooga; thence by that road to West Point, and down the west or right bank of Chattahoochie river to the boundary of Alabama and Florida; following that boundary west to the Choctahatchie river, and down that river to Chatahatchie bay—including the waters of that bay—to the Gulf of Mexico. All that portion of country west of said line to the Missignippi river is included in the above command. General Johnston will, for the purpose of correspondence and reports, establish his headquarters at Chattanooga, or such other place as in his judgment will best secure facilities for ready communication with the thoops within the limits of his command, and will repair in person to any part of said command whenever his presence may for the time be necessary or dearable.

By command of the Secretary of War,
JOHN WITHERS, Assistant Adjutant General.

His Excellency, the President, Richmond, Va.
Also, the following extracts from the correspondence between the President and General Johnston, to show that in retaining General Bragg in command of his army, he acted in accordance with the judgment of General Johnston, in preference to adopting that of gentlemen in civil life who clamored for his removal: RIGHMOND, Va., Jan. 22, 1863.
General J. E. Johnston, Jackson, Miss., and Mobile, Ala.:

I wish you, with the least delay, to proceed to the headquarters of General Bragg's army. You will find an explanatory letter at Chattanooga.

JEFF. DAVIS.

EXTRACT FROM COPY OF LETTER.
RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 22, 1863.
General J. E. Johnston, Chattanooga, Tenn.: General J. E. Johnston, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

As announced in my_zelegram, I address this letter to you [explaining] the purpose for which I desire you to proceed promptly to the headquarters of General Bragg's army.

You will, I trust, be able by conversation with General Bragg and others of his command, to dedied what the best interests of the service require, and give me the advice which I need at this juncture. As that army is a part of your command no order will be necessary to give you authority there, as, whether pretent or absent, you have a right to direct its operations, and do whatever else belongs to the general commanding.

Yery truly and respectfully yours.

Entract from Letter of Gen. J. E. Johnston.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF GEN. J. E. JOHNSTON.

TULLAHOMA, Feb. 3, 1963.

Mr. PRESIDENT: YOUr telegram, ordering me to
General Bragg's headquarters, was received in Mobile, when I was on my way to them. Your letter
of January 22 reached me here on the 30th.

We restoring thirst here here to assert the feel My principal object has been to ascertain the feel-My principal object has been to ascertain the feeling existing in the regiments. Being confident that the soldiers are not depressed, we can have nothing to fear, for it is not to be supposed that the zeal of general officers can be impaired by any want of confidence in their general's skill. Incressant rain has permitted me to see but a fourth of the troops as yet. They are represented by their field officers to be in high spirits, and as ready as ever for fight.

Lam very glad to find that your confidence in General Bragg is unshaken. My own is confirmed by his recent operations, which, in my opinion, evince great vigor and skill. It would be very unfortunate to remove him at this juncture, when he has just earned, if not won, the gratitude of the country. country.

After seeing all the troops shall write again. I respectfully suggest, should it then appear to you necessary to remove General Brags, no one in this army, or engaged in this investigation, ought to be his successor. Most respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

His Excellency the President. extractfrom a letter from gen.j. e johnston. TULLAHOMA, Feb. 12, 1863.

MR. PRESIDENT: Since writing to you on the 3d,
I have seen the whole army. Its appearance is very
encouraging, and gives positive assurance of GeneralBragg's capacity to command. It is well clothed,
healthy, and in fine spirits. The brigades engaged
at Murireasboro are now stronger than they were
on the morning of the battle, mainly by the return
of the absentees brought back-by the General's
vigorous system. My object has been to ascertain if the confidence of the troops in the ability of the army to beat the enemy is at all impaired.

I find no indication that it is less than when you

I find no indication that it is less than when you were in its camps.

While this feeling exists, and you regard Gen. Bragg as brave and skilful, the fact that some or all of the general officers of the army, and many of the subordinates, think that you might give them a commander with fewer defects, cannot, I think, greatly diminish his value. To me it seems that the operations of this army in Middle Tennessee have been conducted admirably. I can find no record of more effective fighting in modern battles than that of this army in December, evincing skill in the commander and courage in the troops, which fully entitle them to the thanks of the Government. In the early part of January, the country north of Granada being considered impracticable, I directed Major General Van Dorn to bring to General Fangg's aid the cavalry of the Mississippl army, except such as Lieutenant General Pemberton considered necessary to him.

I have been told by that they have advised you to remove General Bragg, and place me in command of this army. I am sure that you will agree with me that the part I have borne in this investigation would render it inconsistent with my personal honor to occupy that position. I believe, however, that the interest of the service requires that General Bragg should not be removed.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. E. JOHNSTON.

of them all, making details according to the wants of society at home.

If He says that the three years' men, when their terms expire, cannot be finally discharged, and should be retained, allowing them to choose the existing company under its present organization, in the same arm of the service. He recommends the consolidation of onch companies and regiments as are reduced below's certain complement. He bays a glowing tribute to the berotem; endurance, and unfaultering devotion of the soldiers, and of the lamented dead who, fielded their lives as secritical upon the altar of liberty, and closes by saying that our very levelses, showing a united and determined anourance of everything for independence, must convince the enemy of the futility of his efforts to subduce us. *Richmond Depatch*.

He may forgive us for these his orimes; but so long as we have hearts to feel and hands to strike we shall never forgive him. How impudent it is to come, with our brothers' blood upon his accurred hands, and ask us to accept his forgiveness. But he goes further. He makes his forgiveness shut he goes further. He makes his forgiveness dependant upon terms. We have only to swear obedience to his will. We have to swear that the proclamation of emacipation which he issued last year, and which has since been a general derision, shall be submitted to by us. Our society is to be uptarned. Inagend of that distinction between the races necessary for the happiness of both, he akks us to swear that we'll have none at all, until his Congress of fanatics or his pasked bench of judges shall say that his proclamation was wind. But all this will not do. We must shandon to that demon thirst for their blood, which has been indecently exhibited from the first, all the men who have rendered our annals conspi-

cuous, and under whose lead we have won's fame, if not a name, among the nations. We must leave the President to Abraham's tender mercies. The Army of the Potomac must offer up their glorious leader, under whom both have become illustrious. Beauregard must, be hung. In short, every officer down to colonel, and every civil functionary from Changessman to messanger, and from Governor the Congressman to messenger, and from Governor to constable, are to be retained for Lincoln's maligants, they he and Seward and Sumner would gloss' over the hanging bodies of the "dead rebels," (From the Richmond Sentinel, Dec. 14.)

ABRAHAM'S MESSAGE AND PROCLAMATION

ABRAHARY MESSAGE AND FROCLAMATION.

Never did British commissioner or general, in all his arrogness, part or the second or general, in all his arrogness, part of the second or general, in all his arrogness, part of the second or general, in all his second or general, in all his second or general part of the washington man has sent down to us. He is going to forgive the something, it seems, on certain terms. To the most liberal, unqualified, and all-embracing offerof forgiveness to our fathers, Dr. Franklin replied: "We, who have committed no offence, need no forgiveness." Our answer would be the same, even if Liceoln's offer initated the humanity of Britain's. Forgive us what? Forgive us because he has invaded our States with armed multitudes, to overthrow our laws, destroy our liberties, compass our destruction? Forgive us because he has plundered our seas and ravaged our coasts? Forgive us for having burned. our fowns and desolated our homes? Forgive us for the many thousands of our brothers, and one, and dear friends, whom he has slain upon our own soil, and while repelling his invasion? Forgive us for the many dear multilated ones who will remain the legacy of the war when the war shall be over? Forgive us for having outraged even the sensibilities of Europe-by his attempt to excite service, revolt? Forgive us for his Beast Butler, and for the thousand atroettes which he has let loose against us?

FAREWELL ORDER OF GENERAL BRAGE, farewell order. PAREWELL ORDER OF GENERAL BRAGG.

The following is General Bragg's farewell order to his army: GENBRAL ORDER NO. 214. GENERAL ORDER NO. 214.

Upon renewed application to the President his consent has been obtained for the relinquishment of the command of this army. It is accordingly transferred to Lieutenant General Hardes.

The announcement of this separation is made with undergned regret. An association of more than two years, which binds together a commander and his trusted troops, can not be severed without deep emoderate the separation of more than two hard fought fields have comented bonds which time can never impair. The circumstances which render this step proper will be appreciated by severy good can never impair. The circumstances which render this step proper will be appreciated by every good soldier and true patriot. The last appeal the General has to make to the gallant army which has so long and adoly sustained him, is to give his successor that cordial and generous support so essential to the success of your arms. In that successor you have a veteran whose brilliant reputation you have a dided to achieve. To the officers of my general staff, who have so long zeslously and successfully struggled against serious difficulties to support the army and myself, is due, in a great degree, what little success and fame we have achieved. Bidding them and the army an affectionate farewell, they have the

BRAXTON BRAGG.

On assuming command, Lieutenant General Hardee issued the following General Order:
Soldiers of the Aymy of Tennessee:
General Bragg having been relieved from duty with the army, the command has devolved upon me. The steady courage, the unsultied patriotism of the distinguished leader who has shared your fortunes for more than a year, will long be remembered by this army and the country he served so well. I desire to say, in assuming command, that this is no cause for discouragement. The overwhelming numbers of the enemy forced us from Mission Ridge, but the army retired intact and in good heart. Our losses are small, and will be rapidly repaired. The country is looking upon you. Only the weak side need to be cheered by constant success. Veterans of Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, and Chickamauga, require no such stimulant to sustain their courage. Let the past take core of itself. We can and must take care of the future.

MEXICO.

Recapture of Puebla by the Mexicans—The Guerilla Warfare.

[From the New Orleans Picayune of the 9th,]

"We have seesived information from a source worthy of high confidence, that the rumored recapture of Puebla by the Republicans of Mexico has been combined, by Sulvees received by schooner Henry Ward, from Vera Cruz, now in the river, coming up. coming up.

"There was no resistance—the number of French troops being very small, and retiring before Gens. Bericzabel and Negrete, who occupied the place at the head of about 5,000 men. Gen. Porfis Diaz had gone, with 3,000 men, to join Gen. Beriozabel, and a division of troops from Uajaca would also be sendere.

a division of troops from Usjaca would also be sendingere.

"In the meantime General Comonfort had become tired of awaiting an attack from the French, and was marching from Queretano or Mexico at the head of 20,000 men. Generals Uraga, Doblado, and Gonzales Ortega command divisions under him. He is well supplied with munitions of war and artillery.

"The roads are generally in the possession of guerillas, and French supplies can only be carried forward under heavy escort.

"Private advices from Tampico, from a neutral, represent the French garrison to be in a state of siege. Nothing can be procured from without, not even a banena. The French have lost 800 men by the pellow fever, which they brought with them from Vera Cruz. The inhabitants have also severely suffered from the plague thus introduced into their midat." An English Account of Rebel Treatment of Wounded Prisoners. The following is an extract from a letter written by an English surgeon with the Army of the Potomac, published in the London Medical Times and Gazette of August 8. It is one other, and necessarily an impartial testimony to the different methods in which wounded prisoners have been treated by

ly an impartial testimony to the different methods in which wounded prisoners have been treated by us and by the rebels:

"The rebel wounded in our charge have fared, so far as comforts and attention went, as our own men fared. Before our supplies came up, they made no complaints; after their arrival they declared they had not had such a gay time since the Confederacy commenced to exist. The surgeons, in bringing their cases to the table, never examined previously if a man wore blue pants or gray, but looked rimply at the nature of the wound. Had they been within their own lines, they could not have been so well attended to. I have seen now Confederate wounded in the hands of the Unionists, and Union wounded in the hands of the Tebels, and I cannot but say that in acting the good. Samaritan the North bears off the palm. At Chancellorville, battle the rebels removed their wounded to be cared for at Richmend, leaving the Lyoo Northern wounded to lie upon the field. The rebel soldiers near them gaye them what help they could, but the rebel Government did nothing—but confissate the captured surgeons' cases and hospital knapsacks, looking upon them as Government property. On the misery being represented to those in authority, sugar, nour, bacon, andihard bread were plentically issued to the wounded. This was all, they said, they could have done more; they could have removed those 1,200 men to Richmond along with their own wounded, to fare as they fared; they could have sent a detail of surgeons from their army at Fredericksburg to attend to them; and, from Richmond—only a couple of hours away by rall—straw, at least, might have been said had the Unionists acted similarly at Gettysburg?—had they removed their own wounded by rail, and left 1,000 rebels to lie upon the field with simply hard bread, bacon, sugar, and flour to sustain them, and with no surgical assistance save the dozen medical men whom Lee sent over to take care of them? Had this been done, God help the Yankees! we would never have heard the end of it."

the shore machine to make the card over to take the control of the

EUROPE. A New i Privateer—Escape of Another Ram— The M'exican Difficulty—The Robellion and the Pope—The Privateer Rappahannock.
To the Editor of the London Daily News:

mock.
To the Editor of the London Daily News:
Sir: The v. wsel reported to be at Calais, and assumed to hall. Tom-Sheemess, is very much like her Majeaty's Male. We Vessel, Victor, which was recently sold, and by the Vessel, Victor, which was recently sold, and by the Vessel's Victor, which was recently sold. But the vessel is described as very fast, capable of runnin we seventeen knots per hour, was used as a despatch boat, and fitted for four or six, guss as her arman ent. Three weeks ago she was being fitted out for sea, and had had some atterations made which w. tuld give her the appearance of a merchemiship; but they were so made as that she might early be re-ads, vied for war purposes.

Although her travet hing places were up, yet, it would be easy to place other plates in her, iff up slidesfor guns, &c., and she would be a regularly built man-of-war. Wag, w for hands to man her wers offered at the rate of four or five pounds a mosth, by a stranger in that part of the country, whose business at Shearnes. Was solely to man this vessel, and it was understo. Id that the vessel's was for the Confederate fighting heet. The trunor, that there are two other vessels pu tehased of the admirality, intended for the slaveho. Ming confederacy is included on stron, veridence. J. H. E. It is announced that the custor whouse authorities at Calain had received instruction w to allow the rebel steamer Rappahannock was formerly. H. B. Majesty's steam sloop Victor, and was recently sold with three other steamers to private parties. Three other steamers were likewise reported to be fitting out for rebel privateers on the Thames. The Victor of Rappahannock with upwards of 1,000 tens burden, built of wood, with engines of 300-hundred horse power.

power.

If rom the London Times I.

When the admiralty sold the Victor it was stated that she was intended for the China trade, and she was osteneibly fitted out with that view, while her name was changed to Soylla, tof London. Several supplicious circumstances, how yeer, occurred, and the dockyard officials felt it their duty to make a report to the admiral to Miller with the standard of the second that the standard of the second that the second to the second an order at Sheerness directing her to be atopped. The order, however, arrived a few hours too late. Those in charge of the vessel eyh lently suspected the intention of the Government, and had her taken out of the harbor a few nights sin ee. She immediately afterwards housted the Camfederate flag. She is of 250 horse-power, but owing to some slight defects in the construction of her engines and machinery her rate of steaming was new er very high, which was the principal reason for the admiralty directing her to be sold. A special report has been made to the lords of the admiralty of the circumstances under which she left Sheerness dockyard. (Calais Correspondence of the London Times.) Calais Correspondence of the London Times. I "This steamer was in the roadstead from midnight

months, and who are to serve as her efficers. Those officers had embarked on board a fishing boat which they had hired to convey them to Boulogne, as they told the master, in order to conceal their project, and avoid the police. When once they were outside the port, however, they ordered him to put them on board a vessel from which rockets were being fired, which was the signal agreed upon. The master of the boat, in alarm, called for assistance from other boats near him, and with their help he came into port, where he landed his passengers, who were much annoyed at what had cocurred. The Rappahannock has been purchased for the Confederate Government; she was an English vessel undergoing repairs at Sheerness. She left that port under pretence of trying her machinery, and 'taking with her as crew the mechanics and ship carpenters who were at work on board. Once at sea; the English lag was replaced by that of the Southern States. She has not yet any gung on board, but is niened She has not yet any guns on board; but is nieroed for eight heavy guns. Her repairs, it is thought, are about to be completed at Calsis." It is reported that a part of her crew have arrived by steamer

Eull (Nov. 37) Correspondence of the London News.]

There was a prize vessel got away from here some days back. She was an undoubted "ram," with masts fitted to lower on the deck, and telescope funnel. She was launched with steam up, and came alorgside the west pier. Two cabs full of Southern-looking gentlemen drove down, and went on board, and she was off like a shot. Every one was taken by auturise. THEBATINED COMPLICATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES WITH FRANCE.

The following paragraph appears in the news taken to England by the West India mail-steamer, and published in the English journals:

"It is reported, on good authority, that the Federals in California and Sonora are supplying the Juarez Government with arms, which procedure, it is believed, will lead to complications between the French and American Governments."

THE MEXICAN DIFFICULTY. THE MEXICAN DIFFICULTY.

French and American Governments."

The Mexican Difficulty.

[Correspondence of the London Daily News,]
PARIS, Dec. 3.—The Roman question proves, it would seem, a serious Mexican difficulty. The retirement of the Archbishop of Mexico from the triumvirate, which is announced in to-day's Mendeur, and was announced in last night's Patrie, is undoubtedly the signal for a struggle between the Consesvative party and those whom they called in to overturn Juarez. Mgr. Labastida is said to have expressed his great esteem and affection for the French in general, and in particular for the successor of Marshal Forey, before he sent in his resignation. It was hardly possible for him to have done otherwise, seeing the attention which has been paid him by the Empress, and the protestations of friendship and esteem exchanged between him and the late commander of the army of occupation at Puebla.

The semi-official organ above cited prepares its readers for a war between the temporal and the spiritual powers. As the first still retain a strong hold over the minds of the Indian population, they can do much to disturb the tranquility of which General Bazaine speaks in glowing terms, even though it has been much weakened by the confiscations of the last President. The prominent part taken by the clergy in the nomination of the Archduke Maximilian renders them more exigents in Mexico than they even ate in Rome, Madrid, or in the west of France. The Archduke is, therefore, in a hesitating frame of mind. He has recently, I understand, notified to the Emperor that he must have other guarantees for the security of the Mexican throng than the Emperor is willing to allow. The visit of his Imperial Highness to Compeigne is no longer spoken of, and thegeneral feeting is that Marshal Forey's conquest will be annexed to the empire of the Napoleons.

DEPUTATION FROM THE SOUTHERN STATES TO THE

DEPUTATION FROM THE SOUTHERN STATES TO THE TOPE.

The Correspondance of Rome says: "His Holiness has deigned to give audience to an American deputation from the Southern States, charged to place in his august hands an autograph letter from Mr. Jefferson Davis." The facts of the case are stated to be these: Subscquent to the breaking out of the American war the Pope wrote circular letters to all the Catholic bishops in the Northern as well as the Southern States, exhorting them to fulfill the Christian duties of their office, but to abstain from the expression of any party feeling whatever in the lamentable struggle now existing. President Davis, appreciating these sentiments, wrote a letter to thank his Holiness, and entrusted it for delivery to Mr. Dudley Mann, a Southerner, who has been, for some time, in Europe, and occasionally charged with diplomatic missions. After an interview with Cardinal Antenelli, Mr. Mann obtained an audience of the Pope, at which Mr. Mann, Jr., who acts as secretary to his father, was present. The conviction of the members of the United States Legation, backed by the assurances of Cardinal Antonelli, is that this reception has no official character, and that Mr. Jefferson Davis' letter was merely complimentary. DEPUTATION FROM THE SOUTHERN STATES TO THE

mentary. THE HRENAN AND KING MATCH,

The excitement relative to this contest is increasing, and the betting runs wild and unprecedented. Two to one are freely offered on Heenan, and freely taken. It is said that Morrissey is betting heavily against Heenan, and whether the report is correct or not, it has gained currency, and made many more takers than otherwise there would have been on King. A private letter from Heenan, received by least steamer, is full of confidence, and announces an "easy" success. King, he says, is in splendid condition, but he (Heenan) was never in so good. King's tactics are to fight low—body blows—and Heenan is prepared for this, by, from the waist tip, being a "mass of iron." Above his hips there is nothing but cords, muscles, bones. English residents are willing to take even bets, but the odds are so freely offered that they do not make the proposition. Harry Clifford, of Broadway and Eighth street, has \$3,000 placed in his hands to bet on King. He is authorized to bet even, and awaits takers. A singular bet was made on Wednesday evening—\$150 even that Heenan would win in thirty minutes. This is merely throwing away money, the knowing ones ave. Heenan's quick light'y will not avail him with THE HRENAN AND KING MATCH.

bet was made on Wednesday evening—\$150 even that Heenan would win in thirty minutes. This is merely throwing away money, the knowing ones say; Heenan's 'quick fight' will not avail him with one who knows his tactics, is an old stager, and an acknowledgedly courageous and enduring man. A chance blow, it is true, may early decide the contest, but, saving that, it will be iron muscle against iron muscle, iron will against iron will, and thorough training against thorough training. The matter of a "prize fight" is oftensive even in its suggestion, but this is occupying a prominence in the public mind which fully justifies reference to it. That it is "international" is a mistake. The Euglish papers have combatted this idea in order, if Heenan wins, to qualify the character of the defeat. This side of the water it can be claimed as not "international," because there is neither a liking for, an approval, or recognition of this most brutalizing, disgusting exhibition of the "manly art of self-defence." Heenan fights on his "own hook," and is likely to have a much fairer chance than he had with Sayers. He has made many friends in England. The bets on him there are heavy, and "fair play," compulsorily, must be the order.—N. Y. Times.

Movements of Gen. Burnside. LEAVITTEVILLE, Pa., Dec. 19.—Gen. Burnside and staff left Oleveland for New York this morning via the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. T. W. Kennard tendered them the use of his private car for their conveyance. Trial and Acquittal. BOSTON, Dec. 20.—The trial of James Campbell, for the murder of William Cumer in the conscription riot of July last, has resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

THREE CENTS new Publications. Harper & Broth, Ts, New York, have such an ex-tensive catalogue of juyer is books that there re-tensive catalogue of juyer is books that there re-tensive catalogue of juyer is books that there are

thing new, this season, Rowever, they have brough. out a very neat volume, by Henry In . when, entitled "The Boyhood of Martin Luther," con uning many incidents picked up in Germany, but hithe to unreincidents picked up in Germany, but hither to unre-oorded by any biography, and neatity illustrated with wood cugravings. This is a delignful begin Year different, and intended for younger readers, is "Mr. Wind and Mrs. Rain," translated from the French of Paul de Mussett, by Emily Makepeace, with ru-merous amusing engravings, by Charles Bennett. It is one of the best modern fairy tales we have ever For other readers, the Harpers have just pub-

Hahed two capital novels, "Rachel Ray," by Anthony Trollope, and "John Marchmont's Legacy," by Miss Braddon. The contrast between these is startling. The first is a quiet tale of life in a small English town, the other a sensation story, wrought up with great dramatic power.

The same house have published, (for ten cents, and beautifully printed,) Dicken's new Christmasstory, called "Mrs. Lirriper's Lodgings," also Knapp's French Grammar, which is the best ever pub-lished in this country, and Dr. Worthington Hooker's "Science for the School and Family," the subject being Chemistry, which is here made pleasantly in telligible. The first volume treated of Natural Philosophy, and the third, now in the press, will be devoted to Mineralogy and Geology. Each volume writers as Dr. Hooker are benefactors of society.

Shellon & Co., New York, have published many new juvenile works this season. Among these w would particularly mention "Peter Parley's Own Story," leing a very readable autobiography, ably condensed from the large and somewhat diffuse personal history of Camual G. Coodsich (Peter Parley.) in two volumes. Here, the biography is contained n a neat 121...... volume. "Walter in Samaria," by the Rev. Dr. Eddy, is the third volume of a series. entitled, "Wolter's Tour in the East." All these books are neatly illustrated. Those published treat, very informingly, of Egypt; Jermalem, and Sama-ria. The volumes to follow, will take the reader to and through Damascus, Constantinople and Athens. 'The Rise and Progress of Sanday Schools," being a biography, with portraits, of Robert Raikes and William Fox, is '3' book that ought to have been written years ago. However, it is well written now, and the author is John Carroll Power, of Davenport, Iowa. It is singular that an American should write the history of flunday Schools; which origi-nated in England, their founder being Robt. Raikes; a printer. The concluding four chapters narrate the history of Sunday Schools in the United States, and in other parts of the world. The book is a valuable addition to standard Christian Literature. Messrs, Sheldon have brought out in a neat 12mc we tales by Marion Harland. They are respectively entitled "Husks," and "Cob Floyd's Wards," They vels we have been compelled to read, as critica. The tragic element in the second story is powerfully wrought up, and the portrait of Colonel Floud, " bold, bad man," is like a painting by Rembracelt, i which the shadows predominate;

The auccess of Miss Bradden's recent novels—
"Lady Audley's Secret," "Aurora Floyd,"
"Eleanor's Victory," and "John Marchmont's Legacy"—has set publishers on the track of her earlier writings. Thus, T. B. Peterson has brought out a colume, containing "The Lawyor's Secret," and The Mystery at Fernwood," which are chiefly of nterest as showing the beginning of the writer's great powers. The other, a long story, which would fill three volumes in England, is entitled Three Fitzgerald, New York. It is not equal to Miss Braddon's later productions, but still is a powerful sensation story, though many of the incid improbable. Two characters here, a dumb detective and French marquis, with unconquerable samp froic, are truly original and life like. It is a strange tale for a weman to have written, though any woman

may safely read it. Lee & Shepard, of Boston, (successors to Phillips, Sampson, & Co.,) are among the most extensive publishers of juvenile books on this continent. Among their new books are Mrs. Madeline Leslie's 'Pet Juveniles," consisting of "Minnie and her Pets." in six volumes, each complete in itself and treated of, in a manuer to interest children, are the and paper are very good and the binding neat and atrong. Another of their new books is, "Rich and Humble," by Oliver Optic (William T. Adams, of Dorchester, Mass.,) and is the first of a new illustrated series, to be complete in six volumes, entitled "The Woodville Stories." It is a story well adaptby Mrs. Madeline Leslie, is a story expressly written for girls, and very ably works out the contrast between well-directed womanly nature and the unrepressed coquetry and thoughtlessness which inevi-tably lead to sunering and sorrow. These publica-tions have been received from G. W. Pitcher, 808 Chestnut street.

John Foster Kirk's " History of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy," which we lately announced, has been published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., in two olumes. It is superbly printed and contains good portraits of Charles of Burgundy, and Louis XI, of In reply to some inquiries relative to Maguire's "Father Mathew; a Biography," we have to say that it was published in London, by Longman & Co.,

and that Mr. Charles Desilver, ot this city, will imediately reprint it here, in one volume. It certainly is a very charming and interesting biography. Photograph Albums. The ease, rapidity, and accuracy with which cartes de visile are now made, as well as their remarkably low price, has created an immense demand for them-Originally intended, where invented in Paris, to be sed only as visiting cards, bearing miniature portraits instead of names on the surface, they have scarcely ever been so applied. They floated about, as it were, in small frames, but oftener in envelopes (to keep them clean,) until some ingenious person hit upon the idea of making Photographic Albums,

which is successfully and largely carried on in nearly every city of importance in the Union. The repro. duction, in miniature size, but with extraordinary and delicate beauty, of fine engravings, has aided the demand for Albums, which, instead of being mere holders of the portraits of relatives, friends, and eminent persons, now also contain reduced but cor-rect copies of pictures and sculpture. They are to be found upon every parlor-table, and can never go out of fashion. In Philadelphia there are numerous manufacturers bookstore. As this is holiday time, when numerous sales of photographs and albums will be made, we shall here set down the names of the principa makers and vendors, and, with that discriminating impartiality which distinguishes us, will mention nly those who advertise in The Press-yery candidly acknowledging that we repudiate the notion of giving the advantage of such a special notice as this to persons who do not see their way to making themselves known through our advertising columns usiness Maxims, look so closely at the dime close to their nose that they are unable to see the dollar hat lies a little farther on. J. B. Lippincott & Co., 715 and 717 Market street, were the first manufacturers of Photograph Albums in this city, on anything like a large scale. In their ands it has become an important item in their immense business. They are unable to supply anything like the demand, which is constantly augmenting. They certainly turn out articles of all sizes, and in every imaginable style. From the irst they have made them with linen guards, which mpart strength to the book and flexibility in open-

eleven to New Year's Day, our readers have abundant time, after reading this article, to examine the various stocks and make their purchases. Fire at Titusville, Pa. TITUSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 20.—A tremendous fire commenced this morning, and is now (2001) still raging. Twenty business places, including the post office and a whole square around it, have been deatroyed. - The damage in goods is heavy.

THE WAR PRESS PUBLISHED WEEKLY,) PER WAR Pansa will be sent to subscribe Larger Clubs than Ten will be sharged at the sager ite, \$1.50 per copy. The money must always accompans the order, and in no instance can these terms be devicted from, as that aford very little more than the cost of the paper.

AGP Postmasters are requested to act as Agonta for

To the getter-up of the Club of tan or twenty, or extra copy of the Paper will be given. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

Cold closed steady after a day of considerable activity but no excitement. The opening sales were made at 11%, and there was not much variation during the day; the closing sales being made at the same figure. The money y market was well supplied at six per cent, some money was realistical before the control of the contr hrs paying as high as saven Covernant som

ties are 17m.

The stock market was dull, with the special of Catawies a prefected, which, in the morning, roas to 31%, elosing at 32%; upwards of five thousand shares again changed hand. Important business arrangements are making this road more valuable, and operators are not slow to perceive it. Reading closed at 52%; North Pennsylvania at 25%, "1787 60; Philadel fits and Rrie at 30%, an advance of %; Beaver Meadow at 35; Little Schuyklill st 52%; Lovy Island at 40; 38 was bid for Mimira; 70 for Pennsylvania; Catawiess common sold at 11; Spruce and Pine sold at 14; Girard Coilege at 27; Arch street at 30; State fives had 10 fit to 93%; Five-twenters rold at 101; Schuylkill Nav. eation preferred sold at 33%, the common at 17%; Sub quehauna at 15%; Big Monytain Coal at 54; Penn Mining at 65%; North American Insurance at 23%. The market closed dull.

ing Exchange Pennsylvania has thus far continued to pay the intet on its indebtedness in coin, notwithstanding the high premium upon specie; but it is said it is now a question of doubt whether the February semi-annual payments will be made in gold, or whether the authorities will attempt to take advantage of the act of Congress, and pay the interest in Treasury notes. To do so, however, will require some action on the part of the Legislature, as a resolution was passed on the 12th of Jenselston, which requires the Governor to chance a sufficient amount of funds in the State treasury to pay the interest The following named Pennsylvania banks will apply to the Legislature of this State at its coming session for a renewal of their charters:

Kame.

Location.

Capital.

A new hank is to be established in Oil City, Pennsylvania, and called the Oilmen's Bank, with a capital of The total indebtedness of the State of Georgia at the commencement of the present year was \$14,162,410. The additions which have recently been added by the Legislature will make her liabilities in 1864 as fol

This is ninety-four doffare for every white mele in-habitant of the State.

The following is the amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Rei ading Thursday, Dec. 17, 1865: From Port Carbon. chuylkill Haven.

From Harrisburg and Dauphin, Enumber 41,763 04 138.937 04 Thursday, Dec. 17:

Total for week.. 7.353 00 divided into roads north and south, and east and west divided into roads north and south, and east and wast. Among those running east and west, ith set to and from Fairmount are of the most importance. The travel from the south side of Fairmount is divided, by three companies, and, until the troubles of a certain railroad official a couple of years since, all were quite successful. These troubles have weighed heavily upon the Hestonville, and the Bace and Vine street, while the Arch street has exceped the burden placed upon the officers. By indicious arrangements, now just making, these troubles are lifted, and the two roads are capable of being placed upon a par with their sisters of the city. Each road is are theet, and as two roads are capable to being praces upon a par with their sisters of the city. Each read is taking advantage of these things to improve its own condition by a harmony of working, and it is raid with much confidence that the arrangement secures a profit for the Arch equal to that now made by it, and advances mnen conneces that the arrangement secures a proatfor the Arch equal to that now made by it, and advances
equally the interests of the other roads. The change
of running the Arch as contemplated is capable of yielding over one hundred dollars per day, without any increase whatever of cost of cars, horses, conductors, or
drivers. For the present the arrangements are a combination, and, when in successful operation, look to-a
consolidation of these three interests; at which none
should be better pleased than the large population on
the west of the Schuylkill.

The New York Poet of to day says:
The loan market is well supplied with capital, and thademand at 7 per cent. is not very active. The stringencyin the English and French loan markets has not as yet
produced any responsive movements here, and it is the
opinion of eminent financial authorities that, as the
volumes of our currency is no longer contracted by the
outward flow of specie, a considerable exportation of the
precious metal inlight take place-without producing serious injury to our-trade, or greatly impeding the circulation of capital.

The stock market exhibits less animation, and some
apprehension exists lest the British capitalists, who hold
three hundred millions of our Government, bank, and
railroad securities, should, under the pressure and perturbation of European markets, send a part of our stocks
home.

But there is little danger of this—first, because Ameri-

turbation of European markets, send a part of our stocks home.

But there is little danger of this—first, because American investments pay better at pesent than any of equal safety now offering in the British markets; secondly, because many foreign capitalists, who sold our securities at the outbreak of the rebellion, have had to buy back their stocks at a great loss, which they would healtate to incur again; and, lastly, because our stocks which are held abroad are now reported to be in stronger hands than ever before.

Governments are strong; registered sixes of 1831 are advancing, and sell now at 105. Currency certificates are more scarce, and are wanted at 98% 2093. Railroad shares are steady but irregular, Rock leland and one or two other speculative stocks being weak and drooping.

The appended table exhibits the chief movements of the market compared with the latest prices of yesterday:

U. S. 6s, 1881, reg. 4 div. 105
U. S. 6s, 1881, con. ... 1095
U. S. Sevan-thirties... 1063
U. S. 1 yr. cer. ... gold ... 1024
U. S. 1 yr. cer. ... 965
American Gold ... 1015
Pannessee 55... ... 58
Rissouri 6a... ... 59 Before the first session gold was selling at 103½a155½; Brie at 105½a105½; Michican Southern at 51±25½; IIII-nois Central at 115½a110½; New York Central at 1154 13½; Pittsburg at 105%a105½; Rock Istand at 1154.18½; Fort Wayne at 53½a55; Michigan Central at 125a123½;

| Color | Colo 32% 20 Spruce & Pine..... 32% 20 N Amer Ins......

DECEMBER 19- Evening.
The Flour market is dull, but holders, if anything, are driner in their views; the demand, however, both for shipment and home use, is limited, and only some 7@203 bbls found buyers at \$7.2½ to \$7.75 for common to good and choice Pennsylvania and Western extra family: and caotee Fennsylvania and western, each attachment the trade are buying slowly from \$5.75.0 \$6.50 for superfine, \$5.7607 for extra. \$7.2508 for extra family, and \$3.50 to \$10 for fancy brands, as in quality, and the receipts and stock moderate for the season. By a Flour and Corn Meal are quiet at \$6.50 for the former, and \$6.50

eelpts and stock moderate for the season. Aya. Flori and Corn Meal ser quiet at \$6 50 or the former, and \$6.50? Be bbl for Pennsylvania meal.

GRAIN.—The Wheat market is firmer, and rather more active, with sales of \$39.000 bus at \$1.64 for prime Pennsylvania red in store, \$1.65 for Southern red aftost, and 1.302 for good and choice kientnets white. Rye is firm but quiet, with further small sales of Pennsylvania at \$1.302 for good and choice kientnets white. Rye is at \$1.374. Corn continuss in active demand, and prices are better, with sales of \$14.000 bus, mostly new yellow, at \$1.0561.15 for damp and prime dry lots, including 6.000 bus at \$1.12 in store, 3,500 old corn at \$1.23, and 1.000 bus new white at \$1.07. Oats are quiet, with further sales of 2,000 bus Pennsylvania at \$6. at which rate they are wanted. Of Barley a sale of 3,500, bus Ganada West was made, private, and 1,000 bus Pennsylvania at \$1.30.

BARK.—Quercitron is firm but quiet at \$30 \$7 ton for 1st No. 1, which is now the asking price.

COTTON.—There is very little doing, and the market, is dull at \$26,35 for middlings.

GROCERIES.—The market is fruer, and the only sale is a cargo of Brazil Sugar at 12½c, four months.

PROVISIONS.—The demand for all kinds is limited and prices steady: old mess Pork is held at \$18.50 \$1.50.

EXEDS are firm, and Clover in demand at \$7.00.

The block of the market is dull and prices are united to the sales of about 1.000 bhis at 860676 for Pennsylvania, \$2000 care for vestern, and drudge at \$0.00.

The block of the sales of about 1.000 bhis in lots at from 2805 per for drudge, 4%2456 for vestern, and drudge at soc.

October fires, according to quality.