MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1863. ** We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

***Symmetry correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be nead for

Rebel Conscription.

The Richmond papers furnish proof positive that the physical resources of the Confederacy, as well as all her other resources, are rapidly dwindling into nothing. We need no confirmation of what we have such good reason to believe, and yet we find, it unsought at every turn. The Confedracy needs more men, and cannot get move, and is driven to such dire extremity that, a report has been offered in the rebel Congress making provisions, among other things, for the organization of a reserve corps, consisting of boys between the age of sixteen and eighteen, and of men past their prime. When the Napoleonic, wars had drained France of her young manhood, a similar provision was madic, and an army of striplings was collected, which embraced the flower of Frep ch nobility. In the Southern case, as in the French, the remedy for past reverses is a last and desperate one. All the nook's and corners of Secessia have been poked into and swept out, by the despotic hands of DAVIS and his satellites, and now they are to be scraped and scrubbed anew. An army of adolescentia will, necessarily, work wonders, and will, indeed, be sensibly assisted by a reserve corps of fathers and grandfathers, particularly when ordered beyond the limits of their State, as they may be, in cases of great emergency. Southern chivalry will thus have an extra chance to blossom and come to fruit in its teens. After having torn up a forest of live oak, Davis takes up the saplings, and works them into a reserve corps, remembering that just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined. The twigs, in this case, may be bent to Mr. Davis' will, but we very much doubt whether they incline to it. A bill providing that all white male residents of the Confederate States. between sixteen and fifty-five, shall be in the military service, makes a very large conscription hole. The reserve corps, consisting of all between sixteen and eighteen, and between forty-five and fifty-five, is to be added to, from time to time, by all who arrive at the ripe age of sixteen. From this reserve corps great execution is to be looked for in the way of local defence and garrison duty, and all persons liable to duty in the reserve corps, who fail to enroll, are informed that they will be conscribed to the army in the field. The bill further provides that no person shall be relieved from the operations of this law by reason of having been heretofore discharged from the army, when no disability now exists, nor shall those who have furnished substitutes be any longer exempted by reason thereof: provided, that those who have paid into the public treasury the amount specified by the act in relation to exemptions, approved 11th of Octoher, 1862, and who may be held to service under this act, shall be repaid a fair proportion of the amount so paid by them, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of

When to this is added the provision that all laws granting exemptions from military service shall be repealed, it will be seen to what straits the Confederacy is reduced. Secession is on its last legs, so much so that the only exemptions granted will be to those under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War: ministers of religion, superintendents of asylums of the deaf, dumb, blind, and insane, one editor of each newspaper, the employees in newspaper establishments, and physicians and apothecaries,

War.

as now prescribed by law. With knocking knees we congratulate the Confederacy on the noble army of martyrs thus collected for its defence. The bubbles and the lees of life, well shaken up together, will furnish a gentle stimulant, a sort of aromatic bitter, which will no doubt revive the South's spent energies. But after that draught is drained, what next? When the youngest blood of the South has oozed out and is dried up, what fresh levies will fill up the vacant and exhausted ranks? The time is at hand when the utmost verge of desperation can accomplish nothing more, and when the arrogant leaders of rebellion shall be made to eat the

The war has withdrawn laborers from every department of industry, and has materially modified the business pursuits of and in mining, more especially, there is comthere is still enough in these, as in other branches, to render us self-reliant. Immigrathe country, so that almost as fast as supply is drawn from one quarter it is furnished from another. The health and wealth of the nation are recruited from foreign shores, and if in distant lands the means of emigraslightest deficiency here in a solitary deindependent home for the poor man. When exist for the augmentation of the national not only in the prodigious variety in which | age and greatly encumbered estates. they force themselves upon us, but in the view within her own bosom more resources her unassisted hands, and which countless envious to handle.

The Irish exodus seems to have been providential in the building up of America, and especially in the development of the times lessened. Every week brings a shiping admirable illustration:

"Some years ago a West Indiaman had discharged "Some years ago a West Indiaman had discharged its cargo in one of our docks at home. The ship was plagued by rats as never ship had been plagued. Their devastations, their noise, their odor, their destructions had been beyond mortal endurance, but there was no remedy. The captain, who was still on board, was waked at midnight by his mate, and asked to step on deck as quietly as he could. A faut ship had arrived in the course of the day from the Mcdterranean, and, on coming along side had passed a hawser to the West Indiaman. Look there ! whispered the mate, pointing to the rope, which in the darkness seemed to be moving slowly towards the fruit ship. It was alive with rats, which in a continuous stream were migrating from which is a continuous stream were migrating from the empty ship to the stranger, whose fragrance told the tale of its delicious irright. Before sunrise there was not a rat let on board the West Indiaman. How it fared with the stranger it is needless to say. That is, the very spectacle we are now withvestign. was not at left oil board the West Indiaman. How it fared with the stranger it is needless to say. That is, the very spectacle we are now witnessing on a world-wide scale. The hawser is across the Atlantic, and in one incessant, endless train, hundreds of thousands of our fellow-citizens are passing to a richer continent. Its fragrance comes in letters full of good tidings, and containing often the substantial earnest of golden promises in the shape of notes or orders for pleasant round sums. Could we take the same view of human affairs that the skippor and his mate did of their little world, we should tread softly, and think the less said the better. But we cannot quite do that. It is part of our crew that is leaving us in this strange multitudinous fashion. They are passing generally to another allegiance, to other laws, to other institutions, to rival interests, to a jealous policy, and, as they think, to assist in founding an empire iar above even our heads. But, as they are consulting their own material interests, and certainly sparing us some trouble, they are welcome to go where they own material interests, and containly sparing in some trouble, they are welcome to go where they please, and to marry a better soil than that from which they have been divorced. We are disposed to phical view of the movement, and are s philosophical view of the movement, a o find that, for once we may be both sci glad to find that, for once we may be both scientific and kind. The man who suddenly reappears in an Irish cabin with his pocket full of notes and gold, distributing handsome presents, sleek, comely, and well dressed, asking the girl of his early choice to share his new home, is a vision that conquers all our sentimental scruples, as it appears he has done the remaining patriotism of Ireland. Every such man is a Columbus in Connaught. There is no resisting him."

THE London Times ridicules the reception of Mr. Beecher in Brooklyn, by quoting the sensation headings of the New York paper:: "Plymouth Church a Blaze of Glory;" "Enthusiastic Welcome to

Curious Fatality of Office. A singular fatality appears to await the possessors of all but sovereign power in India. In the last sixteen years (1847 to 1863), three British noblemen have successively been Viceroys of India, and have of of ourse, divides the people into two diaallen beneath the terrible responsibility of heir high station, and the enervating effect of the climate. When Lord DALHOUSLE WAS appointed in 1847, he was only thur y-five years old, and up to that time have never heen seriously ill for two Coys. Under his administration the Punja to was annexed,

the rulers of Buryah sent an embassy to his court at Calcutta, the AMEER of Cabal sued for Birtish friendship, and the KHAN of Whoken entreated him to send soldiers to drill his troops. When he was only eignteen months in office, he was advanced on the peerage from an earldom to a marauisate, having previously been made Knight of the Thistle. At the end of eight years' rule, he resigned his high office, and returned to England. Even then he was comparatively a young man. and, at the age of forty-four, with great business experience, unusual scholarship, considerable ability as a parliamentary speaker, and high reputation as a successful administrator, it was prophesied that he would soon obtain high station in the Cabinet. Already, on the death of WEL-LINGTON, he had been appointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. But, as it appeared.

he returned home to die. He had lost his wife in India, and this greatly depressed his spirits. He was unable to take any part in public life. He lingered until 1860, when Death relieved him from care and pain. He was succeeded in the Cinque Ports by Lord PALMERSTON, and his earldom and estates by Lord PANMURE—the Secretary of War who, during the Crimean war, telegraphed the Commander-in-chief there, to "Remember Down!"-meaning a certain protégé of his own, named Dowbiggen, whose advancement he desired. Lord CANNING, the immediate successor

of Lord Dalhousie, was the eldest surviving son of GEORGE CANNING, the enlightened British statesman who broke up the Holy Alliance, and gave his country the first impulse towards decidedly liberal politics, in her foreign relations. It was singular enough that, in 1821, when Can-NING was called to succeed Castlereagh as Foreign Minister of England, he-had accepted the Vice-royalty of India; its splendid emoluments tempting him. In July, 1855, Lord Canning, who had previously been a Cabinet Minister under PEEL and Lord ABERDEEN, accepted the Indian vice-royalty. The leading events of his reign are historical; they include the rise and the suppression of the great Indian revolt. The bravery of the army, comparatively weak in number, but headed by such gallant men as HAVELOCK and LAWRENCE, OUTRAM, and Colin CAMP-BELL, backed by the sagacity and firmness of Lord Canning, effectually put down the rebellion. The Vicerov was made G. C. B., and obtained a step in the peerage. After remaining less than six years in India, he returned home broken in spirit, for his wife had perished under the fatal influence of the climate, and broken in health from the same cause, combined with the arduous labors of his office. He died soon after his return, leaving no child to inherit his

ter to one of his nephews, the second son of the Marquis of Clanricarde. The Earl of ELGIN was appointed Governor General of India three years ago. maica, Governor-General of British North America, twice Ambassador to China, and | white and black, in Louisiana, who need had been a Cabinet Minister in 1859.60. A education, and we should remember that the shrewd, clear headed, well-informed, active | elevation of the colored population of the business man, he had been long in the pub- | South is the surest way to end slavery withlic service, always doing his work well. out convulsion, and make another rebellion During the great Indian revolt of 1857, he took the responsibility of sending a large to Calcutta, and there is no doubt that this timely aid helped to put down the rebellion. At the time of his becoming Viceroy of India he was only in his fiftieth year, his massive, his habits temperate, and his ca-

ports his death from heart disease. and Elgin-were equal in years; had each won honors for high scholarship at the same University; had respectively filled high offices before entrusted with almost royal sway over Hindostan and her dependencies, and had severally been invested with the greatest prize in public life that the British Sovereign has to bestow. The three friends, it it known, were richer in honors salary of the Indian Viceroy is \$100,000 per paratively a deficiency of labor, although annum; but, independent of this, his lawful means of making money are so numerous and great that he is expected, if he serve tion fills up in a measure the places of those | out his full six years, to return home with who have left their firesides in the service of | a princely fortune. Dalhousie's Indian accumulation went, with his family estates and titles, to a cousin whom he disliked, and CANNING's will be possessed by his nephew. Lord ELGIN leaves four sons, the eldest of whom (Lord Bruce, by courtesy) tion were at hand there would not be the | succeeds to the family titles, and it is not improbable that, in consideration of his partment. From all parts of the world eyes | father's services, his earldom will be are cast upon these United States as fur- | changed for a marquisate. The estates in nishing the most cheap and comfortable and | Fifeshire (which have been held by this line since the time of King Robert Bruce, the mineral resources of the country shall from whom this family are lineally dehave become better understood, more par- scended) have not only been cleared of

ticularly in those slightly-appreciated Ter- debt under the late peer's careful manageritories of the West-Idaho, Arizona, and | ment, but enlarged by recent purchase. The Nevada—enterprise will direct industry in | late Lord Elgin was a saving man, all his that direction, and a two-fold reason will | life, and preserved to the last the habits of economy which necessity compelled him to worth. Our internal resources are evidenced adopt on succeeding to an old Scottish peer-From the circumstances, which we have invitations they extend to emigrants from here done little more than glance at, springs all quarters of the world. It is enough to the inevitable moral of the uncertainty of render any country more than self-reliant to human things. Truly does the French. proverb declare that Man proposes but that than she can at present make use of with God disposes. In each of the three instances which we have cited, the man went to the far Orient, clothed with dignity and power, hoping to return with honors and wealth. It is curious that in each case the result should have been death, and that the three college-friends should have thus West. It never ceases, though it is some- fallen into line, as it were, one after the other, but to be smitten down. The proload of strong arms and brave hearts to our verbial shaking of the Pagoda tree, which shores. The London Times, alluding to had enriched former Viceroys, was fatal to this constant immigration, uses the follow- the three last, as if it had been the death-

Texas. The news received from time to time about Texas keeps speculation awake. Although not quite as unexplored as Ethiopia or Tartary, Texas still appears to those who live in the North as a very far-off and uncivilized country, to which an emigration would be viewed with the same feeling of risk with which men seek their fortunes in foreign lands. Her millions of acres are patched and sprinkled with a population gathered g on a | in from all quarters of the world. Six times the size of Pennsylvania, she wields a geographical influence which it is time should be equalled or eclipsed by a predomiance in moral and intellectual respects.

The force of character which resides in her mixed and variously gifted population, distracted as it is at present by the tumults of tracted as it is at present by the tumults of the character which resides in her mixed and variously gifted population, distracted as it is at present by the tumults of the character which resides in her what tacture, but always affable and interesting. His descriptions and recollections of Jefferson Davis, who came from West Point, were most significant. It is a timular phenomenon in physiology that people tracted as it is at present by the tumults of rebellion, will ere long assert itself. Girt and intersected with noble rivers, which are kept busy with the conveyance of storage and produce to and from the large towns which string their borders, Texas presents abundant opportunity for a glorious campaign to those who know how to seize these advantages and use them aright. The absence of the false refinement of our Northern civilization materially aids in developing the martial resources of her people. The large numbers who devote themselves solely to agricultural pursuits are thus naturally fitted for the soldier's hardships; and the military preponderance thus engendered will become almost universal, affecting, as it does, not only those ensal, affecting, as it does, not only those enin a Blaze of Glory?" "Extinuisation welcome to Mr. Beccher;" "His Friends take a European Trip with him in Imagination;" "Flowers and Fair Ladies, Oream and Crinoline, Birds and Beauty, Music and the mechanic arts, but also the com-

nationalities have pecome in a sense amal gamated ; Irish, English, German, French, Russian, and Swiss have become Texan, and jog along together, not uncomfortably, on the hole. The question of the Union,

rietrically opposed classes, of which the loyal is rapidly increasing. The possession of Matagorda Bay will be found to be of incalculable advantage, and the co-operation of native regiments must become a valuable auxiliary to the Federal cause. In spite of the order of General MAGRUDER. circulating throughout the State a pledge devoting the life, liberty, and property of the citizens to support the Confederacy, and notwithstanding the slashing business that QUANTRELL has been doing, in the way of spying, arresting, hacking, and hewing men suspected of the crime of Unionism, we have reason to believe that the voice of Texas is for the Union, and that the time is approaching when that voice will speak coldly upon her soil without danger of being drowned in the exultant shouts of re-

bellion. With the Union army in possession of the entire Texan coast, including Brownsville, Galveston, and Sabine Gulf, high expectations are excited with respect to future movements. The intelligence that the Federal forces had ascended the Red river, and were marching on Alexandria, there to attack the rebels under General TAYLOR. is likewise looked upon with sanguine eyes, and excited speculation. The fact that despatches from Texas, at once reliable and mportant, are few and far between, only eems to keep inquiry and interest alive. The state of things there presents us with a view of sweeping conscriptive measures, secret organizations, thug-like spies, military despotisms, all centralized, and working together for evil. Cruelty, oppression, outrage, perfidy, distrust, and want, are blent in a focus of terrorism. But this cannot last, for amid all this corruption Unionism has given its complexion to men in the army as well as out of it. The ranks. instead of being overawed by their treacherous chiefiains, will overawe them. Gen. MAGRUDER should fear the future. He should regard his fortunes with anxious eyes. MAGRUDER has strung up so many men that no one will be surprised when MAGRUDER is strung up. His murderous policy recoils upon itself, and whilst he is thus up to his ankles in blood, the momentous movement of Gen. BANKS in the Rio Grande region has struck a hard-fisted blow in the very face of rebellion, and further despatches will

The Meeting at Concert Hall. The three little white slaves who will apear at Concert Hall this evening, eloquentappeal to the justice and the benevolence of the North, upon which the hopes of their class are founded. These children were brought to Philadelphia by Mr. PHILIP BACON, who is associated in the establishment of free colored schools in New Orleans. and, assisted by many of our prominent citizens, desires to interest the public in this reform. CHARLES TAYLOR, the little boy eight years of age, is intelligent and wellbehaved, and as well educated as most lads of his years at the North. The little girls are very pretty, and gentle, title and property, but bequeathing the lat- and polite. Mr. Lovejov will have an opportunity for all his eloquence to-night, and, we trust, that indignation which the sight of these children must arouse against a system which enthralls white children, as well as He had previously been Governor of Ja- black men, will not be fruitless of good. There are thousands of emancipated slaves

attest the complete triumph of the Federal

impossible. IF A MAN were at his wit's ends for means reinforcement of British troops from China of creditably passing an idle hour, he might save himself from suicide by the very simple process of comparing, morsel by morsel, the message of ABRAHAM LINCOLN with that of JEFFERSON DAVIS. He might not constitution was robust, his frame was | laugh very much, for there is no food for laughter in the message of either. But over pacity for work enormous. But India has some of the morceau of Mr. JEFFERSON been fatal to him, as to his immediate pre- DAVIS he might grin a ghastly smile. The decessors. A telegram from Calcutta re- | fierce and labored invective which constitutes Mr. Davis' peroration, the ingenuity These three men-Dalhousie, Canning, | with which he tacks about to show that we are worse than fiends, proves that the Confederacy is, at the present writing at least, just as old as its tongue, and a little older than its teeth. It talks big, and it snaps at everything and everybody.

President Lincoln's message is calm. dispassionate, simple, and comprehensive. It is the reverse of spun out. The two messages are the antipodes of each other. many who remain at home. In agriculture | and in intellect than in lands or cash. The | Mr. Lincoln, in his document, lays down the law, as he alone has the right to. He presents the whole history of the year, with its varied results, in a clear, graphic, honest way—the way that is natural to the man—. and he argues calmly, patiently, charitably, from beginning to end. Not to hurt the feelings of any one, JEFF DAVIS reminds us of Lucifer, in BYRON's poem of "Cain." a sneaking sort of a demon, always arguing in the language of emotion and self-interest. and never meeting the question plump. To be brief, the one message hits the bull's eye, and the other falls very wide of the

> COAL HAS LONG BEEN a fertile subject for speculation—we mean, of course, speculation on paper only—to dwell upon, and it is now high time that something should be said about ashes. Philadelphia is fast losing her claims to being considered the cleanest of Norfolk-Movements of Gen. Butler. FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 18.—A train of cars, uncity in the world. Let any one take a walk through our highways and byways, and he will not require a pair of spectacles to get at our meaning. He will see courts and alleys choked up not only with ashes, but with refuse of all kinds, offensive to sight and smell. If all the fences at the back of all the gardens in the city were torn down, a litter of pigs might perhaps survey the prospect with feelings of unmingled satisfaction; but we do not think a board of health could, or at least ought to. The courts and alleys which intersect the larger streets are, some of them, almost impassable. Will some one have the goodness to indicate in the most unequivocal manner who is to blame? There are enough ashes at present lying loose to accommodate any quantity of sackcloth, and to spoil all the broadcloth in creation. Are citizens expected to strew their cellars with cinders, or to confiscate all their flour barrels to the service of used up coal? It is a shame that so much inconvenience should thus result, when measures for its removal are not outside the bounds of possibility. Won't somebody please to wake up? If dust has been thrown in any one's eyes, we are sure the ashes are the first cause, and the only way to get it out again is to remove

CURIOUS STATEMENT ABOUT JEFFERSON DAVIS. —A correspondent of the Evening Post, writing from Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, says: "Frairie du Chien, wisconsin, says:

"Frairie du Chien is a city which has very little
interest to the present generation, except for its
commercial advantages, but it has peculiar significance to old residents of the West, and there is
hardly an officer in the old army but at one time
or another has been quartered at Fort Crawford.

Cogo or Dahomey." The Steamer Chesapeake. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 .- The following despatch

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20,

Generating Steam by Petroleum. The report of the commission appointed by the Navy Department, consisting of three chief engineers, who have made careful experiments, during period of five months, showing the practicability of making use of petroleum or hydro-carbon oils for the purpose of generating steam, has been issued, and has proven satisfactorily, it is said by those who have seen it, that the results show a great saving, not only for merchant steamers, but will enable a naval steamer to keep the sea, under steam, three times as long, with less labor and greater economy, as compared with coal, the equal weights of each being considered, thus indicating a complete revolution in the mode of generating steam The Enrolment Act—Union Enlistments in Rebel States.

It is understood that the majority of the Committee on Military Affairs, in the House, are opposed to repealing the commutation clause of the enrol ment act, as reported from the Senate committee.
Senator Wilson speaks of his intention to offer an amendment authorizing enlistments in the rebel States, to be aredited to the quotas of States, the officers from which to procure the new recruits whether white or black. The members of Congress are receiving large numbers of letters, containing suggestions and pinions relative to the proposed changes in the er

rolment act. Dinner to Speaker Colfax. Thirty gentlemen were at the complimentary linner to Speaker Colbax last night, connected with all the prominent journals of the country, and of varied political opinions. It was a pleasant and parmonious gathering. SAMUEL WILKINSON Dreded, and at the conclusion of his remarks proposed a sentiment which elicited from Speaker Colfax a brief, but eloquent, patriotic, and truly appropriate ives had chosen newspaper men for Speake Clerk, and Postmaster-a good share for the profes sion—and that in the Senate it was nearly the same vay—the Vice President, Secretary Forney, and Sergeant at Arms Brown coming within the highest elective honors. He concluded by offering the sentiment, "The American Press: if inspired by atriotism, morality, and humanity, it cannot fall to develop constantly increasing power, vigor, and onsequent independence." Representatives Brooks and Baldwin, and Senstor Anthony, Superintendent of the Public Printing Deferes, and Clerk of the House McPherson,

ponses to the calls made upon them for their share of the contributions to the oratorical and inte of the entertainment. The Virginia Legislature—Bill for the Abolition of Slavery.

The Joint Committee of the Senate and House of he Virginia Legislature, now in session at Alexaniria, agreed last night on a bill calling a conventio or the abolition of slavery in that State. The bill

afforded much pleasure to the company by their re-

will doubtless be passed to-morrow. - Funeral of Major General Buford. The funeral of Major General Burond took place this (Sunday) afternoon, and was largely at-tended. Eight major generals acted as pall-bearers, and President Lincoln attended the services. The escort consisted of Battery L, 5th United States Artillery, a company of cavalry, and the 6th Regiment of the Invalid Corps. During the ceremonies the church bells were tolled and the flags placed at half-

The Telegraphic Association. A meeting of telegraph operators was held in this city to day, to ratify and adopt the constitution framed by the national convention of telegraph operators, held in the city of New York last Novembe Twenty five names were placed on the roll, and the constitution was unanimously adopted. A district organization was perfected by electing WILLIAM H. YOUNG as director, T. N. LOUCKE, treasurer, and FORD W. ROYCE as secretary. A district organic zation will soon be commenced at Alexandria. The meeting to day shows the association to be in a lourishing condition in this section.

Officers for the Negro Regiments. Of the thousand and fifty-one applicants for com-missions in negro regiments, five hundred and sixty have been recommended by the board for appointment, namely: for colonels, 5; lieutenant colonels, 10: majors, 25: captains, 104, Death of Captain Newhall,

Captain NEWHALL, formerly of the 3d Pennsyl nia Cavalry, but at the time of his death assistant adjutant general on General Greece's staff, was drowned on Friday night while crossing a small creek this side of the Rappahannock. He had just been to headquarters to have leave of absence

New National Banks. The necessary papers have been issued from the Treasury Department, for the establishment of a national bank at New Orleans, with a capital of half a million, under the National Currency act; also for a third bank at St. Louis, with a capital of over one million dollars. The First National Bank of this city will commence to-morrow the issue of notes recently prepared by the Treasury Department for circulation by such institutions. Only eighty millions of the five hundred million

of the five-twenty loan remain unso The President and Mrs. Lincoln were "at home on Saturday afternoon, receiving the officers of the sian fleet, members of the Cabinet and of both Houses of Congress, justices of the Supreme Court
and gentlemen connected with the diplomatic corps The Marine Band was in attendance, and much good

The Oath of Allegiance. Two hundred and twelve rebel deserters, we sent from the Old Capitol Prison on Saturday morning to Philadelphia to take the oath of alle giance. This makes 418 that have been sent to the same place this week for the same purpose. Diplomatic Correspondence.

ready for the press in a day or two. THE WAR IN VIRGINIA

The Shenandoah Valley-Cantura of Raba Cavalry-Operations of General Sullivan BALTIMORE, Dec. 19 .- A despatch to the Baltimore American, from Harper's Ferry, dated last evening, says:

Just as the mail is about to close a detachment the 22d Pennsylvania Cavalry has brought in Cold nel Carter, of the 1st Virginia rebel cavalry, and six Upperville, Fauquier county. Messengers from General Sullivan's cavalry he yord Winchester, report that General Averill and his cavalry were in Staunton yesterday, and tore un the railroad track for six miles, between that place and Gordonsville. This is very important, if true, but it needs confirmation. CHARLESTOWN, Va., Dec. 17.—Notwithstanding the terrible inclemency of the weather in these

mountainous regions, General Sullivan's cavalry are doing good service in the Shenandoah Valley. Vesterday a round of thirty rebel prisoners were brought from the front, and the cry is still they come.

FORTRESS MONROE.

day, with fourteen women and eleven children aboard, in charge of Captain Tamble and Lieutenant struble, of Gen. Barnes' staff. These passenger are going South, to remain during the war. Major General Butler has issued an order for the enrolment of all able bodied male citizens, colored and white, between the ages of eighteen and forty lve years, in this department, to be completed the 1st of January next. Major Stevens, commander of the army gunboats, has been relieved of his command by Major General

The explosion of the magazine at Fort Yorktown s destroyed almost all the buildings remaining in the town. Five men were injured. Major General Butler and staff left for Newport News this afternoon on the steamer Silas O. Pierce. On Wednesday night last our pickets were driven 1 by the Confederates at Gloucester Point. Two ompanies of United States troops were immediately sent out to their aid, and succeeded in dissing the enemy.

Strike for Higher Wages in Boston. BOSTON, Dec. 20.-One hundred and forty rail akers, in an iron foundry at Neponset, struck for higher wages on Saturday morning, and there were lications of a serious riot. The town authorities, on being informed of the affair, sent to Boston for the police, who promptly arrived and arrested eleven of the leading strikers, who were committed o jail. The other workmen then quietly dispersed and will probably resume work at the old prices. Sinking of an Ohio Steamer.

struck a sunken coal barge, when eighteen miles below here, this morning, and sunk to her cabin ficor. There were no lives lost by the accident. The U. S. Gunboat Daylight Blown Un WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The following despatch FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 18 .- TO MAJOR ECKERT, Assistant Superintendent U. S. Military Telegraph: I have just arrived from Beaufort in the boat Daylight was blown up near Wilmington. Another gunboat had chased a blockade runner ashore, and the Daylight went in to take possession of her, when a rebel battery, concealed on the shore. threw a shell into the Daylight's magazine, destroying her, and killing most of her officers and crew. There was no positive confirmation of the report, but it was believed by the naval officers at Beaufort. L. T. SHELDEN, Capt. and Ass't Sup't.

WHERLING, Dec. 19 .- The steamer Prims Donna

THE REPORT CONFIRMED. BALTIMORE, Dec. 19 -A letter from Fortress Monroe says that the steamer Spaulding, which had arrived there from Morchead City, N. C., on liday, reports that just before her departure news ad been received at that city of the explosion of the magazine of the United States gunboat Dayight, by a shell thrown from the rebel Fort Fisher. Re-entistment of Veterans. CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 19 -The order that three-

fourths of the aggregate of the veteran regiments must re-enlist in order to get furloughs, has almost put a stop to ve enlistments; in many cases more than one fourth being either in the hospitals or pri-

soners. The men are anxious to get home before the holidays.

The Michigan Legislature.

Detroit, Dec. 16.—The Governor of this State Piecataqua, from Philadelphis, at Acapulco.

Departure of the Steamer Damascus.

Poparland, Dec. 18.—The steamer Damascus at the morning, and sunk to ascushin from the lives were lost.

Ship Grant, for Liverpool, with 39,000 sacks of wheet.

San Francisco, Dec. 20.—Arrived—Steamers St.
Louis and Moses Taylor, from Pansma. They report the strival of the ships G. N. Sutherland and Piecataqua, from Philadelphis, at Acapulco.

Steamboat Sunk.

Which is seeing that he was in earnest, she begged to be allowed to die by a swift poiston, to which he consented. She took a bottle from a shelf, uncorked it, raised it to her lips, and ther andeenly dashed the contents into his face and eyes. He fell howling to the floor, and next day died. The bottle contained oil of vityiel.

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI. Improbability of Hard Fighting with Longstreet.

Grant in Constant Communication with Foster.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 .- The Evening Star pub lishes the following: The authorities here have received a despatch from General Grant at Chattanooga. The latest is up to last night, which is dated at nine o'clock. It does not indicate any recent change in the situation of affairs there. General Grant is in constant and direct telegraphic communication with General Foster at Knoxville, and had there been any severe fighting between Longstreet's forces and those of the United States in pursuit of him, as the press despatches from Cincinnati state, General Grant would doubtless have sent such in formation here. The fact that he says nothing about any such engagement or engagements induces the belief that the statements via Cincinnati, referred to above, are much exaggerated.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS. DEFEAT OF THE REBELS Capture of Three Guns.

CAIRO, Dec. 19 .- Advices from Little Rock, Ar kansus, to the 5th inst., say that the fear of an attack The rebel General McCres, who has been moving between the Arkansas and White rivers, was attack ed some time since at Jacksonport, by Col. Black, o the 23d Missouri Regiment. The enemy were repulsed, and Black captured three pieces of artillery. Gen. Carr has assumed the command of the 2d Di vision of the Army of Arkansas.

TEXAS.

The Coast in Possession of our Forces. GALVESTON TO BE ATTACKED. BOSTON, Dec. 19 .- The New Orleans corresponent of the Traveller, under date of the 10th instant,

General Washburne holds the coast of Texas. from the Rio Grande to within one hundred miles of Another division of the Thirteenth Corps will start for the Texas coast to-day, and the expectatio s that Galveston will be the next place to be put down in the history of the war as having been reduced by the United States forces.

General Franklin is still at New Iberia, with about General Weltzel will leave for the North, to join

NEW ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamer Morning Star. ANOTHER ACT OF PIRACY. An American Schooner Seized by Rebel Passengers.

General Butler's command, in a few days. It is not known who will take his place in this department.

CONFIRMATION OF THE CAPTURE OF PUEBLA. NEW YORK, Dec. 20.-The steamship Mornin Star arrived here to night, from New Orleans on Dec. 13th, via Havana on the 15th. She brings \$100 000 in specie and 1,100 bales of cotton. Among her passengers are General Weitzel, accompanied by Captain Fred. E. Smith and Lieutenants Groves and Fitch, who have been transferred to General

Butler's department in compliance with the wish of the latter General. The Morning Star also brings as passengers Captain James Nichols, and Walker Greenough, super-cargo of the schooner Joseph L. Gerety, which was captured by the pirates, on the 2d day out from Captain Nichols reports that he left Matamoros of action and six passengers. On the night of the 17th the passengers, with drawn revolvers, surprised and imprisoned the captain and crew, and ning the crew in confinement for eight days, put all hands into a small boat, and told them to find their way to land the best way they could. They landed on the coast of Sisal after two days and nights at sea; there they got passage to Havana. The passengers' names were T. E. Hogg, of Balti-more: J. Brown, of Canada; James Clements, Kelley Brown, and John Wilson. The latter was amusing elements of humanity, and inspired with a mate with Gordon, the slaver, and says he was in the richest and most extravagant fun. Those who the Tombs, in New York, for nearly five years.

vaiting for chances like this. After they had put the captain and crew in the small boats, they hoisted the rebel flag, and fired off pistols as a salute, saying that they had authority from the Confederate Government. When asked duras where they could sell the vessel and cargo. The vessel belonged to Francis Gerety, of New NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 9 .- The United States gunboat Kanawha has arrived with the prize se

Winona, which was captured while bound from Havana to Mobile. Her cargo consists of 248 bales of cotton, 500 barrels of rosin, 14 barrels of turpentine, used as a rebel gunboat at Mobile. The late black frost will considerably shorten the augar crop in Louisiana. The receipts of cotton in New Orleans since the

first of September have been over 43,000 bales. One hundred guns were fired here yesterday, in honor of Grant's victory. Rumors come from the Southern Confedercy that Bragg has committed suicide, and that Longstreet The recapture of Puebla by the Mexicans is again

General Banks has recovered from his illness. Last night Mrs. Banks gave a reception at her esidence, and it was said to have been a very briliant and agreeable affair. The guests comprised the elite of the city, and army and navy, the consuls, nd the officers of the foreign war steamers. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11 .- Three or four thousand troops, under Wirt, Adams, Orosby, and Logan, apneared in the vicinity of Natchez, early this week, and were repulsed and pursued. It is said that we The steamer Von Phul, which left here for St. Louis on Monday, was badly damaged by a rebel

battery just above Bayou Sara. A shell exploded in the pilot-house, killing Captain Yeaman and Mr. Chirry, the bar-tender. Nine boat hands were otal destruction. Lieutenant Gove, of Boston, and seven others of the 3d Marsachusetts Cavalry, were captured, a few days ago, near Port Hudson, by a party of Logan's hope that it may not be too good for the crowd of men. Ljeutenant Gove was badly wounded, and readers. It is well printed, and the size of Harper's our of his men more or less seriously. The reports which have been current of a conspi-

acy between the colored troops and the rebel prison ers at Fort Jackson are false. A destructive fire occurred here this morning, the oss being estimated at \$250,000. One fireman was NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12-8 P. M.-The excitement occasioned here by the report of a mutiny at Fort sekson on the 19th inst., has barely subsided yet. The wildest and most improbable rumors prevailed that every white man in the fort had been massaered, and that the negroes were about to kill every white man in the vicinity, &c.; but the truth was known at headquarters early on the morning of the

The following are the facts: The negroes had taken offence at one of the offi. pers in command, and swore vengeance. Trying to get possession of his person, they encountered more oposition than they anticipated, and fired some shots o create a mutiny nor to shed blood. No one was The whole affair did not last half an hour. The officers easily quieted the men, and they have not since made any demonstrations. There is no additional news from Texas, except-

The news from Havana, per the Morning Star, is Advices from Vera Cruz state that the French were lowly advancing towards the interior. Communiations with Vera Cruz are very precarious. Convoys both ways were being attacked and sometimes cut up by guerillas.

-General Diaz had made a great raid through Queetaro, Mexico, Oaxaca, and other States. He cap-Reinforcements of troops were still being sent to The audience at the theatre here, on the 8th, on ecount of dissatisfaction with the performance destroyed furniture in the building to the amount of \$3,000. Several young gentlemen were arrested. The French steamer Allier arrived this morning

with 1,200 troops for Vera Cruz.

Mormon Murderer Hung.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—The following despatch cial grand jury yesterday. This morning he was brought into court for trial, and pleaded guilty. He was immediately seized by the Vigilance Committee, who entered the court-room in large numbers. taken from the custody of the sheriff, and hung. Watkins was an English Mormon, and his parents reside at Salt Lake. He is known to have killed three men in Utah, and he confessed that he had committed six other murders. The despatch further states that he was also engaged in the Meadow Mountain massacre.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—Sylvester Lowery and his associates, of Arizona, have entered suits against General Carleton and West, and their associates and officers, for \$1,620,000, for taking possession of their silver mines, several months ago, without just The Union Convention to nominate candidates or State officers meets in Nevada Territary on the 31st of December. SHIP MOVEMENTS. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—Sailed—Ship Law-rence, for Liverpool, with 2,400 sacks of wheat; ship Grant, for Liverpool, with 29,000 sacks of wheat

LOUISVILLE.

An Acoident and Loss of Life-The River Rising. LOUISVILLE, Dec. 20 .- As seven laborers this afternoon were rowing a large soow, containing a locomotive for the Frankfort Railroad Company, from Jeffersonville to the railroad river-depôt in Louisville, the current carried them over the falls. by which the boat was upset, and the locomotive sunk. Three of the men were drowned, and the remaining four were rescued by Captain Pink, piloting the steamer Colesto, who, with great daring, rounded his boat upon the falls. It has been very cold here for the past two days. At 8 o'clock this morning the mercury stood at five degrees above zero. The weather is more moderate this evening; the

mercury is at 22 degrees, the barometer at 29 70, and The river is rising rapidly, and there is plenty of water over the river for the largest boat Robbery of U. S. Five-Twenty Bonds. NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 19.—The Express office at Bordentown, N. J., was robbed to-day of the following United States bonds: Five-twenties, No. 2,899, for \$500; No. 6,237 for \$100; No. 6,236 for \$100. Payment on the bonds is stopped Non-Arrival of Steamers.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Dec. 19.—There is a gale from the weatward to-day, accompanied by a heavy rain. No steamers have passed Cape Race recently. Arrival of the Hecla. New York, Dec. 20.—The steamer Hecla has ar rived, but her advices have been anticipated. The Hibernia at Boston. Boston, Dec. 20.—The steamer Hibernia, from Liverpool, arrived at this port at 7 P. M.

Markets by Telegraph. Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimors, Dec. 19.—Flour steady; Wheat dull, Kentucky white is quoted at \$1.836,1.95. Corn active and firm; new yellow sold at \$1.15. Whisky closed firm and buoyant; Ohio is quoted at 90%@91c. Cincinnati, Dec. 19.—Wheat buoyant. Whisky advanced; sales are quoted at 83c. Hogs firm, and holders demand an advance; sales are quoted at \$7.65; receipts to-day 2,500. Mess Pork was held at \$7.65; receipts to-day 2,500. Mess Pork was held at \$20. Lard was held at 13c. Carro, Dec. 19.—466 bales of cotton were sold at Memphis on the 16th. The prices were unchanged. The receipts were only 87 bales.

Sty. Lovis, Dec. 19.—Cotton unchanged. Sales of 56 bales, and receipts of 80. Flour fifmer. Wheat firmer and unchanged. Corn firm. Cats easier. San Francisco, Dec. 7.—The malets are generally quiet, though many jobbers continue to have a fair trade with the interior. The scarcity of ton-fiage continues, and ships are wanted to load with nage continues, and ships are wanted to load with cargoes for China, New York, Boston, and Liver-

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.-Arrived, Bark Humdoh Public Entertainments.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-The Martinetti and Maretti families, formerly leading members of the great Ravel troupe, succeed the Italian ()pera, substitut ing physical for vocal gymnastics, and the tight-rope for the cadenza. Mr. Hood has engaged very fine performers in the ballet and the pantomime, and Zanfretta and Madame Marzetti are well sustained. These performances, which will be changed nightly, will no doubt prove very attractive during the holidays.

NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE. - "Lear," "Jack Cade," "Richelleu," and "Spartacus," were performed last week by Mr. Forrest. This evening the "Gladiator" will be repeated. A repetition of King Lear" is eagerly desired by very many who were unable to witness its first performance.

Miss Johanna Claussen appeared for the eighth and last time on Saturday evening. She has made a favorable impression. We look for a re-engage-ment, and meanwhile desire for her an unlimited quantity of paying negotiations.

COn Wednesday evening Miss Jean Hosmer will appear in "Romeo and Juliet." Where does Manager Wheatley pick up these novelties? The offights of Mr. Forrest certainly afford to aspiring ovices an opportunity which they would otherwise

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.-Mr. Clarke will play Major De Boots this evening, a performance of which we recently advised our readers to beware. We have no expectation that our advice will be taken. Mr. Clarke, however, is not responsible for the multiplication of De Boots, which must follow this new production of one of his best characters. But he is probably unaware of the immense extent to which De Boots is imitated, and how many young entlemen he is helping to be at once witty and ridiculous. Yet all this we are ready to forgive for the sake of the rare enjoyment given by this unparalleled piece of absurdity and humor. De Boots is a triumphant union of the natural with the impossible. The character reminds one of real life, and yet it is unlike anything the dramatist has drawn, or society produced. It is a fantastic exaggeration, like one of Leech's pictures in "Punch," of the most amusing elements of humanity, and inspired with have not seen De Boots should use this last opportu-They say there are four other pirates in Matamoros nity. "Everybody's Friend" is really a good comedy. logue is capital. Mr. Clarke will also produce to night "The American Cousin," for the last time, but of his wellknown and admirable performance of Asa Trenchard it is unnecessary to speak. Mr. Clarke's presence A merry Christmas is so well established by his ensagement, that we might suggest to the management

the hanging of the stage in evergreens. iance has given place to Frank Drew, who appears for the first time, this evening, since his return from his trans-Atlantic tour, in "The Irish Emigrant" and "Mazeppa." His many old friends will rejoice to welcome him, and to applaud the improvement which, even in his drollery, they have reason to hope he has effected. NATIONAL CIRCUS.—The circus continues its prosperous career. The addition of novelties has much to do with its success. The holiday programme will be extensive and varied. The matiness on

Wednesday and Saturday afternoon's are well attended. THE HOLIDAYS .- Signor Blitz is giving, with all his best inspiration of humor and magic, some of he most delightful exhibitions of the holidays Fathers, mothers, and children, should see him at he Temple of Wonders, Assembly Buildings.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR JANUARY .- A splendid number. Among the contents are poems by Bryant and Lowell; a translation by Longfellow of three cantos of Dante's "Paradiso;" and prose articles by Dr. Holmes, Louis Agassiz, Mrs. Stowe, Miss Prezectt, Gail Hamilton, J. P. Quincy, George R. Ellis, George S. Hillard, C. C. Hazewell, and the uthor of "Margaret Howth." PETERSON'S LADIES' MAGAZINE.-There are here two fine engravings on steel, besides colored fashions, wood-cuts, patterns, etc., and a variety of very readable letter-press. This Magazine is one of the best of its class, and has an immense circu

THE ROUND TABLE.—The first number of a new paper, The Round Table, published at New York, has reached us. It somewhat reminds us of the Saturday Review, without the dogmatism of that famous jour nal. It is more literary than political, and we only

POSITIVE SALE OF FRENCH GOODS, &c attention of dealers is requested to the sale of French, German, and British dry goods, &c., embracing 400 lots of French staple articles in silks, sold by catalogue on four months' credit, commencing this morning at ten o'clock precisely, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN PUBLISHER.—Coroner Naumann on Friday held an inquest in the liquor and grocery store corner of Ann street, and Theatre alley, on the body of William H. Graham, 40 years of age, who died from the effects of exposure and intemperance. The deceased was for many years publisher and proprietor of Graham's Magazine, then one of the ablest and best-conducted monthlies on this continent.

He met with reverses, soon fell into habits of intemperance, and finally became a perfect sot, passing his time in low groggeries, and sleeping in lodging houses and elsewhere. He was related by the of blood or marriage to several of our most influential houses and elsewhere. He was related by thes of blood or marriage to several of our most influential families. On Friday morning, while passing down Nassau street, he suddenly became unwell, and, at his request, was taken to the above premises, where he soon after died. Dr. Robinson made a post-mortem examination of the body, and found that death was the result of intemperance, and a verdict to that effect was rendered by the jury.—Tribune.

effect was rendered by the jury.—Tribune.

An Ordeal.—Medicoval ordeals have not yet quite exploded, as is generally imagined—at least not yet among the insurgents in Poland, as the following incident will show :—A Jew travelling in the neighborhood of Sanwalk was stopped by some Russian troops, to whom he had to give some information, and was then allowed to depart without moleratation. Soon afterwards he was stopped by a band of insurgents, whose chief, without formality, informed him that he must die for having betrayed them to the Russians. In vain the Jew protested his innocence, stating that the Russians had inquired about the road to some neighboring village, not in any way connected with the movements of the insurgents. Only a few minutes for prayer were allowed him. Afterwards a rope was thrown round his neck, and he washing on a strong branch of a tree. But, wonderful to say, the branch or broke, Struck by this incident, the chief said to the man. "Thy God is powerful; He has delivered thee. Thou must have told the truth. Go in peace."—Jewish Chronicle. THE STRIKES OF THE MACHINISTS.-The effec

the strikes of the machinists on the completion of ar vessels at New York still continues to be of the ost disastrous character. The work on the war vesters is new tonk aim or and work on the "double-enders" is going on very slowly, very few of the strikers having returned to work. The kronclads Tecumseh, Manhattan, Mahopac, and Miantonomah, and the navy-built vessels—Shamrock, Maumee, Peoria, and Nyzck, besides several others—must be detained for weeks, and probably months, longer than was anticipated, in consequence of the refusal of the men to go to work. The lack of seamen and these strikes have for the present paralyzed the efforts of the Navy Department to maintain the cruising detachments of the fleet. Several contractors, however, have made large concessions to the workmen, some of them having given an advance of fifteen per cent. in wages. This sation, however, has induced but few men to go to work.

go to work.

8 AFFER WATERLOO,—After the battle, Wellington rode to Brussels, and the first person who entered his room, on the morning of the 18th, was Dr. Hume. "He had as usual," says the doctor, "taken off all his slothes, but his face was covered with the dust and sweat of the previous day. He extended his hand to me, which I held in mine while I told him of Sir Alexander Gordon's death. He was much affected. I felt his tears dropping fast upon my band, and, looking towards him, saw them chasing one another in furrows over his dusty cheeks. He bitubed shem suddenly away with his left hand, and said to me, in a voice tranulous with emotion: 'Well, thank God! I don's know what it is to lose a battle, but certainly nothing can be imore, painful than to gain one with the loss of so many of one's frience." —Fifty Years' Biographical Reminiscences, by Lard William Lennox.

Six Lunatios Burnt to Dhath.—A melancholy catastrophe has just taken place in the Alsne, where a great part of the Lunatic Asylum of Montreulisous-Laon has been destroyed by fire, and six of its inmates burnt to death. The establishment was full of lunatics of both sexes. Among them was a young man, about twenty-five years of age, who was usually kept in a separate cell, and with a straight waistcoat on. On the day before the fire he was visited by some of his relatives, who requested the director to release him from that confinement, and, as he then appeared more tranquil, it was done. The following morning he, by some means or other, got possession of a chemical match, and at night set fire to his bed, which was soon burnt, and the fire atterwards caught the wood-work, with which all the cells of the violent lunatics are lined, and next burned through the ceiling to the floor above. Once getting vent, the flames rapidly extended right and left, and appread alarm throughout the place. The keepers and others then rushed to the different cells to get out the immates, which was awork of great difficulty, as many of them were strapped down to their beds, and after they were set free they had to be carried out by main force. The task was at length accomplished, and the guardians and others were congratulating themselves that no lives had been lost, when, on making another round among the cells, they found that six of the females had rushed back unobserved into the flames, where they met a horrible death. The madman who had caused the oatastrophe was afterwards found running about in the garden, singing, and appearing highly delighted with what he had done.—Galignani. the garden, singing, and appearing highly delighte with what he had done.—Galignani.

AUSTRIAN RULE IN VENUE—The Sittle publishes the following account of the termination of a political trial in Austria which has lasted nearly two years: "At the beginning of the year 1862 a number of the principal citizens of Venice were arrested and charged before a military tribunal with adding in the excape of young men from Venetia to avoid military service in the Austrian army. The trial lasted throughout the year, and in January, 1863, fresh arrests took place, and other prisoners were included in the same charge as those first mentioned, which caused a further delay. Atlength, in June last, the tribunal condemned it of the accused to terms of from one to four years' incoment in a fortress; seven were acquitted for sused to terms of from one to four years' imprisonment in a fortress; seven were acquitted for want of sufficient proof, and two were pardoned, although at the residence of one of those last named the papers on which the whole prosecution was based had been found. Five of the principal accused were, however, detained without any decision being announced, their sentences being forwarded to Vienna for approval. The Supreme Military Court of Vienna has now, after five months' relation, returned the sentences to Venice confirmed, and the prisoners at last know their fate. The advocate Clemente Fusinate is condemned to 16 years' imprisonment in a fortress; and Count Marolin to 14 years, and MM. Brinisdal Bô and Zanetti to 12 years of the same punishment."

12 years of the same punishment." A PROPHECY FULFILLED. — Washington Irvin wrote the following to a friend, in January, 1862 immediately after the coup d'élat: "I should not be being and if there were a long swell of tranquilit in Paris under his absolute sway. Had his company to the country of in Paris under his absolute sway. Had his cover detail been imperfectly effected, or his election moderately successful, France might have been thrown into a terrible turmoil; but now he will hold her down with a strong hand until she has kicked out the last spasm and convulsion of French liberty and is quiet. You will then most probably have all the splendors of the imperial court, with the spectacles and public improvements by which Napoleon used to dazzle the capital and keep the Parisians in good humer. All this I presume will be more to the tasks of temporary residents like yourself than the sten simplicity of republicanism; and a long interval of quiet would be a prosperous interval for the commercial world; so both you and Storrow may find yourselves comfortable under the absolute sway of Napoleon the Second."

-The Levant Herald states that Sheikh Faris E — The Levan Herad states that Sheini Faris Ei-fendi Shediak, the editor of El Jaouth, is engaged in translating into Arabic Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," which is subsequently to be rendered into Turkish, and published at the expense of his Excellency Subhi Bey.

THE CITY. FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE. INSTALLATION.—Rev. John Moore was installed, last evening, over the South Presbyterian Church (O. S.), in this city. The attendance was large, and the exercises were of a deeply interesting character. Rev. J. H. Jones, D. D., presided on the occasion, and delivered the charge to the people; Rev. J. M. Crowell gave the charge to the pastor, and the sermon was by Rev. W. M. Cornell, L.L. D., from 2 Cor., vi., 10: "As sorrowful, yet always rejoicing; as poor, yet making many rich; as having nothing, and yet possessing all things."

He showed that ministers have sorrow; that they are poor: that they have joy; that they are rich. Of the riches of the Christian minister it was remarked, "He has implanted in his heart holy love. From having been an heir of misery, he has become an heir of immortal glory. God is his portion, Christ his redeemer, the Holy Spirit his sanctifier, angels his guard, the spirits of just men made perfect his future companions, and Heaven his destined home." Installation .- Rev. John Moore was in-

home."

"In the best possible sense, the Christian possesses all the riches of this world. The canes of India, the spices of Arabis, the gold of Ophir, and the ships of Tarshish, are all his. He has not, indeed, least title to them according to the legality of this the spices of Arabia, the gold of Opini, and the ships of Tarshish, are all his. He has not, indeed, a legal title to them according to the legality of this world. But legal titles and formal deeds he needs not. They would only perplex him if he had them. The fertile field, the howery garden, the verdant mead, the superb mansion, the magnificent dome, the gorgeous palace and the glittering spire, are all the property of the Christian. As to all the intents and purposes for which God made them, he enjoys them to the full. He feasts his eye on all the beauties of nature. He regaies his ear with the music of every tenant of the grove. Carry him to the top of yonder mount, show him all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them, and they are all his. So far from belonging to Satan, as he once said they did, they all belong to Christ. They were created by Him and for Him. They are owned and governed by him. They are, indeed, lent to different tenants of the human family. But to whomsoever they may be lent, they belong to Christ, and through Him to the Christian, for he is an heir of God, and a joint heir with Christ."

The grand point of the sermon was to show how Christian ministers were te make others rich. This was said to be, not by preaching fine sermons; not by securing a crowded house bythe novelty of a miniter's preaching infielity or skepticism, or some new thing; nor by smooth gestures and escentricities; nor by imitating some supposed great man; nor by sheathing the aword of the spirit with garlands of flowers; nor by simply making your hearers weep—but souls are made rich by the minister's preaching.

1. By his being eminently pious; 2. By his preaching the truth; 3. By his rightly dividing it; 4. By Dringing "healing oil" to light the sanctuary, not written sermons; 5. By his being rich in human learning;—(the objections to a learned ministry were well retuted);—6. By preaching the Bible; 7. By preaching with simplicity; S. By ministing a meek and noiseless plety; 9. By meeting all classes alike.

CITY ITEMS.

THE GREAT CHRISTMAS GIFT .- The past week has witnessed the busiest scene at the splendid warerooms of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, No. 704 Chestnut street, ever experienced by any the husiness establishment in Philadelphia. The rush for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Ma. chine for Holiday Gifts, at 704 Chestnut street, is unprecedented. Gentlemen of taste have decided unanimously

that the most appropriate gifts of the season are the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines, sold in some twenty different styles, and at as many different prices, at 704 Chestnut street. As a gift from a husband to a wife, there could be nothing so appropriate as the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

Nothing could be more acceptable as a present from a brother to a sister than one of these admirable machines, undoubtedly the best in the world As a gift from a father to a daughter, the Wheeler Wilson Sewing Machine, sold at 704 Chestnu

street, would come like a paternal benediction. Try it, ye kind hearted fathers, and your children's chiln will bless you forever. As a token of esteem from friend to friend, no thing could be more elegant than this world-renowned Sewing Machine, sold at 704 Chestnut Christmas presents that have not yet been, will have to be purchased between now and Thursday

evening. The earlier, therefore, that you order a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine the better. The Agent of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, sold at No. 704 Chestnut street, is making de liveries promptly; but, to insure their being sent home before Christmas day, machines ought to be selected at the earliest moment possible. Large numbers of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines have already been ordered to be delivered within the next ninety days. The most perfect, most easily operated, most simply constructed, most durable, most efficient for all kinds of sewing, and, in short, the best and cheap est Sewing Machine in the world is the Wheeler & Wil-

by the Agent in Philadelphia, at the splendid brown tone editice, No. 704 Chestnut street. SPRENDID STOCK OF HOLIDAY GOODS .- We in vite special attention to the large stock of use ful and fancy goods for holiday presents, adver tised in another column of our paper y Messis. Rowe & Euston, Nos. 157 and 159 North Third street. These gentlemen are not only among the largest manufacturers of, and dealers in, this class of goods, (and hence sell cheaper at retail than manufacturers) many other houses do at wholesale,) but they have made great reductions in their prices with a view to closing out their holiday goods. Their large four story establishment is richly stocked, even to the basement; among which we may state, for the information of buyers, are embraced a splendid assort-ment of hobby and spring horses, boys' carts and wheelbarrows, boys' Government wagons, goose neck and boys' fancy sleds, children's pails, rocking chairs, cradles, velocipedes, rattles, doll-wagons baby-walkers, lady's workstands, fancy reticules wer-baskets, pie and cake-baskets, carpet-sweep ers, clothes-wringers, fine whishs for silks and vel

ets, knife and spoon trays, table mats, and a hi

children and adults.

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS.—With characteristi good taste, Mr. G. W. Eddy, the enterprising agent oil the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company in this city, has already decorated his splendid sale room, 730 Chestnut street, with the Christmas in signis. Wreaths of evergreen, intertwined with flowers, grace the panels on the walls, and festoom of the same adorn the full length of the store, pend ant from the ceiling, whilst the large windows in front present a similar holiday and patriotic appear ance: Altogether, the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine establishment is dressed in a very inviting Christman suit, and Mr. Eddy deserves credit 10 having taken the lead in this matter, and setting the merchants on our business thoroughfares a good example. The celebrated Machines of the Grover & Baker Company have had an enormous sale this seazon for Christmas presents, and we can imagine nothing more appropriate or elegant for this purpose. They have been in use long enough to demon strate their unrivalled excellency, and gain victory upon victory over all livals wherever they have been exhibited in competition. Orders for these elegan Machines, to be delivered for Christmas, should be

"THE UNIONIST."-This is the appropria 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, sonvenience, 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 the "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 significant of the capital name it bears, and is every way worthy of being the National Hat—the civic loyalty-as we believe it is soon destined to become. We may state, in conclusion, that the alightly varied pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. atyles, adopted by Mr. Warburton in trimming Zacharu, Surgeon Chiropodist, 921 Chestung The Unionist," will contribute materially to its popularity with the civic public. popularity with the civic public,

BUY THE "FLORENCE."-We have a word of dvice to purchasers of Christmas presents who have determined upon sewing machines, (as we know that a great many sensible people have), and that is, that if they buy any other machine that the "Florence," sold at 630 Chestnut street, they will repent of it at their leisure. Not that otherma-chines are without merits; they are all good in their way, but the Florence is the ne plus ultra, rom the fact that it combines all the excellencies of the other machines, with several important additions, that will strike the observer at once as invaliable. Buy the Florence by all means, and have it delivered before the holidays, if you can, but at all events

GOODS OF TASTS AND VALUE FOR HOLDA Girts.—This will be a busy week with everybod buyers and sellers, and we would suggest to ladi making purchases that a very choice and beautif stock of goods is offered by Mr. John M. Fir southeast corner of Arch and Seventh streets. particularly suitable for gifts, we may specify fine line of morosco satchels, and pocket bo steel-mounted. These goods are of the most of brated make, and will give satisfaction. His sple assortment of book-markers, fine colognes, and of toilet articles, gloves, in variety, hand mira scissors, &c., are all of such a quality as will a credit to the giver and a pleasure to the recip-

SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S DEing Gowns.—Mr. John C. Arrison, Nos. 1 ; 3 North Sixth street, first stores above Markets still a magnificent assortment of Gentlemen's ap pers, notwithstanding his large sale of them ong the past week. It is beyond doubt the very at stook of these elegant garments in this city. Liss, in making their selections of presents for gentlen, will fird in this stock (of Gentlemen's Furning Goods) the largest variety and the best styliat reasonable prices.

REMEMBER THE POOR -Mr. W. W. Alterno 935 North Ninth street, is selling coal, for donion purposes, at much below the usual rates, angre hope our citizens will avail themselves of his belity-and remember the poor. If you have a fried in straitened circumstances, send him a ton of Alter's coal as a Christmas gift. Nothing couldbe more welcome. -AN APPROPRIATE CHRISTMAS PRESENT TOR

a Lady to make to a Gentleman, or for a Gentleman to make to himself, is one of Warburton; Inimitable Coverings for the Head; an extensive varisty of these articles, of the worst and best shapes, in Silk, Felt, and Cassimere, will be found at his store on Chestnut street, next door to the Post ffice. N. B.—a new style of Dress Hat for winter has just been introduced, which deserves special no-

FOR THE "PRIZE MEDAL" SHIRT, or anything else handsome, good and cheap in the way of firstclass Furnishing Goods for Gentlemen, go to George Grant's, 610 Chestnut street. GREAT FALL IN BONNETS. -For the purpose of

reducing their magnificent stock of Bonnets, and Ladies', Misses', and Children's Walking Hats, Messrs. Wood & Cary, 725 Chestnut street, have re duced their prices, in many cases below the cost of manufacture and importation. Present purchasers should bear this in mind.

FINE CRHISTMAS GROCERIES. Materials for mince meat, Wines and liquors for medicinal purposes, Choice articles for the table,
Fine goods for Christmas,
Davis & Richards,

Arch and Tenth. NEW READING OF AN OLD VERSE. Leaves have their time to fall And flowers to wither"-frosts strip the woods. But at any time of year at Granville Stokes, The ready cash secures the best of goods.

That is to say, clothing for "all seasons," O cash

uver, as you can see by stepping into the establishnent, No. 609 Chestnut street. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. Great Reduction in Prices. Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks, Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks.

Rich Furs of all kinds,

In anticipation of the close of the season, we are now prepared to make a large concession from J. W. PROCTOR & Co., The Paris Cloak and Fur Emporium, 920 Chestnut street. CHRISTMAS, BIRTH-DAY, AND WEDDING PRE-

SENTS. - The Holy Bible, Harding's Editions, ac mowledged to be the most reliable text, familypulpit, and pocket Bibles, in beautiful style of Turkey morocco and antique bindings. A new edi-tion, arranged for photographic portraits of families. WILLIAM W. HARDING, Publisher, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE. - Rich Turkey morocco, antique, ivory

mountings, ornamented edges, &c., &c., holding from twelve to two hundred photographs, the cheapest, the largest, and best assortment in the city. WILLIAM W. HARDING, No. 326 Chestnut st., below Fourth, south side. NEW PRESENT FOR ARMY OFFICERS .- The novel and handsome Ridgewood smoking cases, combining pipe, tobacco-pouch, and match safe, in one pocket case, will be sold to order at the fair to be held at Handel and Haydn Hall, on Tuesday and Wednes-day, the 22d and 23d of December. They are a most convenient article for army officers and for FAIR AND CONCERT.—Concert by the Germania

Band, at Handel and Haydn Hall, (N. E. corner of Eighth and Spring Garden,) in connection with a fair in aid of St. Matthew's P. E. Church, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 22d and 23d of December. Refreshments of coffee, oysters, confectioneries, &c., will be served, beginning at 10 A. M. Tickets admitting to both fair and concert, 20 cents. To be had at the door. PUTTING THEIR FOOTE IN IT.-The Reb. Memminger has upset the finances of the C. S. A., Jeff has upset the army, and Foote is trying to upst Jeff.

"When rogues fall out, then just men get their due." Let us hope that this proverb may be verified, though in an extended sense, in the present "pret-ty quarrel" that is now going on in the Confederaoy. But the fact is, the currency has ruined itself because its foundation is bad; the army has ruined itself, for its cause is bad; and Jeff has ruined himself, because he is bad, and the recrimination from one to the other is the result altogether of every-thing connected with the parties being bad. But we are satisfied that our cause is just; "famine and fighting" will not assail us, and Charles Stokes & Co.'s one-price Clothing Store, under the Continen tal, will continue to flourish, in spite of all Rebel

JEFF DAVIS' RAGGED ARMY .- According to the howing of Jeff Davis and his chief of the Confede rate rag bag, Memminger by name, the Confederacy is in a very bad way. No money, no credit, nothing to eat, and like Flora McFlimsey, nothing to wear The army is as ragged as that which Jack Falstaff refused to march through Coventry, and as gaunt as one thing to do : knock under, accept the terms of the President's proclamation, give up Jeff Davis and all his works, and enjoy the plentiful meals and the inestimable privilege of procuring your gar-ments at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

CABINET ORGANS FOR Holiday Gifts. J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chestnut. OAKFORD'S HATS, CONTINENTAL HOTEL. GEO. STECK & Co.'s Pianos For Holiday Presents. MILITARY GOODS, OAKFORD'S, CONTINENTAL. ant stock of Wrappers, Scarfs, Cardigan Jackets, Hoves, and other choics goods for presents. de19 6t WINCHESTER & Co, 706 Chestnut St. CARRIAGE Rugs .- Ingvaried style and price. WINCHESTER & Co., 706 Chestnut St. FURS AT OAKFORD'S, CONTINENTAL. WILLCOX & GIBBS'

SEWING MACHINES, For Holiday Presents. FAIRBANKS & EWING, 715 Chestnut street. OARFORD'S CONTINENTAL HAT EMPORIUM. HOLIDAY PRESENTS at Farson & Co.'s, Dock street, below Walnut. Cutlery, Tea Trays, Japaned and Plated Ware, Hobby-Horses and Sleds, &c.

WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINES, For Holiday Presents. FAIRBANKS & EWING, 715 Chestnut street. de9-tf SOFT HATS, Oakford's, Continental. WILLCOX & GIBES' SEWING MACHINES, For Holiday Presents. FAIRBANES & EWING NEW STYLE HATS-Charles Oakford & Sons ontinental Hotel. WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINES For Holiday Presents. 715 Chestnut atrock

CABINET ORGANS FOR Holiday Gifts. J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chostaut. A BRAUTIESL PRESENT FOR CHRISTMAS. -The improved Sleat Elliptic Family Sewing Machi Salesroom 721 Chestnut street. C. OAKPORD & SONS, CONTINENTAL. GEO. STEEK & Co.'s PIANOS For Holiday Pressula.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of useful and ornamental Iron and other goods, Patent Rockers, Skates, &c., at No. 731. Chestnut street. de17.8t LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS-the largest and best stock in the city, at Oherles Oaklard & Sons', Continental Hotel. GEO. STECK & Co.'s PIANOS

CABINET ORGANS POR Holiday Gifm. J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chesinus. CORNS, BUNIONS, INVESTED NAILS, ENLARGED JOINTS, and allidiseases of the feet, cured without

l otty.