THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1863. No PAPER will be issued from this office on Saturday, in accordance with the usual custom, and in order that all persons connected with this office may observe the Christmas holiday.

Wendell Phillips and his Opinions. Whenever Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS speaks, we are willing to listen. He never says too little, but frequently too much. Not only eloquent but earnest, he never fails to arrest attention, if not by argument, at least by denunciation. Dr. Johnson. who loved a hearty hater, would have adored Mr. Phillips. He never yet spoke without making a personal attack, and his eloquence rises more proudly when it is employed to blast an opponent, than when it unfolds a principle. Nor does Mr. PHIL-LIPS, though an extravagant culogist, often utter praise without mingling censure with its sweets. He glorifies without reserve TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE, and cannot find words strong enough to express his admiration of JOHN BROWN. But who else has he unconditionally approved? We remember no one. If there is a spot on the sun. Mr. PHILLIPS is the man who will define

its length and breadth, occasionally exaggerating both. All this we like in the great orator of anti-Slavery. We like his energy, his earnest-We wish his candor was more common. and think the country would be better if all its eminent speakers were bold enough to praise without flattering, and censure without fear. But we do not wish that Mr. PHILLIPS' extravagance should be imitated. His mind is one which is passionately fond of extremes; he always thinks in an antithesis; he could not compromise were all the world to implore it as a favor. His earnestness is so great, his intellectual passion so intense, that they often transcend his judgment; and, when you consider his conclusions, you must make allowances for a mind which reasons like a cannon ball. With such a nature, it is inevitable that he should frequently make great blunders, and wrong good men with a very good intention. We think the lightning-like Mr. PHILLIPS, a year or two since, called the President "a turtle." But the President did not move any faster for this taunt; the people merely smiled. Mr. PHILLIPS has lived to learn; and, in his fine speech in New York on Tuesday night, had the manliness to utter these memorable words: "Mr. Lincoln has done so much service in this rebellion, has carved for himself a niche so high in the world's history, that he can well afford to have all his faults told." And they have been told. ABRAHAM LIN-COLN, standing above all other men of the day, in an all-revealing light, and subjected to a universal scrutiny, tested by a responnot tell us much more than we already know. We, the people, having tried Mr. LINCOLN for three years, think we understand him; perhaps we know him better larly impartial, but whose intellect is impulsive and extreme. That golden mean of wisdom which the

the loyalists of the South; on the other is a unit in support of the Government. We consider this strange conciliation, so honestly effected, evidence that the policy of the Administration is one of the noblest impartiality, capable of the greatest results, and destined to rebuild the Union upon that unsectional basis which treason cannot shake. Mr. PHILLIPS, to his great astonishment, no doubt, finds himself side by side with Arkansas and Missouri. He may say "I have not moved for thirty years; Arkansas has come to me." It is not freedom, but his eloquence has not converted Arkansas. The laurel belongs to that man who, for three years, without hurry, without delay, has interpreted the wish, and executed the will, of the people; who, with the help of the people, has solved all the problems of the war which man could solve, and marked out, so far as man dare presume, the national path in the future. The laurel belongs to him who, at the right time, issued the proclamation of emancipation; who, at the right time, and not before, issued the time, has never failed to do the right thing, the honest, enthusiastic exponent of a noble idea, but the cool and cautious statesman of a nation. Mr. PHILLIPS has not always remembered that the right thing is wrong at the wrong moment. He would long ago have ruined slavery, as Samson slew the lords of Philistia, by pulling down the Republic. Destiny otherwise decreed. Mr. LINCOLN is destroying slavery; but (let us never forget this) he is saving the Union,

We hardly suppose that the eloquent orator meant to disparage the President when he defined him as the servant of the people. Such a definition, truly-understood, we consider the highest praise an American President could ask. Nor is Mr. PHILLIPS wrong when he says that the President has never gone so far beyond the will of the people that he substituted his own purposes for theirs. On the contrary, the people and the Government have moved together, and by their reciprocal trust and patience in this united movement, they have carried on the war so triumphantly. They have brought the country to a degree of moral greatness in 1863 which Mr. PHILLIPS, five years ago, would not have believed possible to reach even in 1875. It is the glory of this revolution that it is wrought by constitutional means, and through the fidelity of the Government to the trust reposed in it by the people. If Mr. PHILLIPS is frightened at the spectre of a pro-slavery Supreme Court, undoing the work of the war, let him calm his fears. The footsteps of an army are not swept away by an edict. If the judges of the Supreme Gourt are Secessionists, as Mr. PHILLIPS avows, they are for that very reason powers less for harm. Let him also remember that the mind of the nation is set firmly against slavery, that the policy of the Government is against slavery, that the growing feeling in the South is against slavery, and that no Supreme Court can stand against this triple and victorious alliance. All in blame the President because he respects his oath and the laws of his country Wa know you do it in the kindest spirit, but in a perfectly just spirit we would have you remember that he is not to work in your way as an irresponsible reformer, but in his own as a servant of the people. Yet. we think Mr. Lincoln has a fair claim to the leadership of the war, to which Mr. PHILLIPS seems to demur. When we consider how one month ago the whole North was differing about the methods of restoration of the Southern States, and how its highest statesmanship could suggest no plan universally satisfactory, we are astonished at the present unanimity. To what is it due if not to the wisdom of the President? He has not cut the knot; he has untied its last perplexity. He has suggested a plan which has the merit not only of a righteous principle, but of practicability, and which is already in course of application in two States. If to do what all others failed to do is not to lead the people, then we have no leadership but that of Providence. Mr. Lincoln is He commanded it when it far outshone in truly the servant of the people, as Mr. | numbers and prestige any other aimy in

prets their will, and enforces it by measures originated by his own wisdom, and executed in his own time and manner. Any other leadership is anarchy, or despotism, and the historian will record it as the noblest broof of ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S greatness, that, throughout all the struggles and trials of his Administration, amid the opportunities which might have gratified the ambition of a Napoleon, he never once forgot his allegiance to his countrymen, his duty to his country. His course has been so high, so pure, so unselfish, that the very criticism of his opponents, when properly interpreted, is seen to be higher praise than even the compliments of his friends. That which Mr. PHILLIPS sincerely deems the blemish of his Administration, every day more clearly shows to be its beauty. The highest and truest servant of a loyal people is neces-

satily their Deliverer. The Lord of Misrule. Anciently there used to be a Lord of Misrule, a Master of Merriment, put in charge of the Christmas season. Carte blanche was given him for the holidays. He was generally some madcap, light-headed and lightfooted, who could and would do anything to carry out a joke. Mercutio-like, hotblooded and sprightly, he could cut capers and cut acquaintances with equal case, and | Minister of England, and have retained him were he extant now, his darling bone of in that office, in which, a Milesian might contention would be the backbone of the truly say, he has managed to conciliate, for rebellion. In this mercurial personage supreme power was lodged. His immunities and impunities were something considerable. Not only was he to be consulted on all mask and mummery questions, but ness, his savage criticism, his honesty. his decision was the ultimatum. Finally, he was permitted to spend any amount of money within the capacity of the

noble whom he was kind enough to relieve of responsibility. The duties and privileges of this Lord of Misrule were not unlike those of the Abbot of Un-reason. The one belonged to the hearth and the other to the cloister. Both were sound on the doctrine that it is more blessed to give than to receive, and would rather give trouble any day than take it. And yet the position was no sinecure. They were forced to wield the open sessame power lodged in their hands. The banquet-hall, the larder, even the kitchen, had to be seen to. So they poked around everywhere and had literally a finger in every pie. Well, we stand on the eve of Christmas now. Our houses are hung with evergreens; our yule clogs are blazing away; our wassail is waiting, and our Christmas carols are being sung. All over the nation, North and

South, it is the set season for holiday and rejoicing. And here in the North, there will be rejoicing indeed, for we have earned the right to rejoice even under the sternest lashings which fate reserves for us. If we are indeed to rejoice with them that do rethe perfect day of freedom. Joy, that the one Power which considers itself at least the sibility unsurpassed by that of any ruler in | oppressed are beginning to breathe freely, | equal of France. To affront that country history, could not conceal a fault, and can- and that the lightning-blood of liberty is and to thwart its ruler demands no small not cover up a mistake. Not only his ac- swelling in the veins of the enslaved. Joy, determination. It makes England the centions, but his motives are necessarily rethat our triune government speaks with a tre of resistance to Napoleon, whom it vealed, and Mr. Phillips may criticise the potential voice, and that the result it is work- irritates, and to France whom it humbles. It

will Mr. Davis, that lord of misrule, that Europe. than Mr. PHILLIPS, whose heart is singu- most unreasonable abbot of unreason, make policy of the Administration embodies has the character he played before them is but sick man," a closer alliance would not beits signal triumph in the conciliation of a mummery and a mask? Every inch of nefit France. There is Austria—but too the Ironsides and four monitors, are inside the bar, extremes. Mr. Lincoln is, on the one their soil has been ransacked for men and hand, approved by the Border States, by means already, and a further conscription hand by Mr. Phillips and the fiery-hearted has already stripped it of its lusty prime. but torn by internal dissensions that it Abolitionists of New England. Between these | The palmetto tree is lopped of its boughs | would seem as if the deposition of King is included all the loyalty of the country, which and blossoms, and there is no sap in the WILLIAM cannot be delayed much longer, fresh resumé of his short lease of power. Has last? The people whom he governs see the truth of this in their wretchedness, and suffering, and degradation. We need no news of fresh victories to confirm our belief, at this jovial Christmas time, that the cause of the South is utterly lost, but only to assure us that it is to be crushed and annihilated at once. And, while we look for speedy intiso. Mr. Phillips has done wonders for mations of this, we can but re-echo, as we well-known antipathy to war, it is doubtful prophetic wish?

> "Ring out a slowly dying cause, And incient forms of party str Ring in the nobler modes of life. With sweeter manners, purer laws.' Let this thought ring in the memory of rebels and of rebel sympathizers. For them

it is meant. -

THE Evening Post estimates the number of Southern Unionists now living in New York city at twenty thousand, which would give, at a fair calculation, more than half of proclamation of pardon; who, at the right | a million in the free States, exclusive of | ALEXANDER made by the treaty of Tilsit, those in the army. Many of these will reand who, unlike Mr. PHILLIPS, is not only turn to Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Virginia, and, with the Northern emigration already begun, will decide the destinies of these States. The war, by the agitation and distribution of population, will inevitably take the political power from the few slaveholders and give it to the many workingmen. The plan of the President for the restoration of the Southern States will prove to be effectual, because of these great social changes in the condition and character of the people of the South, and the destruction of the tyranny of the great

plantation oligarchs. The negro himself knows and feels that he belongs to another race than the white. He may accept amalgamation as he has accepted the army and the polls, but he will accept it as a boon and a vengence; to him it can never mean aught else. Already we hear from the Gulf that the gift to him of military equality is recoiling on our own heads. Dark stories come to us of Northern white officers but observed by their black troops, and of black mutincers "reduced to order" by grape and canister. The childish notion that antipathies of race are to disappear with the disappearance of this or that social institution is already being chastised in the camp. Let the madness of the hour rule us long enough and sweep widely enough over the South, and out of Louisians will come upon us, not merely the annihilation of the constitutions and charters of political freedom, but the extinction of social happiness, and order, and progress, of civilization itself, throughout the fainest regions of the continent.—World.

Mr. WILLIAM STILL, then, need not com-Mr. WILLIAM STILL, then, need not complain, as he did recently, that he was forced to ride on the platform of a passenger car in a snow-storm, or to walk a long distance to his home, while a respectable white man in his employ was allowed to ride in the car. He need not say that if he was respectable enough to employ white men, he ought to be decent enough to ride with them. For who knows? Accepting a ride as a boon and a vengeance, he might murder the conductor. FREDERICK DOUGLASS ought not to be permitted to address an audience of white men; for dark stories might reach New York of how he massacred his hearers after enthralling them with eloquence. It is a terrible thing that a colored man should be allowed any privileges save those of paying taxes on his property. If he is allowed to fight, he will want to be free; if he is free, he will wish to vote; if he votes, he will want to murder the election officers; if he murders the election officers, he will acquire a taste for blood: if he has a taste for blood, he will want blood supplied in large quantities; if it is to be supplied, it must be by universal massacre. Consequently, the colored man must not be permitted to fight, or we shall see the extinction of social happiness and civilization, and the World's "I told you so" triumphing

over our own "We don't believe it." Six thousand eight hundred and twenty-five names are now before the Senate Military Committee for confirmation, and as many more, it is reported, are still before President and Secretary of War unacted upon. Among the number are forty brigadiers and many major generals. This is a very large number; but we believe there are very few political appoint-ments on the list. Promotions are now made upon ments on the list. Promotions are now made upon the recommendation of corps commanders in the field, and are, therefore, generally for real merit or conspicuous gallantry in the field.—World,

It may be well to quote this admission, as a proof that the Administration is in earnest, and as an offset to the assertion that it is not.

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S tribute to the Army of the Potomac it has nobly earned. PHILIPS declares, for he faithfully executes | America, and it cannot be blamed for the their will, and only their will. But he is long, long delay at Manasas, and the misalso the leader of the people, for he inter. fortunes of the Peninsula.

Close of the Entente Cordiale. The Congress convened by Napoleon will assemble, notwithstanding the refusal of England to take part in it. That refusal was conveyed by Earl Russell in a note which certainly shows, by its curt expression and brusque manner, that he would be very much libelled if any one called him the polite letter-writer. Some men have a way of refusing which is conciliatory - some others grant a favor so that the recipient bas cause to be offended, but, whether he refuse or assent, Earl Russell is always

uncivil. Like all writers who eschew ordinary conversational language and hunt through dictionaries for obsolete or long words, (such as Johnson, in these people's manner called sesquepedelian,) Earl Rus-SELL often writes not exactly what he means. His despatch to Lord Cowley, refusing to join the Congress, may have been intended for something dignified and reasoning, but turned out to be petulant and saucy. This was not his fault. Earl Rus-SELL cannot help it; he has no command over his pen once that its nib touches paper, to write what may become important in history; the fault is with those who, after his failures not only in politics but also in diplomacy and every department of literature which he attempted, made him Foreign himself and his country, a great deal of dissatisfaction and unpopularity. It may be safely assumed that England's refusal to participate in the proposed Con-

gress at Paris, on the ground that it is wholly unnecessary, will destroy the famous entente cordiale with France. It was commenced when. WELLINGTON, then being the Premier, the Revolution of 1830 was acceded to as a fact, and England, in recognizing the right of the French people to dismiss their hereditary ruler and elect his successor, abandoned the principle of "legitimacy," for which they had been fighting, from the execution of Louis XVL, in 1793, to the fall of Napoleon in 1815. When, in turn, Louis-Philippe was deposed and exiled, England readily acknowledged the second Revolution of 1848, and, with equal facility, adopted, as a natural result, the coup d'état of December, 1851, and the re-establishment of the Empire a year later. Ever since that time, France has very ostentatiously cultivated this close alliance with England, and well might do so, for it gave Louis Napoleon a status among the sovereigns of Europe which he had scarcely any personal means of otherwise obtaining. England now thinks fit to loosen the ties, and France will doubt less look out for a new and intimate ally. It is impossible to deny that, in running counter to Napoleon's desire that a Congress should meet at Paris, to readjust the map of

ioice, a murmur of unspeakable joy will go | Europe and tear off the signatures and seals up from loyal soil this merry Christmas-tide. | from the Treaty of Vienna, England has Joy that we are victorious—that we are add- shown a great deal of courage, what John ing each week new glory to our nation as a Bull vulgarly but expressively calls pluck. nation—that we are advancing steadily to It is a calm assertion that there is in Europe from Earl Russell's rather foggy argument, Meanwhile, what are the Christmas sports | because England believes that a Congress at the South? With what quips and cranks would rather lead to than prevent war in

What Power will become the ally of merry with those whose hearts he has scath- France, now that England has resigned? the city this morning. Our batteries have kept up ed-whose homes he has desolated? Does The Sultan is about personally attending not his very message suggest that much of the Congress, but as Turkey is still "the angry with Napoleon, because of the loss of Lombardy and the dread of an attempt will strip it of its youngest manhood, as he to give up Venetia. There is Prussiadegenerate trunk. Let Mr. Davis take a and at all events, jealous of the eye of desire with which NAPOLEON regards her it not been one long misrule ?-unreason at | Rhenish properties. There is Italy-too the commencement, and misrule from first to | newly reconstructed to be yet solidified. There is Russia—powerful and ambitious. fully aware that NAPOLEON really cares as little for the re-establishment of Polish nationality as his uncle did, and not indisposed to aid the Czar in his designs upon Turkey, provided that Russia will assent to his own conversion of Egypt into a French province. With England's whether she would again fight the battle of Turkey, should a Muscovite invasion again threaten that unfortunate and misgoverned country. Not even Lord PALMERSTON himself, faithful to the tradition of supporting "our ancient ally, the Porte," dare venture to throw England into a new Continental

War. From these facts we would deduce the probability that France will soon enter into an entente cordiale with Russia, and that some such agreement of aggression and ambition as the first Napoleon and the first will be entered into ere long. Not openly, perhaps, but decidedly, as events will prove. The certainty is that England and France are no longer united as they have been. England thus throws off a not creditable intimacy and thereby makes a bitter enemy. WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press.

Senator Wilson's Ambulance Bill. Senator WILSON's ambulance bill, which has been arefully prepared from the practical suggestions of nedical and other officers of the army, provides ist. The supervision of all ambulan wagons, &c., is vested in the medical director, or cantain, one first licutenant, from each brigade; one sergeant for each regiment, and three privates for each ambulance, and one private for each medicine the officers and non-commissioned officers of each are granted to each regiment of infantry; two to each regiment of cavalry; two to each headqua ters of each army corps, and two army wagons to each divison. 4th, The fourth section prescribe the establishment of a drill in the service of removgentleness and care, under strict and particular orders of the medical director and the Sec War. Sections 5th and 6th prescribe the duties chief of the division is required to detail two medical officers and two hospital stewards, to accompany the ambulances when on the march. 8th. The use of ambulances is prohibited for any purpose except the conveyance of the sick and wounded, and for medical supplies, only in urgent cases. No persons other than those connected with the ambulance corps are allowed to remove the sick and wounded. Official Reports of the Battles of Corinth and Hatchie.

Official reports of the battles of Corinth and Hatchie, which were feught early in October, were within the limits and yet refuse to re-enlist, and the to-day published. General THOMAS said that the nessee, was unsurpassed for its energy and the gaged in it, and prevented the execution of an exand plunder, rapine, and murder through Middle Tennessee and Northern Alabama, in which RODDY and LEE were to co-operate with WHEELER. It cost the enemy six pieces of artillery, and about and deserters.

Rebel Correspondence. Among the letters recently captured near Chattaes, is one from a private November 29, in which he says: "The fight was so badly conducted that our men are very much disheartened, and there is much com-plaint. It is enough to make the devil mad to think how our army acted in the fight. The right wing o the army, under Breckinridge, acted well, but the centre, under Hardee, was badly managed." Safety of the New Ironsides.

The Star says: "In answer to an inquiry from the Navy Department, General BUTLER has tele-graphed here that nothing is known at Fortress Monroe of the alleged publication in the Richmond papers of injury or damage to the Ironaldes, and one or two other iron clads in Charleston harbor. The story was made the basis of heavy speculations in Wall street yesterday, and doubtless was manufac only to that end." A Report Denied.

There is no truth in the report published this morning, to the effect that Mexican officers have come to the United States with a commission for purchasing and fitting out letters of marque to prey mon French commerce, and have succeeded in the object of their mission. The Smithsonian Institute. The Speaker of the House has re-appointed Re-

presentative Cox as one of the Regents of the theonian Institution, and Representatives DAVIS of Maryland, and PATTERSON of New Hampshire, also Regents, in places of Messrs. Colfax and McPherson.

Death of Mrs. Seaton. MIS. SEATON, WIFE Of Mr. SEATON, of the Intelligencer, died this evening, aged 74.

A Dishonest Treasury Clerk. A case of abstraction of the public funds was discovered to-day in the Treasury Department which has occasioned much surprise. Exaggerated rumors are prevalent, but the facts are, that one Cornwall, a clerk in the Treasurer's office, occupying a position of great responsibility and confidence, instead of burning, in the presence of witnesses, the cancelled demand notes, which are previously cut in two, adroitly managed to slip some of the packages, from time to time, into his pocket. These he subsequently exchanged for whole notes, opportunities being afforded for doing so by the nature of his proper duties but to-day his dishonesty was discovered, and he was arrested. It was ascertained that the entire amount stolen was about \$100,000, a part of which he had invested in five-twenties. All of this sum, it is believed, has been recovered by the Government. Nothing has

been discovered to show that he had confederates.

Gen. McClellan's Report. Gen. McCLELLAN'S report was transmitted t the House to-day. It consists of seven hundred and sixty-five foolscap pages, and is divided into four parts. He concludes as follows:

I shall not, nor can I while living, forget that I shall not, nor can I while living, forget that when I was ordered to the command of the troops for the defence of the capital, the soldiers with whom I had shared so much of the anxiety and pain and sufferir of the war, had not lost their confidence in me as their commander. They sprang to my call with all their sucient vigor, discipline, and courage. I led them into Maryland. Fifteen days after they had fallen back defeated before Washington, they vanquished the enemy on the rugged heights of South Mountain, pursued him to the hard-fought field of Antietam, and drove him, broken and dispirited, down the Potomac into Virginia. The army had need of rest, a ter the terrible experience of battles and marches, with scarcely an interval of repose, which they had gone through from the time of their leaving for the peninsula—the return to Washington, the defeat in Virginia, the victory at South Mountain, and again at Antietam—it was not surprising that they were in a large degree destitute of the absolute necessaries to effective duty.

destitute of the absolute necessaries to effective duty.

Their shoes were wern out; their blankets were lost, and their clothing was in rags. In short, the men were unfit for active service, and an interval for rest and equipment was necessary. When the slowly forwarded supplies came to us, I led the army across the river. renovated, refreshed, and in good order and discipline, and followed the retreating foe to a position where I was confident of decisive victory; when, in the midst of the movement, while my advanced guard was actually-ig, contact with the enemy, I was removed from the command. I am devoutly grateful to God that my last campaign with this brave army was crowned with a victory which saved a nation from the greatest peril it had then undergone.

I have not accomplished my purpose if, by this report, the Army of the Potomae is not placed high on the roll of the historic armies of the world. Its deeds enoble the nation to which it belongs. Always ready for battle, always firm, steadfast, and trustworthy, I never called on it in vain, nor will the nation ever have cause to attribute its want of success under myself or under other commanders. truatworthy, I never called on it in vain, nor will the nation ever have cause to attribute its want of success, under myself or under other commanders, to any failure of patriotism or bravery in that noble body of American soldiers.

No man can justly charge upon any portion of that aimy, from the commanding general to the private, any lack of devotion to the service of the United States Government, and to the cause of the Constitution and the Union. They have proved their fealty in much sorrow, suffering, and danger, and through the very shadow of death. Their comrades, dead on all the fields where we fought, have soarcely more claim to the honor of a nation's reve-

gratitude.

The report covers the period from the 26th of July, 1861, to November 7th, 1862. REBEL NEWS.

scarcely more claim to the honor of a nation's reverence, than the survivors to the justice of a nation's

THE SHELLING OF CHARLESTON. Twenty-nine Vessels, including the Ironsides and 4 Monitors, Inside the Bar.

AFFAISS IN VIRGINIA. GEN. IOS. IOHNSON COMMANDING IN TENNESSEE. SHERMAN'S CORPS RETURNED FROM KNOXVILLE.

Seventy-seven Wagon-loads of Stores Reported Captured at Bean's Station. FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 23 .- The flag-of-truce

boat arrived this evening with Richmond papers to the 22d. They furnish the following: OPERATIONS AT CHARLESTON CHARLESTON, Dec. 16.—All is quiet. General Beauregard inspected Fort Sumpter last night. A. heavy northeast blow is now prevailing. city last night. Our batteries opened heavily, and

silenced the enemy.

Charleston, Dec. 18.—Ten shells were fired as a steady fire on the enemy, who are engaged in ri-veting and obstructing the approaches to their batteries on Morris Island. There was some firing on and the usual number in the Stono. P. M.—The enemy has been quiet during the last twenty-four hours. CHARLESTON, Dec. 20.—The enemy opened fire on the city between twelve and one o'clock, and threw fifteen shells. This afternoon twenty mor

were fired. No damage to buildings and no one indition of affairs. A few shots have been exchanged between the enemy's batteries firing on Moultrie and ours. No firing on Sumpter. The enemy continues to work on Gregg and Wagner, extending the flank of the former and sodding the latter There has been no important movement by the leet. A calcium light has been displayed for two nights, reflecting on the city. OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

OR ANGE COURT HOUSE, Dec. 16 -The enemy occupy Culpeper in force, with their pickets extending to the Rapidan river. Supplies of clothing have been distributed to our troops.

Lynohburg, Dec. 17.—The enemy, 2 500 strong. with several places of artillery, under Averill, left Salem last evening, going the way they came.

TENNESSEE. DALTON, Dec. 19.—Gen. Jos. E. Johnson is ap ointed to the command of the army in Tennessee. He is expected here next week. Gen. Hindman has arrived and taken command of his old corps. Sherman's corps has fallen back from Knoxville, SWEET SPRING MOUNTAIN. Dec. 20 .- To General Cooper :- The enemy, finding this point guarded, moved off from Scott's, and went towards Coving ton. They may attempt to cross from RichiPaus to Duplap's Fork. Gen. Eckells is blockading that killed their broken-down horses, and lost much ammunition, and are travelling in haste. A large fire was seen this morning in the direction of Jackson

BRISTOL, Dec. 19 .- A skirmish took place last Monday at Bean's Station. The enemy, after a stubborn resistance, retreated towards Knoxville. We captured seventy wagon loads of stores, and some prisoners. Our loss in killed and wounded General Grasic was wounded. Two hundred and

From the Army of the Potomac-Furloughs to Re-enlisted Men. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. , 1863.—The following order was promulgated to the army to day: Special Orders No. 329.—First. With the exception hereafter indicated, corps and other independent commanders are now authorized to grant individual furloughs for thirty-five days, which must cover the entire period of the soldier's absence from his company and regiment, to such men of their respective commands may have up to this date re enlisted, or flaving since the issue of the circular from these headquarters, dated December 17th, 1863, signified their intention to do so, shall at once re-enlist as veteran Nor, 191, 305, and 370 from the War Department. Second. When three fourths of the men of a regiment or company re-enlist, such portion of the regiment or company will be allowed to go home in a body, and take with it its arms and equipments. In all other cases the arms and equipments of the men granted furloughs will be turned in, before leaving camp, to the division ordnance officers, by whom they will be transferred to the officer in charge of the ordnance depot, to be held subject to his call on the return of the men to duty. Three-fourths of a veteran regiment will be understood to mean three-fourths I the men belonging to it who are within the limits of this army, and not to include those absent as prisoners of war, in General Hospital, &c. When there are men in a veteran organization who do not come within the limits for re-enlistment—all men who have joined the army since July first, 1863, excepted - and yet willing to re-enlist, they will be permitted to go on furlough with the regiment, in case it goes in a body, and those only will be left behind who are willing to re-enlist, will, of course, not be dislimits—that is, have less than one year to serve—but they will be required to affirm in writing their in. tention to re-enligt, and such affirmation must be

der, but the men not herein included, who may be en-

titled to re-enlist as veterans, will be granted a simi-lar furlough on the return to duty of the men now

Seventh. Corps and other independent command-

ers will report, at the earliest moment practicable,

he number of men who have re-enlisted, or may re-

enlist, in their respective commands, and who may

receive furloughs under the provisions of this order.

By command of Major General MEADE,

S. WILLIAMS, Asst. Adj't General.

furloughed

Island, and Chanler, of New York.

General McClellan's Report.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, in compliance with Mr. Cox's resolutions, transmitting the report of General McClellan concerning the organization of the Army of the Potomac while he was in command, and all the army operations while he was commander in-chief.

Mr. COX, of Chio, offered a resolution that 10,000 extra copies be printed. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. FENTON, of New York, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to facilitate the payment of bounties and arrears of pay due for services of wounded and decassed soldiers. Referred. witnessed by two commissioned officers, and filed with the rolls of the company to which they belong. Third. Furloughs will not be granted in cases where three-fourths of a regiment or a company ave agreed to re-enlist under the fore visions, until after the corps commander shall have A Bureau of Military Justice.

Mr. SCHENOK, of Ohio, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to erect a Bureau of Military Justice. Referred.

Mr. SCHENOK, from the same committee, reported a bill to refer a part of the enrolment act, the sole object of which is to unite the two classes into one, to take effect from and after its passage.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, briefly stated his objection to the bill. ent tolthese headquarters, for the orders of the commanding generalithereon, a statement showing the strength present with the army, of such resinent or company, and the number of men who have e-enlisted or can re-enlist, under the orders and instructions of the War Department. Fourth. When an organization may be broken up for the time being, by the departure of the men The Enrolment Act. going on furlough, corps commanders will transfer temporarily their officers and men who remain, to other regiments and companies from the same State, or organize into a battalion, as may be thought best. Fifth. Every furlough granted under this order vill have an endorsement, showing that the holder, s a veteran volunteer, is entitled to transportation o and from his home, as provided by paragraph our of General Orders No. 1376, from the War Da partment. Corps commanders will make requisi-tions upon the Chief Quartermaster for transportation for the men of their commands who may be granted furloughs, and the Chief Quartermaster will make the necessary arrangements with the proper officers of the department at Washington to have such men promptly forwarded to their homes. Sixth. The necessities of the service will not admit of the granting of furloughs at present to a larger number of men than are embraced in this or-

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.—There is, at the bookstor of T. B. Peterson & Brothers, the largest collection of books, especially calculated for Christmas and New Year's presents, ever assembled in any one bookstore in this or any other city. As the Latin proverb says, "Verbum saplenti" which means "Advice to parents and friends." ing a salatili.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA. BRILLIANT RAID ON THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

Three Depots, Five Bridges, and 15 Miles of Railroad Destroyed. Destruction of Flour, Wheat, Corn, Meat, Salt, Clothing, and 100 Wagons.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. AVERILL.

EDRAY, Pocahontas co., W. Va., Dec. 21, Via BEVERLY, Dec. 23, 1863. To Major General Halleck, General-in Chief: I have the honor to report that I cut the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Salem on the 16th inst. and have arrived safely at this point with my com mand, consisting of the 2d, 3d, and 8th Virginia Mounted Infantry, 14th Pennsylvania (Dobson's) battalion of cavalry, and Ewing's battery. At Salem three depots were destroyed, containing 2,000 bbls. flour, 10,000 bus. wheat, 100,000 do. shelled corn, 50,000 bushels oats, 2,000 bbls, meat, several cords of lea-ther, 1,000 sacks of salt, 31 boxes clothing, 20 bales cotton, a large amount of saddles, equipments, tools, cil, tar, and various other stores, and 100 wagons. The telegraph wire was out down and nosts hurned or half a mile. The water stations, turn tables, and three cars were burned, and the track torn up and rails heated and destroyed as much as possible in six hours. Five bridges and several culverts were destroyed over an extent of fifteen miles. A large quantity of bridge timber and repairing materials were also destroyed.

My march was retarded occasionally by the tempest in the mountains and the icy roads. I was bliged to swim my command and drag my artillery with ropes across Crog's creek seven times in twen ty-four hours. On my return, I found six separate commands, under Generals Early, Jones, Fitz Lee, Imboden, Jackson, Echols, and McCoustin, arranged in a line extending from Staunton to Newport upon all the available roads to prevent my re I captured a despatch from General Jones to General Early, giving me the position, and that of Jackson, at Clifton Forge, and Covington was selected to carry. I marched from the front of Jones to that of Jackson during the night. His outposts were pressed in at a gallop, by the 8th Virginia mounted infantry, and the two bridges across Jackson's river saved, although faggots had been piled ready to ignite. My column,

about seven miles long, hastened across, regardless of the enemy, until all but my ambulances, a few wagons, and one regiment had passed, when a strong fort was made to retake the first bridge, which did not succeed. The ambulances and some sick men were lost, and, by the darkness and difficulties, the last regiment was detained upon the opposite side until morning, when it was ascertained that the enemy seemed determined to maintain his position up the cliffs which overlooked the bridge. I caused the bridges, which were long and high, to be destroyed, and the enemy immediately changed his position to the flank and rear of the detachment, which was cut off. I sent orders to the remnant to destroy our wagons, and come to me across the river or over the mountains. They swam the river, with the loss of only four men drowned, and joined me. In the meantime, the forces of the enemy were concentrating upon me at Collaghan's on every available road but one, which was deemed impracticable, but by which I crossed over the top of the Alleghanies with my command, with the exception of four caissons, which were estroyed in order to increase the teams of the pieces. My loss is six men drowned, one officer and four men wounded, and four officers and ninety

men missing.
We captured about 200 prisoners, but have reinability to walk. We took also about 150 horses. My men and horses have subsisted entirely upon a very poor country, and the officers and men have uffered cold, hunger, and fatigue, with remarkable fortitude.

My command has marched, climbed, slid, and swam 355 miles since the 6th inst. W. W. AVERILL, Brig. General. FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROR, Dec. 22.-List of vessels assed by the U.S. Guard Ship in Hampton Roads; Schooner Daniel S. Williams, Captain Fablin, rom Washington to New York, sailed to-day. oner D. S. Reeves, Captain Sanford, from New York to Washington. oner Ocean Herald, Captain Matthews, from the Pokomoke river to Searsport, Maine, sailed to-

Schooner General Knox, Captain Fordes, of Nantucket, here. Henry Coles, Captain Hazleton, from Baltimore to New York, sailed to-day. Schooner N. J. Brayton, Captain Milliken, of Providence, here wind bound. Schooner Mecca, Captain Hutchins, from Baltinore, bound to Providence, here wind-bound, Rebel Defeat in the Cherokee Country.

ST. Louis, Dec. 23.—The Democrat's Fort Smith despatch of yesterday says: "The rebel force which crossed the Arkansas, going northward, was under Standwait, Adair, and Quantrell. Capt. Spilman, with a portion of the Indian troops, encountered them at Barren Fork, in the Cherokee country, and ought for four hours, routing them. The rebel loss was about seventy. They fled in all directions, but the remnants will doubtless reorganize. It is sus-pected that their design is to concentrate on the All is quiet in front.

XXXVIIII CONGRESS---1st SESSION. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1863. SENATE. Petitions

Petitions.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, presented petitions from Right Rev. B. B. Smith, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Kentucky; Rev. G. T. Bedell, Assistant Bishop of Ohio; Rev. Henry W. Lee, Bishop of Iowa, and the members of the Lutheran Church in New York, representing the propriety of regarding their conscientious scruples relative to bearing arms. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. fairs.
Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition from the inspectors of customs and revenue agents of the port of Philadelphia, asking for increased compensation. Referred to the Finance Committee. creased compensation. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, presented the petition of B. C. Bailey, for remuneration for damages sustained by the seizure and detention of the ship Argo. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WILSON, of blassabusetts, submitted a bill to establish a uniform system of ambulances in the armies of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

nittee on Military Affairs.

Congressmen as Counsel.
Mr. WADE, of Ohio, introduced a bill relating to
the members of Congress, which was referred to the
Committee on the Judiciary. The bill is as folthe members of Congress, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill is as follows:

"That no member of the Senate, or of the House of Representatives of the United States shall, during his continuance in office, hereafter appear to act as counsel, attorney, or agent in any cause or proceeding, civil, criminal, military, or naval, or before any commission in which the United States as a party is directly or indirectly interested; or receive any compensation of any kind, directly or indirectly, for services of any description rendered by himself or another in rolation to any such cause or proceeding; and no member of the Senate or House of Representatives shall, during his continuance in office, receive, or agree to receive, any compensation whatever, directly or indirectly, for any services rendered to any person, either by himself or another, in relation to any proceeding, contract, claim, controversy, charge, accusation, arrest, or any matter or thing in which the United States is a party, or directly or indirectly interested, before any department, bureau officer, or any civil, military, or naval commission whatever; and any persons offending against any provision of this act, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not less than — dollars, and by an imprisonment for a term not less than — years, and shall be forever hereafter incapable of holding any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the Government of the United States.

Enrolment of Colored Citizens
Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered the followed.

Enrolment of Colored Citizens

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That, the Secretary of War be directed to inform the Seanete whether person held to service by the laws of Belaware, Maryiand, Virginia. Kentucky, and Missomi, have been enrolled according to the provisions of the "act for enrolline and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved flurch 3d, 1833; and if net, why such errolment has not been made.

Mr. Trumbull's (of Illinois) resolution of inquiry for the names of major and brigadier generals without a command larger than a brigade, the extent, rank, and pay of the several staffs, with the amount of rations for each, etc., was taken up and adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bankrupt Law Committee,
The Speaker has appointed the following gentlemen as the select committee on the National Bankrupt Law:
Messus Spaulding, of Chio; Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Cravens, of Indiana; Hooper, of Massachusetts; Frank, of New York; Morrison, of Illinois; Thomas, of Maryland; Jenks, of Rhode Island, and Chanler, of New York.

A Bureau of Military Justice.

The Enrolment Act.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New York, said that the enrolment set is full of defects, and required such a medification as would fill up our failing armies. He hoped the pending bill would not be acted upon at this time, and moved to refer it to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. SCHENCK in reply, said the Committee on Military Affairs will not report a repealing bill, but they were assiduously engaged in considering the amendments to make it more effective. There appears to be an urgency for the passage of the ponding bill.

Mr. ANCONA, of Pennsylvania, offered a preamble setting forth that the act, commonly called the conscription law, is oppressive, unjust, and unconstitutional, because it takes from the States the control of their own militia: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to bring in a bill for the repeal of the act, and the substitution of some constitutional and just bill for immediately filling our army.

Adjournment.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, moved an adjournment, which was carried.

So, the House, in pursuance of a joint resolution, adjourned until the 5th of January.

EUROPE.

Arrival of the Jura and Asia. ACCOUNT OF THE GREAT PRIZE FIGHT.

King Victor Over Heenan in 26 Rounds. THE DANISH AND POLISH TROUBLES.

bound west.
The North American, from Portland, arrived at

With glory round his form, While sounds a voice, not wild or loud, RUSSIA'S NOTE TO NAPOLEON. POWPLAND, Dec. 23—The Jura arrived this morning, with Liverpool dates to the 10th inst.

The Jura spoke the City of Limerick on the 19th inst, bound east, the Damasous, also bound east, on the 21st, and a steamer on the 22d, off Cape Sable, bound was

The North American, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 9th.

The steamer Oity of London arrived out at Queenstown on the 8th Inst., and the North American at Londonderry on the same date.

She brings an account of the great fight between Heenan and King, which took place on the morning of the 10th at Tunbridge. King won in twenty-tive rounds, the fight having lasted thirty-one minutes. The Times says there was but little science displayed on either side. Heenan's game, throughout, seemed to be to close and put the hug on, so as to cruth his antagonist at once by display him violently to the ground. King's tactics were different and more creditable. It is rumored that Heenan's shoulder is broken. DETAILS OF ALL THE ROUNDS.

DETAILS OF ALL THE ROUNDS.

PORTLAND, Dec 23.—The following description of the fight between Heenan and King is farnished by the Justa's news.

The choice of ground was won by Heenan, and exactly at ten o'clock, on the morning of the 10th instant, the men delivered themselves at the scratch.

Round 1—Heenan closed in, grasping King by the neck, and giving him 25 "old-fashioned hig" until the referee entered the ring, and strictly cautioned lim not to repeat the operation.

Bound 2—King forced fighting as soon as he came to the scratch. Beenan closed in again, and after hugging King for some time, threw him.

In this round King drew the first blood, which was allowed. As in that night of old, When first the angels of the Lord In this round King drew the first blood, which was allowed.

Round 3—After some hard exchanges, Heenan again hugged King and threw him on the ropes with awful violence. All was now going dead against King. The only thing he had in his favor was first blood. Round 4—King came up with a visible "mouse" under his left eye, Heenan again attempted the bugging game, which elicited loud remarks of disapprobation; with this exception, noibing particularly occurred. Round 6—Both men came up smiling; King got in a tromendous blow on Heenan's ear and another on his temple. Heenan, in despair, hugged King and threw him viciently. iclently.

Round 6—Both men sledged away, the round finishing by Heenan's giving King another bug.

Round 7—More hammering. Heenan again hugged and cross buttooked King fearfully. During this round ting gave Heenan a rattler on the nose, drawing a stream of blood. Round 8-Rapid countering on both sides. Heena, gain hugged King at the close, but got thrown him und 9-King struck Heenan a tremendous blow on bead. Heenan closed in upon him and threw him. und 10-King landed out heavily with both fists, ed in and was thrown by Heenan. und 11-Heenan began to tire. At the close he rushed out the wking heavily. ound 12 was accompanied with the same result,

Round M-Ditto.

Round 15—Some swingeins blows were given on each ide, when Heenan knocked King down clean into a orner. This was the first genuine knock-down of the least. corner. This was the first genuine Knock-Gown of the fight.

Round 16—Heenan came to the scratch with a dreadful sye. A severe struggle took place during this round, neither side geining any particular advantage.

Round 17—The excitement was now so great that the regulations were disregarded. King's cyclopean blows swelled Heenan's eyes and temples to a fearful extent, but he bore it manfully.

From this to the 28th and last round, King went sheed at a perfect gallop, and when "time" was called for the 28th round, it is "sponge" was thrown up by the seconds of Heenan. Juliet. conds of Heenau. Heenan was dreadfully punished, and should never have been permitted to visible marks of punctured to visible marks of punctured to visible marks of punctured to the fight in the cept a mouse on the eye.

Bell's Life couclides the description of the fight in the following words:

"A braver contest was never FRANCE.

The debate on the address was fixed for 14th inst.
The Moniteur, says that the Government will take no
part in the discussion on the Suez Canal works
The Paris Bourse is firmer, Rentes closing on the 9th
just, at 07440c. ITALY. -An exciting debate was progressing in Parliament on the Government policy in Sicily. Thirty-five mem-bers of the municipality of Naples had resigned. POLAND.

The chief railway station at Warsaw has been surrounded by Russian troops, and twenty railway officials arrested. Several engagements are reported to have occurred in the governments of Cracow and Lublin Fn. sh bands of insurgents are appearing in Lithnania, well equipped, and supplied with winter ciothing. THE ASIA AT HALIFAX. HALIFAX, Dec. 23.—The steamer Asia arrived this morning from Liverpool, with dates to the 12th instant.

be steamer Tentonia arrived at Southampton on the

th instant.
The London Times says the prize fight was a fair
and up affair, and ended in a decisive victory for

Metahn was nanly pulmished. The earlier gounds we the dec'dedly favorable to Heenan, but King showed the most endurance. The political news is not important. The Liverpool cotton market was firmer, and prices were ½d higher on the week. The sales of the week were 32.000 bales. The sales on Friday were 6,000 bales the market closing firm.

By eadstuffs dull. Whest easier. Provisions dull, and unchanged. Tallow still declining.

Console closed on the 11th at 50% 601 for money. Hitnois Central Railroad 24622 discount. Erie share; 64 666.

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

The fight between Heenan and King had been the allengrossing topic in England. and the papers give elaborate accounts. King's victory is naturally received with great exultation. There was no interruption, and the fight was fairly fought. The fondon Times devotes a leader to the affair, and publishes a graphic special account. It editorially says that Heenan's game throught at was to close, and to nut the hing on so as to crush his antagonist by dashing him to the ground. King's tactics were different and more creditable to a professor of puglism. They consisted simply in striking a series of Sleige hammer blows on the most prominent and sensitive parts of Heenan's physicanomy until the latter-collapsed from exhaustion. The affair was over in twenty-four rounds and thirty-five minutes. There, appears to have been but little vicince on either side, but it was a fair stand-up fight, without a check, and ended in a decisive victory. The Times concludes by assecting that prize fightizg is more revolting than buil fishting and ought to be discouraged Tom Expers was not of Heenan's seconds.

In sporting circle, previous to the fight, Heenan continued the favorite at 1 to 4 on him.

The pirate Alabama was expected at Madras, and remittances had been made to that port to meet her disbursements. The Vanderbill left Mariius October 10th on a cruice after the Alabama, Captain Baldwin having been notified of her appearence off Caylon.

The ship Amelia, from New York for London, was abandoned on November 29th. The crew have arrived at Opotto. The Aurilie, from Shelds for Newport, Fitput into Queenstown in Bleaky condition, with her radder and mainmast sprung. The Royal Micdy, from Bristol and Gneenstown for New York for Newport, Fitput into Gueenstown in a leaky condition, with her radder and mainmast sprung. The Royal Micdy, from Bristol and Gneenstown for New York appears of the mainmast.

The Jonner was expected to put to sea in a fow days. The Rappahannck was being rapidly completed at Calais. THE PRIZE FIGHT.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

[SECOND DEFFATCH.]

HALIFAN, Dec 3—The Percia, from New York, arrived out on the 11th inst.

The death of Lord Rigin is confirmed. It occurred on the 20th November.

A serious revoit occurred among the Hill tribes of India, and a sanguinary engagerent had been fought. Rumors were current that Heenan was in an alarming condition, in consequence of the punishment received, but they proved unfounded.

A suspected rebel steamer, the Pampero, had been formally seized by the customs authorities. FRANCE. It is reported that negotiations are going on between rance and the various European Powers to determine the Consress shall go on without England.

AUSTRIA.

The reply of Austria is published. It fully sympathizes with the objects Napoleon has in view, but wishes before taking part. to learn with some accuracy the basis and programme of the Congress. The reply points out that there would be less danger of accident if the questions for discussion were indicated beforehand. In an accompanying letter Count Rechberg asks how apoleon's declarations relative to the treaties of 1816 are be understood. The fears of a further advance in discount rates by the sank of England are somewhat diminished. The rebel loan is quoted at 35@40. The Federal steamer Kearsage was outside of Plymouth ound on the Itth inetant. DENMARK DEMMARK.

It was reported that the President of the German Fede al Diet had notified the Danish Government that if in hree days Denmark does not comply with the demands if the Diet the Federal troops will enter Histein.

It is rumored that King Christian, of Denmark, is in-

The Diet closed on the Sth inst. The Hang, in a speech, said: "Our interests are not immediately threatened, but they are connected with the maintenance of peace, and the right of nations. The Swedish nation feels a deep sympathy and corrow for the daugers which impend over the King and people of Denmark."

RUSSIA.

The reals of Resets in regard to the Kurquean Con-

RUSSIA.

The reply of Russia in regard to the European Contress is published. The reply expresses an ardent deterior the padification of Europe, by an understanding stween the sovereigns, but says it is indispensable that he Emperor of the Rench should define the questions pen which an understanding would have to be arrived t, and the basis upon which such understanding should a cestablished.

Direct. PLUSSIA. In the Prussian Chamber of Daputles a bill has been utroduced for a loan of twelve militous thalers, to meet he extraordinary military measures caused by the fialrs in Schleswig Holstein. The Minister of Finance FRANCE. It is reported that France is preparing a squadron for an Pacific, with the view of stopping the supply of arms om California for Juarez. Marshal Forey had arrived in France

SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN Troops had left Prague for Pheresienstadt, where they were to assemble preparatory to their departure for Holstein to enforce the Federal execution.

A whole Austrian corps were to move December 15th. The Saxon contingent would enter Holstein on the 15th, and fit resisted, the Austro-Prussian Receives, 33,000 strong, will quickly move on to the front.

The Dresden and Wurtemburg Chambers were urging the immediate occupation of Holstein. POLAND. Several important victories by the Poles are confirmed; SWEDEN.
Sweder has withdrawn from the alliance with Den-The Japanese Danies bave decided, by a vota of 85 against 47, that there was no ground for declaring war against 47, that there was no ground for declaring war against the foreigners.

AFRICA.

The chooner City of Borwich had shipped 1,200 slaves from Whydah, Africa, and got safely away.

INDIA.

The Hill tribes had risen against the British rule, and attacked the British troops under General Chamberlain with great determination, but they were repulsed, and had not resumed the attack. Two English officers were killed, and five wounded, including Gen. Chamberlain add Col. Hope. One hundred and twenty-sight British and native troops were killed and wounded. General Chamberlain was in a strongly fortified position, with 6, CCO troops, well provided with everything. He telegraphs that he is confident of final success, and dees not need reinforcements. Gen. Chamberlain had resigned the command, on account of his wounds.

Shipping Intelligence. JAPAN. Shipping Intelligence.
Arrived from Philadelphia on the Sth, ship Anna Moon

Latest Commercial Intelligence.

LYPERFOOL, Saturday, Dec. 12.—The sales of Cotion today were 5.00 bales, closing firm and nuchauged. Breadstuffs inactive, but generally unchauged. Provisions flat.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Consois closed at 90%@91; Illinois Central Raifroad, 25@23 discount; Erie abares 85%65; Lyperfool, Dec. 10.—Breadstuffs easier. Wheat is still decining; red whiter is quoted at 81%98.3-10d. Beef tending downward. Pork dulf and downward; Bacon firmer. Butter aull and 22d lower. Tallow very dulf and 64@18 lower.

PRODUCE.—Ashes quiet and steady; Sugar heavy, without sales; Coffee inactive; Rice quiet; Linseed Oil dulf and tending downward; Roein inactive; Spirits of Tuppentine quiet; Petroleum steady at 18 9d for refined, and £14 10s to £15 for Crude.

London, Dec. 9.—Brendstuffs dulf, and tending downward. Sugar firmer. Coffee steady. Textends downward. Eugar firmer. Latest Commercial Intelligence. rmer.
The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased LARGE POSTIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, SHOE THREAD, CARPETS, Furs, &c. - The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large and seasona-ble assortment of British, French, German, and

American dry goods, carpets, furs, &c., embracing about 600 packages and lots staple and fancy articles in cottons, woolens, worsteds, linens, and silks, with 800 hs. shoe thread, shoe-lacets, spool cotton, and handkerchiefs. To be sold for account of whom it may concern. 2,100 balmoral skirts. To be peo'clock precisely, (with the carpets,) to be continued aion, by John B. Myers & Co., austioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street,

CHRISTMAS EVE. BY PARK BENJAMIN.

'Tis Christmas Eve. I hear the chime Of bells announce the holy time; The air grows stiller as they fling Their soft, sweet tones afar As if on some bright seraph's wing Fell music from a star. Tis Christmas Eve. I look above, And view in thought the sacred dove Descending from a radiant cloud,

The voice that hushed the storm That voice comes blended with the tone That, half in mirth and half in moan, A gleeful anthem sings for all Who, in this holy time, Hearken the solemn spirit call-The bells' melodious chime

Ring on, sweet bells (ye bring to earth Remembrance of the Saviour's birth, And with it dreams of love and home, Of innocent, calm days, When guarded childhood joyed to roam In Virtue's pleasant ways. Oh, happy bells t the long ago

Comes back while you are chiming so I sit my mother's knee before, I see her tender eyes, And hear her as she says-Adore Thy Maker, good and wise Ring on! ye stir the soul of prayer, Thus floating through the starry air; Your music breathes a sweet accord,

Emmanuel's coming told Public Entertainments. NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.-DEBUT OF MISS JEAN HOSMER.—Scattered through the large audience assembled last evening at the Chestnutatreet Theatre, were several of our best and most experienced actors, attracted probably by the no-tice of the debut of Miss Jean Hosmer. This lady is totally unknown to Philadelphians, even by name, and as completely unheralded as Wiss Tohanna Claussen was. The play selected was "Romeo and Juliet," Miss Hosmer, it is unnecessary to say, enacting the role of Juliet.

In the first scene in which Juliet appears it will be remembered she has but little to do, her principal occupation being to stand round and smile. For just this reason this scene is an awkward one, and consequently trying to a debutante. To stand still and do nothing, and say nothing, and yet to create a favorable impression, is not so easy as may be imagined. Easy or not, however, at the first appearance of Miss Hosmer the sympathy of the audience was in her favor. True, the audience was composed largely of friends and abettors. Yet there were many strangers, many members of that wayward body, the public, which is usually scandalized as heing cold, but which is usually generous and discriminating. The impression, then, that Miss Hosmer created was in her favor, although she is not our beau ideal of the pure, the passionate, the tender

She has a well-moulded, a symmetrical, a compact, almost massive form, is rather above the ordinary height, and has boldly defined features, which, in our judgment, are better calculated to emphasize fiercer passions than soft and sweet emotions. Miss Hosmer has further the advantage of a powerful voice, which, nevertheless, is capable of producing effect in passages which require subdued utterance the rest, her knowledge of stage effect is sufficient to carry her through any piece respectably, although not yet extension enough to very materially aid in the impressiveness resulting from her natural gifts. The first passage which Miss Hozmer delivered with effective energy was the reply of Juliet to her nurse, when the latter cries, "Shame come to Ro meo!" Juliet's scathing rebuke,

"He was not born to shame; Upon his brow shame is ashamed to sit," was given with all the power with which Miss Hosmer was able to invest the character of Julict's love for Romeo. In our opinion the best scene of Miss Hos mer's quiet acting was that in the fourth act, where she receives the instructions of Friar Lawrence, as he gives her the phial of distilled liquor. The varying expressions of her features were entirely natural both needed one another. Love, fear, hope, joy, suspensed Another good scene was the drinking of the content Hosmer not degenerated into rant-a fault which, in avoid. The death of Juliet was not over-acted, and

the last moments of life were depicted with much

Miss Hosmer's first appearance has been the reverse of a failure. We do not endorse her, nor if she understands herself would she want us to, as a Fanny Kemble or a Miss Bateman. But we think she gives a fair promise of future excellence. With a fine commanding figure, a voice of unusual strength and compass, and with youth, good looks, and ambition as auxiliaries, we think it will be her own fault if she does not rise, at no very distant day, to a position superior to the one she has hitherto held. Her faults are a tende emphasis at all), and a lack of that perfect grace and ease which are alike indispensable and irresistible in a prominent actress. The encouragemen which Miss Hosmer met with last evening will, we believe, nerve her to continuous exertions, and we for one, shall be happy and eager to chronicle her complete success. Last evening was likewise the occasion of Mr McCullough's first appearance as Romeo. We have not space for further remark on Mr. McCullough's excellent performance of the character. Mesars,

former prices on all our stock. spective roles of Mercutio and Tybalt. Mr. Duboi made a didactic and somewhat energetic Friar Lau rence, and Mr. Evers did the very little he had to do as the Apothecary unexpectedly well. Mrs. Gratten appeared to better advantage as the Nurse than in any character we have yet seen her perform. Miss Cooper, who is usually a reliable and usually a faithful actress, will doubtless be pleased to learn that she locked entirely too young as Lady reshness, taste, and novelty about Mr. Lukens Capulet Let her take a lesson from that conscistock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods that is irre entious "old woman," Miss Mary Wells, and not endeavor to look only half as old as she ought to. LADY APPLES. Then she will generally prove acceptable. At the conclusion of the play, Miss Hosmer re ceived the usual compliments of the audience. On Saturday evening she appears, we believe, in "Lu cretia Borgia." The off nights of Mr. Forrest afford

miration. Of this chance Miss Hosmer will avail WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Christmas Eve will be merry to that immense sudience which Mr. Clarke will delight. It is the benefit to night of this reat comedian, whose genius has the power to make Christmas all the year round. A fine bill is presented, including the grand_pageant from the 'Naiad Queen." A long criticism on Mr. Clarke's ate performances is unavoidably postponed. hould never be without its pantomime, and Mr. Hood's holiday enterprize, with the famous Martietti and Marzetti troupe of pantomimists and baletists, will prove an attraction to a large portion of he public. SIGNOR BLITZ, the modern Merlin and Agrippa o Philadelphia, will give three performances on Christ mas day, introducing new feats, including the trans-formation of an immense audience into a spectacle funiversal delight. He will force all his patrons o shape their eyes and mouths into a great O.

a chance, though a slim one, to serze and hold ad-

formance. Vocalists, harpers, violinists, as well as bell-ringers, belong to these happy entertainers, who are "the original Swiss Minstrels." SCHUSSELE'S AMERICAN INVENTORS .- Mr. Schu iv, and well-known to all who appreciate art, has a picture now onjexhibition at Goupil's, New York-It is entitled "Men of Progress," and represents a oup of nineteen American inventors. These ar Dr. W. T. G.-Morton, James Bogardus, Samuel Colt, Cyrus Hall, McCormick, Joseph Saxton, Charles Goodyear, Peter Cooper, Jordan L. Mott, oseph Henry, Eliphalet Nott, John Ericsson, Fre lerick E. Sickles, Samuel F. Morse, Henry Burden, R. M. Hoe, F. B. Bigelow, Issish Jennings, Thoma

THE SWISS BELL-RINGERS open this evening a

Concert Hall, with their thrilling and singular per-

composed, says the Herald, and the likenesses in general excellent. In tone and atmosphere there i out little fault to be found, the general effect being as harmonious and natural as can be desired. The work has been engraved, and the prints will speedily NEW POETICAL LECTURE ON "THE WAR."-We hear that Park Benjamin, Esq, has been invited to deliver his new poem at the Musical Fund Hall, and will do so on some early evening in January we need not inform our readers is excellent an

treated in a masterly style. H was an eminent success; and if succeeding lecturers are as happy in delighting their audiences as Park Benjamin was, no curse of lectures will be more popular," &c. PORTRAIT OF MARTHA WASHINGTON .- Mr. J.

C. Buttre, the well-known artist, has published a mezzotinto engraving of Martha Washington, from the portrait by Woolaston, which is the best yet of fered the public. It is the only large size, full-length portrait issued, and an admirable picture and likeness. J. P. Skelly, 908 Arch street, is the sole agent THE TONTINE.-We deem it an imperative duty

to swell upon the merits of The Tontine, in South Seventh street, above Chestnut. Do you want good dinner? Go to The Tontine. Do you wan anything good in the drinking line? Go to The Tontine. Do you want to enjoy the finest clear and receive the most prompt and courteous attention? Go to The Tontine. These are no idle words The elegant establishment referred to has already become an institution which the lovers of the "good," to say nothing of the beautiful and the true, will not willingly overlook. Its cookery is superb its collection of liquors is unsurpassable—in all its arrangements it is unequalled. Mr. Woodworth, remptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' the proprietor, and his attaches are the right persons oredit and for cash, commencing this morning at 10' in the right place; their united efforts to minister to o'clock precisely. (with the carrets) to be carret. the wants of the numerous patrons of The Tontine, all day and part of the evening, without intermis- we have no doubt, will insure it a career of great prespectity. On Christman, and every day, remember the New Tontine.

CITY ITEMS

THE LAST DAY .- We do not mean this in a MIK

lerite sense; but it is the last day in which our readers will have the opportunity of ordering Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines, and having them delivered before Christmas. We know, of course, that an article so valuable, and we may say indispensable, to the happiness, health, and prosperity of a family, as the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine has become, is welcome at all times, whether it come in the form of a Christmas or New ear's present, a bridal gift, a token of esteem from friend to friend, or an act of graceful generosity from those who can afford it, to those to whom a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine would be a great pecu niary blessing. Nevertheless, to make the machine doubly welcome, and to sanctify it with the fondest Christmas memories for all future time, let as many as can conveniently do so go to No. 704 Chestnut street to day, and order a machine for wife, soler, mother, daughter, or friend, as the case may be. All machines sold by the Wheeler & Wilson Com pany are warranted, and kept in constant repair for the purchaser, free of charge. This machine is the simplest and most easily operated of any machine in use. Its work is more neat and durable, and the range of its capacity more extensive. Competo purchasers at their homes without charge, All kinds of fine family and ornamental sewing is done quickly, to order, at the sewing department of the Wheeler & Wilson establishment, No. 704 Chest nut street. They have also constantly on hand a large assortment of ready-made articles for ladies wear, made up in the finest manner, and from the choicest materials.

Don't fail to visit the Brown Stone Edifice, No.

"THE BREATH OF FRESH AIR."-This magniftcent oil painting, painted by Mr. Wenderoth, of the firm of Wenderoth & Taylor, (formerly Broadbent & Co.,) and now displayed at their art gallery, Nos. 912, 914, and 916 Chestnut street, is still telling its own poetic story to hundreds of visitors daily. Indeed, the crowds of citizens, who throng this great Photographic establishment for portraits of themselves and friends, find in the examination of this charming picture a double compensation. The splendid new Photographs of Imperial size, now produced by this firm, are also the finest ever made. At their counters they are now selling a splendid line of cartes de visite of distinguished men and elegant Albums, at moderate prices.

704 Chestnut street (known by the active wax-lady

in the window), and make your selections

AN ELEGANT PRESENT FOR A LADY.-There is no longer a doubt in the public mind as to which est the popular Sewing Machines now in vogue is the one to buy for a present. The sales of the Grover & Baker instrument by the agent, No. 730 Chestnut street, for gifts alone, since the first of December, street, for guits aione, since the first of December, have amounted to nearly five hundred instruments—more by fifty per cent., probably, than all other machines combined. The reasons for this are obvious. The Grover & Baker machine, besides performing all kinds of sewing, from the lightest fabrics to four thicknesses of beaver cloth or leather, is the only one in existence that executes fine embroidery. The superbly embroidered Opera Cloaks which grace the windows of the Grover & Baker establishment, 730 Chestnut street, are wrought on these inimitable machines, and the consequence is that all who prefer the beat machine in use select the Grover & Baker instrument. It is simple in its construction, easily operated, never out of repair, and by all odds the best and cheapest Sewing Mac

POPULARITY OF THE FLORENCE SEWING MA-OHINE.—The great pressure to obtain the splendid machines of the Florence Sewing Machine Company, sold at No. 630 Chestnut street, is an eloquent tribute to their superiority, and scores of our oitizens have, within the past few days, given their ordera to the agent with the understanding that deliveries would be accepted any time rather than they would purchase any machine but the best. The "Florence," smong Sewing Machines, is the little giant. It combines all the excellences of all other machines in use, without any of their defects; and in many classes of work in the family it performs what has heretofore been regarded as impossible to be done by machinery. For a present, buy the "Florence," and you will never regret it.

DO NOT DELAY. - Immense as was Messra, R. C. Walborn & Co.'s stock of Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns a few weeks ago, they are rapidly going off for presents. Go and make your selections latest and most approved styles, and are selling at derate prices; and, as gifts from ladies to gentlemen, there could be nothing more acceptable or are nighing is admirably selected in all its departments.

GREAT REDUCTION IN BONNETS AND HATS .-Mesars. Wood & Cary, No. 725 Chestnut street, have just made a great reduction in the prices of their eleant stock of Bonnets, Trimmed Hats, Bonnets, &c. their present prices being, in some cases, much be-

AN APPROPRIATE CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR Lady to make to a Gentleman, or for a Gentleman to make to himself, is one of Warburton's Inimitable Coverings for the Head; an extensive variety of these articles, of the newest and best shapes, in Silk, Felt, and Cassimere, will be found at his store on Chestnut street, next door to the Post Office. N. B.-A new style of Dress Hat for winter has just been introduced, which deserves special no-

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. Ladiea' and Misses' Fine Cloaks.

Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks, Rich Furs of all kinds, Rich Furs of all kinds. In anticipation of the close of the sesson, we are now prepared to make a large concession from

J. W. PROCTOR & Co., The Paris Cloak and Fur Emporium, SUPERB STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S GOODS FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS. such a stock our readers will find at the popular Sixth and Chestnut streets. There is a degree of

Bellflower Apples,

Baldwins and Spitz, for sale by Davis & Richards, Arch and Tenta GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING GOWNS, in great vs styles, and at moderate prices, are offered at the old

stand of Mr. G. A. Hoffman, No. 606 Arch street : also, a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Furnish ing Goods, suitable for presents. Geld Spectacles, Gold Hand Glasser, Silver and fine steel Spectacles. Also, a fine assortment of Marine and Opera Glasses, mounted in leather, ivory, pearl, and black Japan, suitable for Holiday Gifts. For sale by E. Borhek, Optician, No. 40 GOOD SKATING On Philadelphia Skating Park,

ning. Skating by moonlight. GOLD, SILVER, AND BLUED STREL PARABOLA SPECTACLES.—These spectacles are unsurpassed by any glasses now in use. They assist the vision, while they do not impair it—a fact which cannot be stated in reference to other Spectacles. The genuine Parabolas are sold only by E. Borhek, No. 402 Chestnut street, and by no other optician in the city.

Thirty-first and Walnut streets. Open in the eve-

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED JOINTS, and all diseases of the feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. Zacha-RIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, 921 Chestnut street. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the city. de24-65 Go to DEAN's and buy your Cigars, Tobacco, &c., for yourself or your friends, at home or in the army; when they write from the army, they always say go to DEAN'S, and get me some Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., as his is the best. DEAN'S Oigar Store, 335 Chestnut street, opposite Harding's Bible House. CHRISTWAS PRESENTS TO THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, AND THE REST OF THE WORLD.—NOW

your time, and the place is-DEAN'S, 335 CHESTNUT Street. at less than cost. Meerschaum Pipes, for \$1, worth \$6. Meerschaum Pipes, for \$1.50, worth \$6. Meerschaum Pipes, for \$2, worth \$7. Meerschaum Pipes, for \$2.50, worth \$3. Meerschaum Pipes, for \$3, worth \$9. Meerschaum Pipes, for \$3.50, worth \$10.

Meerschaum Pipes, for \$4, worth \$12. Meerschaum Pipes, for \$5, worth \$15. Meerschaum Pipes, for \$6, worth \$18. Meerschaum Pipes, for \$7, worth \$20. Go to DEAN'S, 335 CHESTNUT Street. Go to Dean's, 335 Chestnut Street. Go to Dean's, 335 Chestnut Street. If you want any kind of Pipes, Pouches, &c., &c. Cigars, prime, fine, rich, and good. Cigars, prime, fine, rich, and good. Oigars, prime, fine, rich, and good. Cigars, prime, fine, rich, and good. Cigars, prime, fine, rich, and good.

Best you ever smoked. get at DEAN's, at one ha sell for, and much better. Make a present of a box of DEAN's fine Cigars. Make a present of a box of DEAN's fine Cigars.

Make a present of a box of DEAN's fine Cigars.

That is the only place to get them. That is the only place to get them. That is the only place to get them. GEO. STEUK & Co.'s PIANOS
FOR Holiday Presents. A LARGE ASSORTMENT of useful and orna-mental Iron and other goods, Patent Rockers, Skates, &c., at No. 721 Chestnut street.

Now IS THE TIME to purchase one of Quinn's Now is The train to phishas one of children self-propelling Velocipedes, which affords the best exercise a shild can take. For amusement and speed they are superior to any manufactured. Mr. Quinn has also for sale trained goats, with harness and wagon, single or double, at a low price, at his place of business, 1005 Sansom street. de23-24 An immense variety, and the lowest prices are the inducements to purchase Albums at Cremer & Co.'s manufactory, is South Eighth street.

No Humbug.—The eye and taste are the only mediums by which we can form a correct judgement of what we can: Among which are A. D. Pessano choice foreign and domestic fruits. Also, fine French and plain confections; extra fine white grapes, by the keg or pound. On our fine fruits we challenge competition, 101 South Tenth street, below Obertant, 102 422