The Union Leagues. The National Union Leagues have already shown the value of open, honest, unexclusive organization, to the loyalty of the North. The management of an unselfish and unsectional party is very simple, and

altogether unlike the complicated and easily. abused machinery of a party held together only by the principle of political rivalry, or the ambition of a few influential leaders. The ablest of mere politicians would fail in the attempt to control that great National Union party which is now the pillar of the Union. No man can say of it as one of the present leaders of the rebellion once said of the Democratic party; "I hold it in my hand, and can use it against whom I choose." Its platform is so simple, and its purpose so clearly defined, that its power cannot be abused, or its influence diverted It is kept together by a common patriotism, and the noblest instincts and necessities of union. The man who would seek to selfishly use it. would be tossed as the sea tosses a wreck. It is too great to be ruled by a clique; too honest to forget its work: too wise to be deceived. It is the People. As there never was a party in the history of the nation that had a nobler mission, so none had ever so little need of leadership. It is controlled by the people themselves, acting spontaneously, and in absolute independence of the interests of any set of men.

But, no party can live a year without organization. The Union party organized itself, and the first evidence of its unanimity and order was the formation of the National Union Leagues, which were afterwards one of the greatest means of preserving its unanimity. The Leagues were the creation of the people. They embody the loyalty or the whole North; they express its wisdom and its earnestness; they shape the policy of the Republic, and wield an anormous lafluence which from their popular and democratic character is necessarily good; they are the only machinery the National party possesses. and are, we repeat, nothing more or less than an open, honest, unexclusive organization of loval men. Hence, their great value in the fall campaigns, and the necessity of maintaining them until the end. Their usefulness did not cease with the Union triumph in the fall elections; their prosperity is as important now as then, and may become more important. Therefore, we must labor to increase their numbers and add to their influence! no personal antipathies, rivalries, or jealousies, can interfere with their efficiency, without injuring the cause to which they are devoted. No organization, however noble, however earnest, is perfect.

Who keeps his spirit wholly true, To that ideal which he bears?" And that rivalries may disturb the harmony of some of the Leagues we must expect. But they must not be permitted to disturb the work of the Leagues. The differences of men must end with their personal intercourse, and not interfere with their public duties. We have all sacrifices to make, injuries to forgive and to be forgiven, and if the Union Leagues of the North that, although of all parties and classes, they have resolutely maintained an unbroken line in defence of the great principles confided to their trust. This is as it should be with men who profess to be unconditionally loyal, and who have earned the right to have their professions believed. To deepen this spirit, and to make the Union

Leagues more powerful than ever, therefore more useful is one chief part of the work that all loyal men must help to do before the next Presidential election. Martyrs on their Travels. A man with a grievance is unpleasant and annoying, but a woman who fancies herself wronged is a terrible infliction upon all who encounter her. There was a lively, though somewhat spasmodic novelist in England, some years ago, who wrote "Guy Livingston," a muscular fiction, and

followed it up with "Sword and Gown." in which, changing his note, he made his story a cross between a melo-drama and a homily. A few months ago, this gentleman, whose name is LAWRENCE, ought out a book called "Border and stille." [in France it is Bastile, but Mr. RENCE must know better, of course. ch he sets forth his grievances at ength, and with no restrained Yet, surely if this man had cause angry, it was - with himself, and ith the authorities at Washington, treated him with great kindness and earance. Tempted by the offer of a thouind pounds, (\$5,000,) from his publisher. LAWRENCE crossed the Atlantic with the intention, almost spanly avewed, of serving as a volunteer in the rebel army. After a brief stay in New York, he pushed forward to reach the South, and, holdly tells us, crossed in the ferry-boat, at Camden, "to meet the lights of Philadelphia gleaming out on the broad dark Susquehanna." He rushed on to Washington, thence to Baltimore, where (he says) his avowed Secession tendencies made him troops of friends, and finally, after about a dozen unsuccessful attempts to reach the Border, where he might hope to cross over to the rebels, was challenged by our troops, shot in the knee, captured, taken to Washington, kept in safe custody there for a short time, cured of his wound. and finally liberated on giving his parole to quit this country and not return until after the close of the war. He had acted as a spy, and would have been hanged as a spy, if the thing had occurred elsewhere, but he was let off easily. To earn his thousand pounds and give vent to his venom, as a man who had made a great failure, he wrote a book, in which he abuses almost every one with whom he came in contact at Washington. Here is a man with a grievance! but the British public would not listen to him, for the first edition of his book has not found purchasers. For some months a standing announcement in the English literary journals, from "RICHARD BENTLEY, publisher in ordinary to her Majesty," has been as follows: "My Imprisonment at Washington, including My Journal kept at the Old Capitol Prison there. By Rose Greenhow. Post, 8vo., 10s. 6d., with a portrait of the author. The book was published on the first of this month, and we doubt whether any copy of | gain increased zeal for the Union from the it has yet reached this country. But it is reviewed in the Athenaum and The Reader, so that we can get an idea of what Mrs. GREEN-

The Athenaum, which is not mealymouthed, and usually calls things by their proper names, commences its critique in these words, "Mrs. Rose Greenhow was a sort of female spy: She fell into the power of men whose councils she had penetrated and betrayed; and, after gaining her freedom, she has published this denunciation of those who discovered and curtailed suppose that many readers will be able to indulge in the luxury of much sentimental best to reconcile the irreconcilable. Slavery Her own boast is that she did act as spy, and would tell more than she does "except only when reserve was dictated by self-respect, or by the duty of avoiding disclosures which might compromise the safety of certain Federal officers, whom I induced without tion, even in my captivity, which informapleasure to General Beauregard, then commanding the Confederate forces near BRGARD's advantage, the agents of Mr. LINCOLN were watching her movements movements of the enemy in time to have to morrow.

them thwarted by our generals." Upon this, the critic of the Athenaum slily suggests that it may occur to some that an imprisonment which allowed a lady to banter and insult her warders, and to betray their secret doings to an enemy in the field, could not have been very severe.

The Reader declines to deal harshly with the book, because its author, though clever and impetuous, was "also not overwise." It characterizes it as "a very silly book : but, then, ladies in towering passions very seldom speak, and still less write, sensibly; and even the most ardent friends of the North can hardly be afraid of Mrs. GREENnow doing much damage to their cause. One of Mrs. GREENHOW's grievances is that, once upon a time, when she was in Union custody as a spy, a negro was not punished for seating himself on the same bench with herself, "in utter disregard of social distinction." Surely, if the negro was an honest man he was morally superior to any white spy and traitoress. The critic continues thus:

white spy and traitoress. The critic continues thus:

"According to her own statement, while living at washington under the provertice of the Foderal Government, she was in constant communication with the Confederate leaders, her position giving her remarkable facilities for obtaining information. Just before the battle of Bull Run she contrived to convey news to the enemy with regard to the intended movements of the Federals, which, in her own opinion, decided the battle. In return she received this despatch from the Confederate Adjutant General: 'Our President and our General direct me to thank you. We rely upon you for further information. The Confederacy owes you a dect.' Again, she boasts that the Southern women at Washington with their stren arts possessed themselves of the schemes of the Lincoln Cabinet, and warned Jeff. Davis of them.' One despatch which she sent off, owing to the intelligence thus acquired, 'contained duplicate drawings of some fortifications and weak points' in the defences of the capital, 'besides information of importance in case our army advanced on Washington.' In fact, if we are to believe Mrs. Greenhow, the success of the Confederates is due in no small measure to her communications from the seat of the Federal Government, "But for you,' said President Davis to her on heatile of Bull Run.' We take Mrs. Greenhow at hersown estimate. She gave intelligence which cost the Rederals a damaging defeat, years of war, and the cost of thousands of lives. And yet she complains because the Federals imprisoned her! In any other country she would have met with a spy's punishment.'

In this criticism occur a few sentences of

In this criticism occur a few sentences of such unusual candor, that we take leave to give them here. The critic says: "Of all the numerous accusations which have been brought against the Federal Government none has seemed to us so utterly unfounded and unjust as that of unusual barbarity in the conduct of the war. The mere fact that, in a civil war of unexampled magnitude, not a single life has been taken in cold blood by order of the Federal authorities is in itself a sufficient proof that the Americans are not naturally a bloodthirsty people." After this, Mrs. GREENHOW's lamentations are clearly of no avail.

The Rebellion and the Colored Race. The rebels profess great contempt for colored soldiers, but that secretly they fear their courage, and recognize the great strength given by these troops to our cause, is in many ways betrayed. How men estimate a danger is to be measured by the preparations they make to avert it, and it must be remembered that the rebels have violated all the laws of war, all the instincts of humanity in the rules they have adopted for the treatment of colored prisoners. They have declared that a colored soldier in the Union service, if captured, is to be "punished as a bandit and a robber." This declara-Hear what the Richmond Enquirer of the 17th instant says:

"The Yankees are not going to send their negro troops in the field; they know as well as we do that no relience can be placed upon them; but as dépôt guards, prison guards, sco, they will relive their white troops. This is the use that will be made of them. Should they be sent to the field, and put in battle, none will be laken prisoners; our troops understand what to do in such cases, If any negroes have been captured during the var, as soldiers in the enemy's ranks, we have not heard of them." Judge, then, from the desperation of the remedy the greatness of the danger, and learn thence the folly of those Northern men who ridicule the enlistment of colored troops as the fanaticism of the Administration. We say that the South trembles before the steady advance of the abolition idea | Times. It is refreshing that so eminent a of Northern Christianity and civilization, and fears a colored man with a bayonet in his hand and the banner of the United States above his head. Could they arm man scathing, and must have more effect than against man the alarm of the rebels would the Thunderer's own thunder. What gives be less; but they dare not arm their slaves. Oh! they are very shrewd, these architects | and Corden are fellow-champions of Poputhing sublime in the arming of the colored is the organ of aristocracy and slavery. race; nothing noble in the sudden appearance of the slave as the Nemesis of a slaveholding rebellion. Let the doubting Northern man learn wisdom from the terror of his enemy, and no longer oppose a movement

ginning slowly to arise. It rebels not only of glavery in the North. The revolution is slow, but it is sure; it cannot be stopped. All, we can do is to direct it, and that is not difficult, for thus far all the new facts we have discovered of this race are to its honor. It is patient; it is not grasping of equality; it does not presume upon its position; it has never said to the white race, is the glory of the Government that it recognizes fully the claims of all loyal men,

General Grant, according to Mr. Wilson, has written that there could be no peace between the North and the South so long as slavery exists. Why not, pray? They managed to get along very comfortably for a great many years; whence this new light? Has the South taken new ground, or the North?—World.

him from securing it.

The ignorance, not only of American history, but of the facts of the last three years, which this paragraph displays is remarkable. The North and the South did not get along comfortably for a great many pain on behalf of this Maryland lady." | was the sole element of discord, and out of it sprang wrangling that ended in compromises, compromises that resulted in wider breaches, and a perpetual jealousy and heartburning that the common patriotism of all sections could not extinguish. The strife went out of Congress into the territories, scruple, as will be more fully seen in the made Missouri miserable, and desolated following pages, to furnish me with informa- | Kansas. It came into northern cities in the shape of mobs, and in the South in the tion I at once communicated with pride and lynching of Abolitionists, and the secret plottings of Calhounism. Finally, slavery resulted in rebellion and bloody war. Is Washington." Yet, when she is caught this the very comfortable way of getting and checked in her villainy and treason, she along, of which the World is eloquent? But troths with indignation, and even complains | were all its eloquence expended on a fact that, while she was playing the spy on the instead of a chimera, the truth remains that Washington Government for General BEAU. the South has taken new ground, in it. spite of the raids of the raids of the raids from United States who may desire to re-inlies for three tempting the dissolution of the Union for the interior, all the white and black lessees the sake of slavery. We may forget the have paid their way and have made handand frustrating her plans. She says, "I past, but we cannot be blind to the present. some profits. They were furnished by the was enabled," though in prison, "not only General GRANT was altogether in the right, Government with farming utensils, which, to 'possess my own soul' and keep my own and every mind, not hopelessly prejudiced | under the direction of General Thomas, they permitted to retain the tank held by them under the counsel, but also to establish and maintain a continuous correspondence with Virginia,

They were required to pay the Government of the proceeds of their sales.

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They were required to pay the Government of the proceeds of their sales. a continuous correspondence with a right into one or more companies and revers bale of four hundred of the authorized strength, and officered by such

Coal for Soldiers' Families. It will be seen by an advertisement else-Where that a movement is on fast by which the families of Philadelphia soldiers may by supplied with coal. This is a good and kind thought, and does honor to the heart that conceived it. The soldiers in the field are objects of a million solicitudes. As much | the Union. This system, adopted by Gen. has been done for them as hearts and hands can do. The families of many of them suffer severely at home. To the pangs of separation and suspense are added, in many cases, those of poverty. We owe the same duties to the soldier's family that we do to the soldier, and we should perform those duties, not regarding them in the cold light of obligation, but enveloping them with the garment of love. Accordingly, it is to the adies of this city that the appeal in behalf of soldiers' families is, in the first place, made. All ladies interested in the movement-and what lady is not ?- are requested to meet at noon to-day, at the room of the 'Ladies' Special Relief Committee," 1338

Chestnut street. The object is to organize society, which shall supply coal to the widows, wives, and families of soldiers from our city. This purpose being clearly stated, it would seem needless to expatiate upon it. The season is upon us when mirth and luxury run riot, and when even the poor grow rich in the happinesses they receive and bestow. The soldier is not forgotten. From curtained rooms and quiet firesides we look forth upon scathed and desolate battle-fields, where blood is the only dew, and upon mangled heroes, in whom honor is the only thing of beauty which survives. Shall the families of these heroes be forgotten and neglected? No. Let us commence at home, and let us not add to the pangs of mere

The first meeting was held last Saturday, but all the wards were not represented. It may be as well to state that the society needs merely the co-operation of ladies as visitors, and not money. GENERAL McClellan's nomination for

bodily suffering the poignancy engendered

in the freezing atmosphere of an indifferent

the Presidency, at last settled, the next curiosity in order will be his letter of accept ance. After a fashion, the public are in terested to know what he will say. His letter of recommendation materially aided to defeat Mr. WOODWARD. It only requires a letter of acceptance to seal his own failure. The corporal's guard of obscure gentlemen, who, we regret to think, hold the General in proprietorship, have evidently made a compact to "kill him off" with all despatch, and his signature alone is wanting. For General McClellan these were the worst nominators he could have had, as for his party, General McClellan was alike the worst and the best candidate. Fate, however, will not be dodged, and it seems General Mc-CLELLAN's destiny to have written the WOODWARD letter, and to write an answer to MAX LAUGENSCHWARTZ, who boasts that he has command of two hundred thousand votes, which he is willing to resign in favor of General McClellan, who will lead them "on to Washington." If the voluminous report of his campaigns is not a millstone. the letter of acceptance may prove the feather ever brotherhood and magnanimity were tion has not been a boast, it has been terri- which breaks the camel's back. There is a their officers will not be compromised. needed, it is now. It is honorable in the bly fulfilled in the murder of the men cap- chance, perhaps, that General McClellan | The recent visit of General HITCHCOCK to For to the men who form | tured at Milliken's Bend, and in the fate of | may refuse. In this event nothing will be | tress Monroe was to confer with General BUTLER, those who were taken at Fort Wagner. lost or gained. Though he has done some service which the country would not ignore, he is so much better at undoing than doing, that we may safely trust him with the fortunes of his party. He will not now disappoint the country, we trust. General McClellan would have taken Richmond, if he could; he will be elected, if it is pos-

> MR. RICHARD CORDEN has placed the best portion of the English and American public under obligations to him for the spirited manner in which he has defended his noble coadjutor, Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, from the unscrupulous misrepresentations of the London man so triumphantly assails this newspaper monster, and exposes the "mysteries" of its editorship. His letter is indignant and interest to the quarrel is the fact that BRIGHT of a slave empire; far shrewder than the lar Education and Suffrage, and earnest Conservatives of the North, who find no- friends of our own cause, while the Times

### LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1863.

Adjutant General Thomas reached this city a few days ago, and is spending a short which adds to the power of the Union, and | time with his family in Philadelphia bewhich none of us, now that it has begun, fore starting on another expedition for are strong enough to stop. The black race | the Southwest. His reports of his operan America, so long trampled down in the tions along the Mississippi, in organizing rice swamp and the cotton-field, sold in the the colored men, and in providing homes shambles, and branded in the prison, is be- and subsistence for the women and children and old people of this enfranchised race, against slavery in the South, but the instinct | were greeted by Secretary Stanton with a satisfaction that amounted to enthusiasm. It must not be forgotten that Gen. Thomas, at the beginning of the war, suffered from unjust prejudice, because of certain supposed relations to the South, and that he was frequently suspected and assailed in consequence of this prejudice. I shall never forget the day when the report reached "give me a reward and I will fight:" the Senate that the Adjutant General had it has asked only for a gun. It has been arrested because of some alleged disself-respect then, and self-confidence, for it | loyal expressions of certain members of his is willing to abide by the result. The new | family. In that trying period, he had a sterrelation into which it has suddenly been ling friend in Abraham Lincoln, and a steady brought with the loyalty of the country, is friend in Secretary Cameron. When Edwin in all respects honorable and advantageous M. Stanton succeeded Secretary Cameron, to both the white man and the black, and it | and when the grand purpose of organizing the colored race for the defence of the Republic became clear to his mind, he sent and guarantees to the one the same protectout Adjutant Gen. Thomas to begin and tion it guarantees to the other. Where is complete this great work in all the seceded the Quixotic experiment? Where do we sections of the Mississippi valley. This read the word "amalgamation?" In no itself was a triumphant vindication of the Government journal, in no anti-slavery de- loyalty of the veteran soldier who had sufclaration of rights, in no organ of the fered because of his supposed Southern recolored race. All the black man has asked lations. And what was the bulk of Adjuhe is worthy to receive, and more than tant General Thomas' report to Secretary he has asked he is earning to-day. But Stanton? Let me tell you. He went out the spectre of anarchy and confusion with unlimited power from the Secretary, which affrights the pro-slavery press of who reposed full confidence in his loyalty the North has no existence save in a diseased and statesmanship, and, without this uneximagination. Are we, then, to commit the ampled discretion, the consequences would fatal mistake of ridiculing a policy which not have been as eloquent and as wholeour enemy fears, and sacrificing a principle some as they are. For if General Thomas of right to a prejudice of education? We had been restricted by rules, he could have think not. And we believe that no colored taken no practical responsibility. In the man, whose heart is really right, will be first place, he found a large number of cofrightened by the threat of the rebels, or the lored people along a district of seventy-five possibility of its execution, but will only miles on the Mississippi river, from Lake Providence to Young's Point. The idea barbarism of its enemies, and learn to prize he acted upon was to take things as they freedom more from the effort to frighten were, and hence he proposed to lease the abandoned cotton plantations to Northerners and Southerners who were known to be loyal. To every one of these tenants he furnished colored laborers to the extent of the plantation. Under the old system, it frequently happened that one full hand was made to do the work of from twelve to fifteen acres. Gen. Thomas' condition precedent was that one full hand should be used for not more than eight acres. But he insisted that no families were to be separated. her means of mischief. Such, in few words, | years, though the best management in the | and that out of the general profits of the is Mrs. Greenhow's case. We do not country was exhausted to procure comfort. tenant the women, children, and old men,

and were to be supported by the tenant; five dollars to the women per month, who were to be likewise fed and clothed, and a less proportion to the children over fourteen years of age. It was stipulated, sternly, that no children under fourteen were to be worked on the plantations. General Thomas has leased sixty plantations on this humane, compensating, and free labor system. Among these lessees sixteen were intelligent colored freedmen. who, in some cases, took their own families and managed their plantations, and, in others, hired their fellow freedmen. Notwithstanding the lateness of the season when General Thomas was sent out by decretary Stanton to organize this great movement, and in-

every bushel of corn and every bushel of mand by the commanding general of the army or potatoes. Independent of this, every ball der the remaining officers; until the expiration of of cotton, under the direct tan bill paid to the Government twenty two dollars and leice. fifty cents, and each bale, as it reached New Orleans, was assessed five dollars, for the support of the sick and wounded soldiers of Thomas, who had to improvise it under the general and generous authority of the War Department, has been decided upon for the

stances to change it. This same question will The tile to the quicksilver-mines of California, now clamed by the Quicksilver Mining Company will be argued in a few days before the Supreme be presented to him when he attempts to apply it to the colored people on the right bank of the Mississippi, who must be fed, clothed. Court of the United States. It will be remembered that a the last term of the court, the title of the and paid, without being a burden to the Almaca Mining Company, involving similar points as to be surveys, was decided in favor of the United Federal Government. But he has no doubt that it will entirely succeed. A violent Stat's. Under this decision the Government took assault has been made on General Thomas: nosession of the property last summer, and in order to lave the mines worked, rented the same to the Queksilver Mining Company for a portion—perthey say, while attacking the Southern aristocracy, he is merely substituting anhas one-third-of the net profits. By arrange ment made between the Almadea and Quicksilves other aristocracy, and making favorites, who, under his own rule, would become Mining Companies, the latter was not a competitor for the renting of the property. The stock of the another organization of capitalists. I have Onickaliver Mining Company has recently been in seen with regret this allusion in certain Republican and Union papers. I will not charge There have been erroneous impressions that the Government had given possession of the mines to that they were desirous of using Gen. Thothe Quicksilver Mining Company. mas for speculative purposes. What else could he have done? At the beginning of

them. He discovered, when he reached the seceded section, a stupendous problem, and he had suddenly to solve it, or to allow the cause of human freedom on the banks of the Mississippi to die for want of commensense statesmanship. It was asserted tlat he should have divided the Southern plentations into Pennsylvania farms of an hundred acres each, and to have them cultivated on the principle of manual lator applied to the larger plantations. But he acted upon the emergency, and his impulse and his thorough patriotism carried him through. If anybody can do better, let the Government send out some one to try. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas will start in a few days for Tennessee and Texas and the Western bank of the Mississippi, to organize other thousands of the colored race, and I have no doubt that the success which has attended

this letter, I said he took things as he found

coming year. He may be forced by circum.

OCCASIONAL, WASHINGTON.

him in other regions of the Southwest will

crown him with honor there.

Special Despatches to The Press. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27. Exchange of Prisoners. The Richmond Enquirer of the 17th instant, says that our Government has "abandoned every point except the treatment of negro prisoners." Now the simple truth is our Government has not abandoned any point. It is known that Major General Bur LER, who has superseded General MEREDITH as the agent or medium for the exchange of prisoners, has no such instructions. The prisoners at Forts Norfolk and McHenry and Point Lookout, have been placed under his orders, and he is authorized to con dust to exchange man for man and officer for officer of equal rank, with those paroled and sent forward by himself. The object is, to make an even exchange as far as the prisoners in the rebel possession will admit; and, governed by humane motives, the effort will be made first to procure the release of those who have for the longest time been held as prisoners.

Colored troops and their officers, in conducting the exchange, will be placed on an equality with al other troops, and so of colored troops in civil employment. This is one of the points to be hereafte adjusted. The honor and dignity of the Government in the protection of such colored persons an and to communicate to him vernment upon this subject.

The object, it may be repeated, is to secure the exchange of an equal number of prisoners on each side, leaving all other questions for future determination, the excess being largely in our favor. The Tariff-Decisions of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury has recently made decisions of questions arising upon appeals by importers from the decisions of Collectors, relating to the proper classification, under the Tariff Act of July 14, 1862, of articles of foreign manufacture and

It appears that an appeal was made from the decision of the Collector at Pembina, Minnesota, as sessing duty at the rate of fifteen per cent. ad valorem on certain buffalo robes imported and claimed to b entered at ten per cent. The Department dec January, 1862, that buffalo robes, not being enu merated under the Act of March, 1862, were, by force of the 20th section of the Tariff Act of 1842, liable to the same rate of duty as "furs on the skin," to wit ten per cent. The Act of July 14, 1842, imposes an additional duty of five per cent. on "dressed furs."
It is admitted that the robes in question are dressed, or tanned by the Indians, and consequently are sul ject to duty at the rate of fifteen per cent, ad da-

lorem. An appeal was made in behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from a decision assessing duty at the rate of thirty-five per cent, ad valorem on cer tain "steel railway bars," etc. Claim was made to enter them at twenty-five per cent. as "steel in any form not otherwise provided for." The Department, under date of March, 1860, decided that "steel rall way bars' were properly classified as manufactures of steel, not otherwise provided for, being fitted for immediate use without further manufacture. No facts were presented in the case under consideration endering necessary any alteration or modification The Secretary of the Treasury has also decided

that the present rate of duty on cod liver oil is forty per cent. ad valorem. An appeal was made for a decision assessing dut at the rate of twenty per cent. on certain "hares furs," on the ground "the only duty which haves furs are entitled to pay is ten per cent, ad valorem, pursuant to the twenty fourth section of the tariff factured articles, not herein enumerated or provider for, a duty of ten per cent. ad valorem. That the article in question is not imported as hatters' furs, and never used in the manufacture of hats as such, but merel- worked into the bodies of hats, for the purpose of imparting a pliancy thereto."

The decision of the Collector overruled, on the ground that the article in question is a "fur not on the skin," and is undressed, and under the 19th section of the act of March 2, 1861, is entitled to entry

at the rate often percentum ad valorem.

A decision was made as to ladies' dress ornaments A duty at the rate of thirty five per cent. was assessed, as "manufactures of worsted," upon certain merchandise imported, atvied "buttons." was claimed they could be entered as such at thirty per cent, ad valorem. The report of custom-hous exports is as follows: "In our opinion they are not buttons, either in fact, by commercial usage, nor within the meaning and intent of the law. They are too fragile, and in structure unfit for the prope purpose of buttons, but are worn as ornaments on The assessment of thirty-five per cent. is affirmed. No appeal was made from a decision on a "manu-

facture of wool and worsted," at the rate of eighteen cents a pound, and thirty-five per cent. ad valo rem, styled by the importer "gray flannel of English nufacture, intended to be used for army shirt ing," and who claimed to enter it at thirty-five per ent, only, under the classification of flannels. The Secretary affirmed the decision. The decision of the Collector, at the rate of three cents a pound on ceftain "powdered acorns," is

The Blockade of Acapulco by the French. Information has been received at the State Dement, to the effect that orders have been sent by the Imperial Government of France, to the Commander in Chief of the French naval forces in the Pacific Ocean, to place in a state of blockade the ports of Acapulco and San Blas; but that, through a spirit of liberality and comity on the part of the Emperor of the French, he has decided that the American packets, which constitute the line between Panama and San Francisco, shall continue to enjoy the privilege, notwithstanding the block de, touching at Acapulco, in order to renew their stoc of coal, which they may need for the completion of their voyage, it being understood, however, that these vestels shall not leave or receive any passengers at that port or any merchandise. Rebel Retaliatory Measures.

The Richmond Sentinel, of December 22d, says Whereas, Acting Master John Y. Beall, and Ed Confederate Dayy, are in close confinement in Fort McHenry, to be tried as pirates, our agent of exchange, Judge Ould, has notified Gen. Moredith that Lieut. Commander Edward P. Williams, Ensign Benj. H. Porter, and fifteen seamen, now Yanko prisoners in our hands (captured at Fort Sumpter, have been placed in close confinement, and in irons to be held as hostages for the proper treatment of our men."

Railroad Accident-Loss of Life. An accident occurred last night at Bristow Stareached the extreme end of it the locomotive and four of the cars were thrown down an embankment a distance of probably eight feet. Two men on the top of one of the cars and another inside were killed, and six or seven persons injured. Ruesia.

In accordance with instructions from the Emperor. the Russian minister, Mr. EDWARD DE STOECEL, had an audience with the President, this morning, for the purpose of expressing the thanks of the Imperial Government for the kind reception of the ves-sels of the Russian navy, and their officers and crews in the United States, and also for the assistance ex tended at San Francisco to a Russian convette, the Norwish.

The sommunication was cordially received and

untroughy acknowledged by the President. Circular Converning Re-Enlastments. A circular has been issued by the Adjutant General's Office, a part of which is as follows:

The six months troops now in the service of the years or during the war, before the expiration of the ix months term, will be re-enlisted for the increased term under the following regulations: ist. Where three fourths of a regiment or other organization rescaliate the, officers thereof will be

rounds, in lieu of rent, and five cents for others us may on selected from the original com-

If the Government shall not require these troops for the full period of three years, and they shall be

mustered honorably out of the service before the expiration of their term of enlistment, they shall received, upon being mustered out, the whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid, the same as if the full term had been served. The loyal heirs of resruits whole bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the The California Quicksilver Mines.

National Bank.

The First National Bank of Indianapolis has been elected as a prominent depository of public moneys The circulating notes of the bank are being de-Blue Book. The United States Register, or Blue Book, for 1864, by DISTURNELL, has just made its appearance

CHARLESTON.

NO PRESENT PROSPECT OF ACTIVE OPERATIONS. THE HARBOR OBSTRUCTIONS.

FORTERSS MONROE, Dec. 27.—The United States steamer Massachusetts arrived this morning in fifty-four hours from Charleston bar. She brings 240 discharged men, 44 sick, and 16 rebel prisoners paptured on board the steamer Chatham by the teamer Huron, while attempting to escape from the

The Massachuse its has on board portions of the jobel obstructions, forwarded to Washington by Ader 24th. No event of importance had occurred since the sailing of the last steamer. But little firing had occurred between the land atteries during the previous few days. The Ironsides and monitors are all lying safe at their anchorage. There is no present prospect of

# ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Chi istmas at Culpeper—Passes to the Army.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAG, Dec. 28.—Christmas was quietly spent in camp. No important event marked the day. The town of Culpeper and vicinity is now occupied by a strong force of our infantry, with batteries

The new arrangements concerning passengers for the army have been completed and go into operation day. Passenger trains for the front leave the Washington depot on Maryland avenue daily at 9.50 A. M. and 2.05 P. M.; without stopping at Alexandria. All army passengers are vised and countersigned by Captain Beckwith, of General Pat-Passes for Virginia other than for the army are examined at Alexandria.

This arrangement tends greatly to facilitate travel

# this direction. All passes must be presented for gnature before 2 o'clock P. M. of each day. FORTRESS MONROE.

The Russian Officers and Gen. Butler. FORTESS MONROE, Dec. 26.—The Russian Admiral and seven of the captains of his fleet waited upon Major General Butler to-day. They were at the wharf by Captain A. P. Puffer, of the General's staff, and escorted to the General's residence, where they were formally received by himself and staff. The General briefly welcomed them and offered them every facility in his power to make their stay here pleasant. In reply thereto, the Admiral stated that he should not winter here, as he had intended, but should sen

part of his fleet to Annapolis to winter while he made a trip to the West Indies and returned. Upon the Admiral's return to his flag ship, a sa lute was fired from the water-battery of the fort. Vessels reported as having arrived here wind bound, from the 21st to the 25th inst. sailed to day.

NEW ORLEANS. The Kapel General Gardner-Union Coa-extion of the Slave States, &c. New York, Dec. 26,—The steamers George Washington, from New Orleans on the 18th, and Mississipply from New Orleans on the 18th, arrived at this port this morning. The latter steamer brings a number of rebel prisoners, including Major General Frank Gardner. At the late Convention held at New Orleans of Free State men, called for the purpose of choosing

unconditional Union men to represent the State of Louisiana in the Convention of the Union men of the slave States to meet at Louisville, a delegation of colored men was admitted to seats, and the proeedings of the Convention were opened with prayer by a colored minister.

An adinumed meeting will be held on the zist. An effort will be made to have the general Convention held in New Orleans. Maunsell White, an old citizen of New Orleans had died, in the 80th year of his age.

Arrived at New Orleans on the 13th, Samuel Welsh, from Philadelphia. On the 15th, barks Laura Russ and Leroy, from Philadelphia ; bark Cephas Starrett, from Phlladelphia; brig Imogene, from Philadelphia. On the 18th, brig Rival, from Phila-The sales of cotton for the week, at New Orleans amounted to 2,000 bales, closing at 71@72c for mid lling. Sugars steady; sales of 3,200 bbls for the week. Fair new crop at 10 1/2011/20. Molasses 10

higher; sales of 4,600 bols at 52@550 for prime to THE BAYOU COTEAU FIGHT. NEW YORK, Dec. 27 .- Mr. Gatchell, the Herald's correspondent, who was captured at the Bayou Coteau fight, states that there were six hundred privates and twenty-four officers captured with him He states that the disaster was owing to the bad conduct of General Washburne, and the gallantry of General Burbridge alone saved the whole corps

# ARKANSAS.

from capture.

Siftrender of the Rebel Indian Leaders to the United States Forces. FORT SMITH, Ark, Dec. 25.—The Choctaw Chiefain McCastin, with other rebel Indian leaders, came into our lines to day and surrendered themelves to General McNeil. They have abandoned the Confederate alliance, and profess a desire to avail themselves of the amnesty per the President's amnesty proclamation. Their example will have a powerful influence over all the rebel tribes. The apprehensions held for the safety of the immense supply train, which is on its way from Fort Smith, accounts for the presence of Stanwaite and Quantrell in that direction.

#### ANOTHER CANADIAN BAID. Phreatened Incursion of Secessionists into

Maine from the British Provinces. BOSTON, Dec. 26 .- The St. Croix Herald, published Calais, Me., near the borders of New Brunswick. at calais, inc., near the bolders of flow Druiswick, states that much excitement exists there in consequence of the apprehensions felt of a contemplated raid by the rebel agents and "roughs17 from the vicinity of St. John. The citizens of Calais and Eastport have formed themselves into Home Guards, and obtained arms and amunition, holding themselves in readiness to resist any hostile attack. TEXAS.

ndianola and Lavesa Captured—March on Sau Amonio. New York, Dec. 26—The advices from Texas v the steamer George Washington state that Gen.

Washburne, with a considerable body of troops, started for Indianola and Lavaca, and both place are doubtless in our possession ere this. Our troops re in the best of health and spirits. prospect of the early redemption of their State. inder the old flag, and that our troops would nder Magruder.

#### SOUTH AMERICA. The American Minister Aids Gen. Barrio

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—A Panama letter to the Times states that the town of Tumaco, in Cauca, has een captured by the Ecuadoreans, who are invaing Columbia, under Flores The Columbians, under Mosquera, are concentrating to resist Flores. Considerable ill-feeling ha been exhibited towards the American Minister, Mr. Partridge, and Consul Livingston, for aiding Gen. Carera, with his army, hrz left Salvador to invade Cotton was being considerably oultivated in Nica-A road from San Jose to the Atlantic Cesan has

been authorized by the Ocasa Rican Congress, which also voted ten thousand dollars to their minister at Washington.
The coffice crop in Conta-Rica will be heavy this MEXICO.

The Reported Death of General Comonfort

—A French Sivision Outflanked.

NEW YORK, Dec. 37.—A New Orleans letter in the Herald contains the intelligence from Mexico, that General Comonfort was killed on the 13th of November, Dease being appointed his successor.

A French division of troops had been outflanked after leaving the City of Mexico, ox an expedition, and were retreating back to the city. Muyder at Holmes' Hole.

BOSTEN, Dec. 26 — A brutal murder and robbery at Holmer Liole, on Wednesday, causes the most profound sensation. William Cook Lace, the victim, had been a merchant in the town for many years, and was highly respected. The murder was committed with a hatchet by a blow from behind, while Liste was in the act of closing the above, and his person was robbed of a considerable amount of money. money.
The permetrator of the deed is supposed to helong - CID MACCONNA

EUROPE. Latest News by the Steamship Asia. IMPORTANT DESPATCHES TO PRINCE METTERNICA.

VIBNNA, Dec. 8.—The following translation of the despatch of the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Prince Richard Metternich, accompanyies the reply of the Emperor of Austria to the Emperor Napoleon's invitation to the Congress:

Accompanying this despatch you will find a copy of the letter of the Emperor, our august master, to the Emperor Napoleon. There remains little for me to add to the words of his Majesty to put you completely in possession of the views of the Imperial Covernment upon the proposition for an Editoreau Covernment upon the proposition for an Editoreau etely in possession of the views of the Imperis overnment upon the proposition for an Europea Congress.

While entirely in accord with the French Govern Ongress.

While entirely in accord with the French Government is the wish for consolidating European peace, we think that an agreement as to the precise methods to be employed for this purpose is an indispensable preliminary to all deliberation of a general character. "Upon this subject we should have some explanations from the French Government." "The principal point to establish would be the basis upon which to place the meeting of a Congress. It appears to us difficult that a simple negation should suffice to four the programme of such important deliberations. We should further desire to know how the declaration of the Emperor Napoleon, relative to the treaties of 1816, is to be interpreted. We hesitate to believe that the French Government itself will attach the most extended and most rigorous 861886 to this declaration.

At is time that fine treaties of 1616 have been modified in several points. Other international stipulations have at times taken their place, as for instance in what relates to Beigium. That which they contained personally wounding to the Emperor Napoleon is definitively removed, with the general acquiescence of Europe. But except in the cases where these anoient documents have been formally abrogated, we consider them as still subsisting, and it is certain that they now form the basis of public right in Europe. We do not wish to dispute that the progress of time may not have more or less impaired certain portions of their integrity, and that they may not in consequence stand in need of being reafilmed or improved.

If the French Government will point out to us the parts of in this sentence it considers too defective or too incomplete, if at the same time it will notify to

If the French Government will point out to us the parts of this sentence it considers too defective or too incomplete, if at the same time it will notify to us the changes it considers might be usefully made, we shall receive these overtures with the sincere desire of facilitating an understanding. We shall then, knowing the subject, be able to pronounce upon the opportuneness and advantage of meeting in Congress to accomplish this task. With the French Government we recognise and deplore the state of uneasiness existing in various parts of Europe. But this uneasiness is only partial, and the remedy would be worse than the disease, it, to appease certain troubles, it were requisite to throw all Europe into a state of perturbation by subjecting it to a radical transformation.

Such assuredly could not be the desire of the French Government, which has given us, in recent times, proofs of perfect moderation.

Such assuredly could not be the desire of the French Government, which has given us, in recent times, proofs of perfect moderation.

Let us not forget, besides, that the question at present is rather to preserve than to give peace to Europe. The treaty of Westphalia put an end to thirty gears of war. The samminary samesals which pictodid life treaties of 1810 and 1820 for 18 1828 a prived. The year transformations at these two epochs were the inevitable consequence of a long continuation of violent agitations, with which the present time, thanks to Providence, has no resemblance. In the arrangements which the present time, thanks to Providence, has no resemblance. In the arrangements which the present is atte of Europe might bring about, effects ought necessarily to be proportionate to causes.

Be good enough, Prince, to govern the expression of your opinion by these considerations, and to state it with friendly candor to M. Drouyn de L'Huys. As the interpreter of the sentiments expressed by the Emperor, our august master, you will acquaint the French Government with the sincere desire by which we are animated to unite our efforts to its endeavors for pacification. But it is essential that the French Government should define its intentions with more precision in order that this Union may be frankly earried out and bear fruit. To bring our loyal assistance to a Congress, we ought to know what will be the exact programme of its deliberations, and to be assured that this programme will trill all all the conditions requisite to prepare the elaboration of a work of peace and concilition.

Receive, &c., RECHBERG.

BRESLAU, Dec. 12.—Advices received from Warsaw state that Chadanouski has been hung in that capital. He was accused of complicity in the attack upon Hermani.

The Russian police have closed the warehouses of M. Szlenker, the provot of the Warsaw merchants.

PARIS, Dec. 12, 3.35 P. M.—The Bourse has been steady.

chants.
Paris, Dec. 12, 3.35 P. M.—The Bourse has been steady. The Renter closed at 974, 2994 or 1994 higher than yesterday.

MARSEILLES, Dec. 12.—The Vestis, with the Calcutta, China, and Australian mails, arrived here at hall-past eight o'clock this morning.

The mails leave for London by the 11.30 A. M. train.

Bombay, Nov. 29.—Gray shirtings dull and declining. Mule twist firm and active. Cotton dull and declining. Brosch, 500. Dharwa, 690. Copper sheathing 1d. lower. Tile quiet. Maliva assium, 1450. Excharge on London, 2s. 3d. Freights, 672. 6d.

s. 6d.
The duliness of the markets is caused by the exreme tightness of money. The London mail of the 3d of Nover Sombay on the 27th inst. CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.—Gray Shirtings dull. Twist declining. Copper declining. Indigo—first public sale, 284d, decline from July. Linreed tending downwards. Rice active. Jute firm. Exchange on London 281½6. Frights 85s.

The Bombay mail reached Suez on the evening of he 10th instant. NEW YORK. Funeral of Gen. Corcoran—Arms found

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.-The funeral of General Corcoran took place to-day. The remains were Sixty-ninth Infantry, the Fourth Artillery, Common Council, several Societies, and a great many mili-The U.S. Marshal yesterday found quite a number of revolvers among the passengers on the steamer Morning Star, all of which were taken away and given in charge of the purser.

in the Steamer Morning Star.

A number of "roughs" offered large induce-ments for passage, provided that they be taken on board after the steamer had passed the Guardship The Chesapeake Pirates. BOSTON, Dec. 26 .- The officers of the gunboat Acacia report that when they left Halifax warrants were out for eight of the pirates of the Chesapeake, all of whom were in the city and had been there for everal days; but it is doubtful if any arrests will be made, as the police were in the interest of the re-

bels, and the people are bitterly opposed to such measures. An Important Expedition in South Caro-BOSTON, Dec. 26.-The Traveller publishes a letter from Beaufort, S. C., dated the 22d instant, which An expedition is about starting; all in a hurry and incertainty. No one knows its destination, but the fact that it is to be commanded by General Seymour indicates that it is of importance, as he is a fighting

an. The order to strike tents was given at 6 o'clock, and at 10 o'clock they were off. The U. S. Bounty to Recruits. ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 27 .- Governor Seymour has n notified that a law has been passed to the effect that no United States bountles, except such as are now provided by law, will be paid to any person enlisted after the 5th of January, The only bounty provided by law is the one hundred dollars authoized by act of Congress. Bounties will be paid in accordance with the existing orders to recruits who mlist before the 5th of January inclusive, for any

three-years organization in the service, or autho-

rized by the War Department and in process of com-Untrue Report of the Removal of the Vice Consul at Montreal. BUBLINGTON, Dec. 27.—The report of the removal of J. W. Howes from the office of Vice Cousul at Montreal, which impugned Mr. Howes loyalty, proves to be utterly groundless. Mr. Howes resigned his office some time ago, while he commanded, as he does still, the perfect confidence of Consul General Giddings, both as to his capacity and loy-

Extension of the Passport System. NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The passport system has been extended to foreign vessels and the Sound The English bark Circassian was seized yesterday

band of war were found on board. Robert Small, the Colored Pilot. BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—The story about the capture of the negro pilot, Robert Small, by the rebels at Charleston, is untrae. A letter from the specia correspondent of the Baltimore American, dated the 22d inst., says he was still acting as a pilot in the

Wresk of the Schooner Charles M. Neal FORTRESS MONROE, Dcc. 26.—The schooner David mith from Philadelphia, arrived to day, and re ports that the schooner Charles M. Neal, which went hore, on Thursday night, near Wreckers' Island. has gone to pieces. The crew have not been heard , but they have probably escaped to the main Capture of the Rebel Steamer Chatham.

NEW YORK, Des. 28.-A letter received here reports the capture of the rebel steamer Chatham, in y Sound, by the steamer Huron. The Chatham is laden with cotton, tobacco, rosin, &c. Figlit Between Sheehan and Morrissey. NEW YORK, Dec. 27 .- A desperate assault was made last night by Andy Sheehan upon John Morlasey, but the latter severely punished the former. 30th were arrested by a diminutive but pluckey po lice officer, and placed in the Tombs.

The Hon. Owen Lovejoy at Portland. PORTLAND, Dec. 27.—The Hon. Owen Lovejoy, M. C., hat night opened a course of lectures here the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. He is

#### NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—The steamship Atlantic 16th ipst. Among her passengers are ex-F Barrios and lady, of San Salvador. THE CITY. [VOR ABDITIONAL CITY NEWS, BER POURTH PAGE.]

PHILADELPHIA MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.-The Patladelphia Musical Association have adopted constitution and by-laws, after considerable deiberation. A scale of prices for professional services have been decided upon to meet the exigencies of the times. Everything like extortion has been carefully avoided. It is thought that the prices decided upon are perfectly just and equitable. The Society numbers at present two hundred and thirty members, including all the leaders and the most eminent professors, organists, pianists, &c. The following is a list of the officers of the association:

\*\*Resident—In. W. P. Cunnington.\*\*

\*\*Wice President—Adolph Birgfold.\*\*

\*\*Treasurer—Ludwig Trabemer.\*\*

\*\*Secretary—Edward Willard.\*\*

\*\*Chairman of Executive Committee—Mark Masser; pecretary, B. G. S. Wilks; sub-committee, Edward Willard, M. F. Aledo, J. A. Ristine.

The reale of prices decided upon goes into effect on the lat of January, 1804.

\*\*Electrical Proposes.\*\*

\*\*Portical Roses.\*\*

HOSPITAL ITEMS.-Patrick Roam aged HOSPITAL LIBERS.—FRITCH ROBER AND THE HOSPITAL LIBERS.—FRITCH ROBER AND THE HOSPITAL HOSPITAL OF SATURDAY Afternoon with his head and back badly infured by falling from a flour wagon, in the vicinity of Eleventh and Chestratistreets.

Michael Kinsley, aged forty years, was also admitted late on Saturday evening. He was hadly burned by his coothes taking fire at his residence back of No. 17 Mead alley. He died about eight of the westerday morning, and the coronary held an o'clock yesterday morning, and the coroner held an inxuest on the body. Musical. -- Mozart's Grand Mass No. 13, was performed at the St. James Catholic Church, West Philadelphis, on Christmas morning, by an efficient choir and a professional occhestra under the direction of Dr. Wm. P. Cunnicatou.

NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATER.-We spandantly borne out in the first impressions we conceived of Miss Hosmer's noting. We implied that Julie is not the character in which she appears to most advantage, and that Miss Hosmer's powerful

voice, boldly marked features and robust form seemed better calculated to portray finer passions than soft emotions. Her "Lucretia Borgia" is suffi-olent evidence of this. "Lucretia Borgia" is a play not worth elaborately criticising. It would be waste of time to attempt it. Lucretia Borgia, in the play which bears her name, is only a set of paragraphs with initials upon them. In the hands of a mighty dramatist, the fearfully tragic interest with which the character is enveloped would be eliminated with an intensity comparable only to the awful fascination which clothes Lady Macbeth. The only Lucretia Borgia we have outside the opera is nobody at all. She might tax the powers of a third-rate actress, because the third rate actress might not possess much voice, might be wholly without the capability for ranting, might be deficient in the ne-cessary circumambulatory gifts, and might entertain an insuperable objection to keeping her teeth on edge. These slight difficulties being overcome, the third-rate actress might safely debut in Lucretic Borgia. True, that would be her culminating point. She would have reached her zenith then, and might

Public Entertainments.

Miss licemer was much better as Durreits Bergie than as the gentle Julid. She acted with great energy from first to last. Her reading of the letter addressed to Gennaro was touching and to der, although it is not in such passages as this, Miss Hos-mer excels. In passionate invective, in rage, which sweeps everything before it, and dashes the offender like a reptile from its path, in angry scorn and fierce contempt, in the flashing replies of outraged pride, and in the scathing rejoinders of self-willed inso-lence, Miss Hosmer's power principally, in our own opinion, rests. Although in Juliet, and in one or two passages of Lucretia, she was affection in her tenderpareages of the same same was another the tender-ness, jet it was generally asknowledged that her bapplest efforts were due to an energetic representation of what was tempestious and malevolent. She went a great way towards rendering Lucretia Borgia as she stands in the play of that rame, as well as it can t rendered. With the character wrought out for her by a dramatist of genius she might accomplish more. She may move the puppet in the play, her own talents working the wires, but she can never make a living being out of it. There is a dark interest involved in the history of the Borgias. A tragedy fashioned from it by the cunning hand of genius would be a great card in the hands of a great

Miss Hosmer made a good selection for Saturday evening. "Lucretia Borgia" was succeeded by the comedictta, "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady!! Tragedy and comedy are very availant things to hear on one and the same evening They are like lobsters and champagne, or venison and claret, though which is the lobsters and venison, and which the champague and claret is sometimes difficult to tell—the one often being light instead of heavy, and the other heavy instead of light. Miss Hosmer was sufficiently rattling and vivacious as the Duchess de Terre Nueva. The young duchess' coquetry, petulance, and wilfulness was amusingly and gracefully expressed. Planche's omedy presented Miss Hosmer in a more pleasing light than any other play in which she has yet ap-

On the occasion of the debut, we cautioned Miss Hosmer about some of her besetting sins as an actress. We are almost led to believe that we dealt a little too gently with her. Fairly as she performed in "Lucretia Borgia," she yet repeated over and over again the mistakes she was guilty of in Juliet. Her emphasis was illplaced and entirely too frequent. She pounces upon ertain words like a hawk swooping down on its prey, and sometimes tears a passion to tatters be ween her teeth. The language of the play wright flows from between her lips, a stream with plenty of rapids in it, and a Niagara now and then. Shemust ame her utterance down, absolutely refuse it the nivilege of the waving line, and study to compreend Shakepeare's advice to the players. We think there is merit in Miss Hosmer, and are willing to bear with her crudities, if she have sufficient talent to eclipse, and sufficient industry to condemn them. Miss Hosmer was well supported, in both tragedy and comedy, and was warmly applauded.

Mr. Forrest appears this evening in "Richelieu."

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Clarke conchant tailor, Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestant street, where the finest and cheapest fabrics in the

tinues conquering and to conquer. To-night he produces Tom Taylor's "Ticket-of-Leave Man." NEW ARCH-STREET THRATRE.-Frank Drew has grancessful. This evening he performs in Handy Andy" and "Aladdin ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-The Martinetti and Marzetti troupe have proved wonderfully attractive. We are sure they will continue so during the pre-NATIONAL CIRCUS.—Nevelties are here the order of the night. The taste and enterprise with which the circus is conducted render it one of the most en

ertaining of our entertainments. Swiss Brll Ringers.—Those who have never heard the Swiss Bell Ringers can form no idea of the exceeding beauty of their performances. Con-cert Hall seems to be full of melody, and the very atmosphere to be impregnated with sweet sounds. As affording an entertainment which none can reprobate, and all should delight in, the Swiss Bell Ringers are unequalled. HANDEL'S "MESSIAH," performed by the Handel and Haydn Society on Christmas night, was a great success achieved by our amateur talent. The choruses were sung with particular ability and admirable affact. Praise is also due to the soldiete without exception, and especially to the superior singing of Miss McCaffrey, Mrs. Behrens, Miss Sill, and the distinguished performance of a young soprano, whose success was unmistakable, but of whose name we are not certain, owing to the confu-sion of the programme. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Briscoe were unusually satisfactory as bass and tenor, and the latest concert of the Handel and Haydn Society must be regarded as its best. The Hall of the Musical Fund was crowded to discomfort, and almost to enflocation, not one of the numberless managers of the society having had the good sense to put down a window. We are advised that Mendelssohn's gloricus production, "The Song of Praises," will be given among the concerts of this society during the winter. The opera having left us, such societies as the Handel and Haydn, and the Germania, are our only resort for the intelligent rendering of great

#### their triumphs by greater frequency of their concerts. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

music. We trust they will be induced, by the ex-

tent of their first success, to increase the number of

PRILADELPHIA, Pecember 20, 1863. Bloney manuers were very again 1979 may in 1800.

Cold was inactive at 1514@152, Money easy at 6@7 per cent., with a moderate demand. Government securities were firm. There was no regular session of the board, the members adjourning upon Thursday noon over to Monday morning. At the ontside board there was some business transacted. Pennsylvania Mining being in spe cial request, rising from 714 to 714, with sales of two thousand shares at the latter figure. Bace and Vine sold at 22%; Big Monntain at 5%; Arch street at 50%; Spruce and Pine at 13%; Reading closed 56%. The following 

50 City 6s new opg flat 101 | 400 Penna Mining. ... b5 75 60 Big Mountain Coal. 634 | 100 do ... 350 75 00 Race & Vine, 2 days. 225 | 100 do ... b30 75 00 Penna Mining b30. 775 | 100 do ... 2 days 75 00 do ... 752 | erling Exchange. Philadelphia Markets.

DECEMBER 26-Evening DECEMBER 26—Evening.

Holders of Flour are firm in their views, but the demand is limited; sales comprise about 100 bbls old stock, at \$6.60; 1,000 bbls. Western family on private terms, and 500 bbls fair to good extra family at \$7.25@7.50 % bbl. The retailers and bakers are buying at from \$8@ 6.50 for superfine, \$6.70 for extra, \$7.37%38 for extra family, and \$8.50 up to \$10 bbl for fancy brands. according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, with small sales at \$6.50 % bbl. In Corn Meal there is very little about the propers is offered at \$5.50 % bbl. sales at \$6.50 \( \frac{\text{\text{\$\tex{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\texit{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$ BARK.—Ist No. 1 Quercitron is held at \$37 \$ ton, but sylvania.—Ist No. 1 Quereitron is held at \$37 \$\overline{\pi}\$ ton, but we hear of no sales.

COTTON.—The market is rather firmer, but the sales are in small lots only to supply the immediate wants of the manufacturers. Small sales of middlings are reported at \$10 \$\overline{\pi}\$ to cash.

GROCKRISS.—There is very little doing in either Sugar or toffee, but helders are firm in their views SREDS.—Thorety is ceiling at the \$25 \$\overline{\pi}\$ to sale.

This seed at from \$8. 1603. 17 \$\overline{\pi}\$ busile. There is more demand for Clover, with sales of \$30 bushels at from \$7.605 \$\overline{\pi}\$ to the mustly at the latter rate for prime.

PROVISIONS.—The stock is light, and \$11 descriptions are advancing; about 400 barrels old Abess Porkold at \$18 \$\overline{\pi}\$ barrels, and these Porkold at \$18 \$\overline{\pi}\$ barrels, and these Porkold at \$18 \$\overline{\pi}\$ barrels and there sold breaks sold at \$25 \$\overline{\pi}\$ to some choice field at \$10. \$\overline{\pi}\$ by Lard is firm; barrels and therees are selling at \$12.60 \$\overline{\pi}\$ to the sold at \$10.00 \$\overline{\pi}\$ to some choice field at \$10.00 \$\overline{\pi}\$ to the sold at \$10.00 \$\overline{\pi}\$ to the sold at \$10.00 \$\overline{\pi}\$ to the sold at \$10.00 \$\overline{\pi}\$ to some choice field at \$10.00 \$\overline{\pi}\$ to the sold at \$10.00 \$\overline

# CITY ITEMS.

IMMENSE RUSINESS IN SEWING MACHINES.—It is a matter of congratulation, in which we are in-clined to take to ourselves at least a part of the credit, that over five hundred wives in this city have been made superlatively happy this Christmas, by their husbands presenting to them the celebrated Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, sold at 759 Chestnut street. For several days past, the two fast teams of this popular establishment have been kept on the "go" constantly in delivering there instruments, in this city alone, to say nothing of the egores of orders received for them daily from other parts. The elegant embroidered work made by the Grover & Baker machine, shas won for it host of admirers, whilst its reputation for work of every other description is so well established that it would be surperflucus to add words about it. For a New Year's gift, nothing could be more apprepriate or as acceptable as a Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine. SPLENDID HOLIDAY STOCK.-Our readers, who are not yet supplied with New Year presents for their friends, will find an elegant stock to select from at the store of Mr. John M. Finn, corner of Arch and Seventh streets. Among other choice aricles, we may mention his capital assortment of Morocco goods, satchels, pocket books, &c.; also, elegant slippers, fine quality colognes, brushes, and other toilet articles, and a great variety of other goods of taste and utility that are worthy the atten tion of purchasers. FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS. Mr. John C. Arrison, Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth street, notwithstanding his enormous sales of these elegant goods for presents during the land few weeks, has still a splendid stock on hand, made from a variety of the choicest materials, and at moderate prices,

THE FLORENCE TR. UMPHANT. The Sewice Mecompany, Ivo, 500 tineatoniv attest, has now in oper ration in the east window the latest and most ingo nious invention, in the way of an automatou lady, that has yet been produced. This young lady, on Saturday last, was the cynosure of all eyes. She not only seems to be intent upon her week, giving the pedal motion, and keeping the machine up to time and music, but she actually passes the resterial to be sewed through her hands, alternating from left to right, or from right to left, at pleasure, the F. wence being the only machine upon which this feat c. whe performed. As a mechanical invention, the auto was ton here referred to is really a curiosity, and should be seen by everybody. Persons desirous of procuring the best Sewing Machine in the world, can, at the

same time, step inside and make their selections. EFFECT OF THE RAIN.—The influence of falling ain operates rather disastrously upon some things. especially the skating on the ponds and rivers; but as a matter of public information, we may state that it doe not effect the excellent coal sold by Mr. from the fact that all his soal is snugly stored away under dry sheds. This is of great advantage to

Mr. GEO.IGE GRANT invites the attention of gentlemen to his superior stock of Furnishing Goods, including the finest assortment of silk scarfs in the olty; an elegant stock of graticusus dissaing gowns; gloves, hosiery, and under clothing of crear description; also the "Model Shirt," invented by Mr. J. F. Taggart, which has not its equal in the vorid for fit, comfort, or durability. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Great Reduction in Prices Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks. Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks Also, Rich Furs of all kinds,

In anticipation of the close of the season, we are ow prepared to make a large concession from ormer prices on all our stock. J. W. PROCTOR & Co., The Paris Cloak and Fur Emporium

GREAT REDUCTION IN BONNETS AND HATS.— Messis. Wood & Cary, No. 725 Chestnut street, have just made a great reduction in the prices of their elegant stock of Bonnets, Trimmed Hats, Bonnets, &c., their present prices being, in some cases, much be low the cost of manufacture. FINE CHAMPAGNES,-Green Seal" Moselle

"Piper" Heidsleck.
"Bruch-Foucher;" also Fine Brandies and Mines for Medicinal Purposes for sale by DAVIS & RICHARDS,

Arch and Tenth streets. WILL THE LADY AND GENTLEMAN WHO GALLES on Mr. E. Reilly in regard to teaching after the Holidays, please send their address to the Assembly

SWISS BELL RINGERS AT CONCERT HALL .- This celebrated troupe of performers have been drawing large audiences at Concert Hall during the last week, and judging from that applause they received oacach evening, they have already become great favorites with our amusement-loving people. In addition to their regular entertainments this week they have engaged Mr. Rudolph Hall, the celebrated Solo Echo Bugle Performer, of whom the press speaks in the highest terms. We advise all who want to spend a pleasant evening to go to Concer-Hall during the week, and hear the Bell Ringers and

their Solo Artists. GEO. STECK & Co.'s PIANOS For Holiday Preparts THE RICH AND THE POOR .- The rich have the most meat; the poor have the best appetite. The rich lie the softest, the poor sleep the soundest. The poor have health, the rich have delication. The rich have themselves through fear of poverty, the poor (such as have always been poor) laugh and sing, and love their wives too well to put their necks into the noose. One characteristic of both, however, is that they patronize the well-known mer-

country are constantly on hand. WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINES. For Holiday Presents.

715 Chestnut street. des-tf THE NEW YEAR. -In a very few days 1863 will be at an end, and a new year will have commenced. Thousands of people will make good resolves for the year, and hundreds will break their good resolutions at the first offer of temptation. We have but one bit of advice to give our readers, and that is to live wisely and well making it an inflexible rule to procure their wearing apparel at the Brown Stone Cloth-ing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605

Chestnut street, above Sixth. WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINES For Holiday Presents. FAIRBANKS & EWING, 715 Chestnut street.

CABINET ORGANS FOR Holiday Gifts. J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chestaut. OLD WINTER. Old Winter is a friend of mine, His step is light, his eye balls shine:

He carols like the lark in corn.

His tread is brisk upon the snows-

His pulses gallon as he goes: He hath a smile upon his lips, With songs of welcome, jests and quips. The friend of every living thing, The glooms upon his brow that dwell Are glorious when we know them well, Winter can be fully appreciated by dressing up in

suit of the Winter Clothing made by Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental. CAETNET ORGANS FOR Holiday Gifts. J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chestnut. WILLCOX & GIBBS'

FAIRBANKS & EWING. CORNE, BUNIANCE INVESTED NAME, POPLESES Joints, and all discusses of the feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZAGHA. RIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, 921 Chestnut street. Re fers to physicians and surgeons of the city. de?4-63 CABINET ORGANS FOR Holiday Gifts.

SEWING MACHINES.

J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chestnut. WILLOOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINES, For Holiday Presents. FAIRBANKS & EWING, 715 Chestautstreet. GEO. STECK & Co.'s Planos

For Holiday Presents. HOLIDAY PRESENTS at Farson & Co.'s, Dock treet, below Wainut. Cutlery, Tea Trays, Japan ed and Plated Ware, Hobby-Horses and Sleds, &c. GEO. STECK & Co.'s PIANOS For Holiday Presents

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS,

UP TO TWELVE O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

Continental—Ninth and Chestnut streets.

J E Tefft, Springfield, Mo
S D Ames, U S N
Geo A Sawyer, Boston
R R Thompson, Washington
Thos W Hydler
L Ellimaker
Ms J B L Rogers, Morris I, Sc
Ms J B L Rogers, Morris I, Sc
Ms J B L Rogers, Morris I, Sc
Ms H C Hone & Wf. Rew York
II M Warren, Boston
Capt Haxton & lady
J A Doucan & la, M York
W G Hart & Wf. N York
E S Brooke, Washington
S R McClean & wf Ponna
J Williams & lady, N Y
T E Simmons, Baitimore
J Williams & lady, N Y
T E Simmons, Baitimore Continental-Ninth and Chestnut streets

Jas Mctee, Brocklyn
Cowen, Shelbyville, Tenn
H King, New York
asa Korthrop, Wash, D C
has Baker, Penna
Shearard, Ohio
has Folbes, Hartford
ym Harmer
apt TE Carlin
Mayer, Gincinnati
saac Hendricks, New York
W H Lathrop, Boston
B Harper
Lent & wf, Louisiaba
ames Ferry, Wash, D C
Caffin, U S A

Jas Mctee, Brocklyn
W A Mctee, Brocklyn
C T Carroll & lady, Balt
Geo T. Trask, New York
H S Silles
W A Allen, Delaware
C M Gormly, Pittsburg
E C Gormly, New Haven
F L Goddard, U S A

Eureene Myer, New York
G W Wash, D C
G M Cormly, Pittsburg
E C Gormly, New Haven
F L Goddard, U S A

Eureene Myer, New York
G W Weetkler, Kanasa Lent & wf. LouisiavaJames Ferry, Wash. D C

A Coffin, U S A

Of T Moris & ds. Baltimore
D Paxton
J Faxton
J F

Girard-Chestnut street, below Ninth 

S H Garrot, Washington, D C
Isaac Leech, Phila
W L Creigh, Penna
J 8 Galbraich, Lewistown
J Henderson, New York
Jas R Taylor, W Chester
Wm W Reed Harrisburg
W H Liscoln, U S A
W B Muench, Harrisburg
D k Martin, New York
Capi Moore, U S A
L Wilbur, Mass
Mr & Mrs Yooum
Geo W Warford, Boston
J Geo W Warford, Boston
J S antwall Ps Dr. McMartrie, U.S. K.
Dr. J.C. Baily, U.S. K.
J. N. Miller, U.S. K.
J. N. Miller, U.S. N.
C.E. Devalin, U.S. N.
C.E. Devalin, U.S. N.
C. Baskin, HarrishtzThos Williamson, U.S. N.
Chas Miller, BridgeportCapt Thos Williamson, Detroit,
T.D. Baird, Baltimore.
J. G. Galee, P.
J. Baltimore.
J. G. Galee, P.
R. Smith & W. Ales, Va.
R. Smith & W. Ales, Va.
Thos Sykes New York
Jan P. Morris, Wannington,
W. H.O. Whallen, Virginia,
J.H. Bryan, Wachington,
Miss Hastings, New Jorga, Geo W Warford, Boston
JR Santwell, Pa
Mrs M A Winter, Cleveland
Miss Kate Winter, Cleveland
Harry Winter, Cieveland
La Cor Saml Wilson. Pa
G W Foss, Coiney, Ill
30 C Matter
Saml A Dysz. Pa
Jas Hoyt
G W Rosa, New Orleans

Mershants'-Eourth street, below Arch.

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Oweld Hancock Pallipsby
West, York Pa.
M By Thompson, Milroy, Pa. J. M Konnall, Wash, D.C.
M By Thompson, Milroy, Pa. J. M Konnall, Wash, D.C.
M By Thompson, Milroy, Pa. J. M Konnall, Wash, D.C.
M M Thompson, Milroy, Pa. J. M Kunsey, Portsmouth, Q.
Jaba Turner, Wisconsin, A.K. Wright, Glearfield
Jas A Leoh, Mercer of Pa.
Jas Gordon, Mercer of Pa.
A J Pritchard, Balmore

W Stewart, Lawistown,
Jas B Cerr, Orfstawn,
Thos G Roads, Rew York,
John Kedlish, Reading
T M Anes, Baltimore

Black Bear Third St, above vallowhill
Mrs Wm Steckel, Allentown | Irwin Burger Mg. Chicago
JiM Jackson, Washington | Owen Bell & la. C. Chicago
JiM Jackson, Washington | Owen Bell & la. C. Chicago
Rev S K Brobst, Allentown | Owen Bell & la. C. Chicago
Go. damitt, Montsower, C. L. Briaton, Marchand
S Tranhower, Doylastowni As a New Year's gift nothing could be more appres-