THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1863. AG We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

AG Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

The Presidential Election. It is not of the man who will lead the national party in the Presidential campaign of 1864 that we now speak, but of the principles that he must represent. Who are the President-makers now? Not the Warwicks of Washington, who of old held the crown just out of reach of the many should ask us, we should tell them this: hands outstretched to grasp it, giving it too | Our Union is ourselves. Self-preservation often in the end to the werst man because is the first law of nature. We are to he was the best tool. The President-makers exist forever as a nation, and we are are the people. Before the great Union Convention shall meet, they will have de- of ancient times. For this out of the eterclared the name of the next President of | nal past we were called into existence. The the United States, and the nomination of first conception of an incomparable Repub-

that Convention will be no more than a lic may have been but a twinkling star in formal ratification of a previous decision. the vision of God. By degrees it assumed We can afford to await their will, for no man | bulk and shape; by degrees that conception can oppose it. We can trust their choice, has grown to be what it is. In all the profor we have faith in their wisdom. Those | mises of the future we are united still. The gentlemen who are so very anxious to sustain the next Administration that they forget | Approaching the curved line of our strange their duty to sustain that which now appeals | career, no asymptote is perceptible in the to the country, we congratulate upon their energy; but we neither envy nor imitate the man who cares so much for a candidate that he cares less for a principle. We know as a nation, that we have made mistakes in that it is our duty, and we feel it to be our | times past, as we may in times to come. pride, to give the great policy of the Go- But there is one feeling which is intuitive in vernment our unconditional approval and | the breast of every loyal native-born Amesupport. We know that policy to be right; rican: The Union must and shall be prewe know that the men who are the heads | served. For the Union to be destroyed of the Administration are earnest and wise; is for an American to cease to be for what they have done we honor Mr. | an American. The calmest, the most LINCOLN and his Cabinet. The world has | dispassionate amongst us believe this as never seen republican rulers so bitterly as- firmly as they believe in their own exsailed, so heavily burdened with responsibility, as those now in power, and if ever men deserved the gratitude of a nation those men deserve it, who, when JAMES Bu-CHANAN left the ship of state drifting to destruction, grasped the helm with a sublime courage, and steered it to safety and to glory. But he is presumptuous and unworthy the trust of his fellow-citizens who this stand against faithlessness and want

No! it is not candidates that all loval men are now commanded by the necessities of the Republic to quarrel about, but they are required to understand principles, and understanding, to sustain them. Compared with the value of the principles upon which we have rededicated the Union to freedom. all men are valueless. What was WASH-INGTON to the Revolution but a sword in the hand of the people? What are the Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee, either heroes of to-day compared to the heroism which overshadows their deeds? We coming struggle with the remnants of the Unionism. The confidence which we feel, pens now. The leaders of the South are pro-slavery party in the North; let us look | then, may well become the object of ad- at their wits' ends to know what they are to it, then, that as we are to fight, we shall | miration and wonder, even of a British | to do. How are they to support the war know precisely what we fight for. The writer. The testimony which is forced three months longer? How are they to Revolution was not tought that WASHING- from such lips, and which depicts the South support the drooping spirits of their fol-TON might be the first President, nor the in colors not less gloomy than those in lowers? How are they to procure the election of 1860 that Mr. Lincoln might be | which her most strenuous opposers depict | means of bare existence? Their hopes have shall struggle not to place any man in office, tain. It tells amazingly against the South; France. Will France recognize the Southbut to define and establish principles which all future Presidents shall represent, and which no party shall again dare to deny.

say who shall solemnly be inaugurated

South?

President on the 4th of March, 1865.

The impossibility of the secession of a State: the impossibility that the United States shall protect slavery; the impossibility of suffering slavery to be any longer a disgrace to the flag, an insult to the North. a danger to the Union, and a horror to the whole world-these are some of the principles upon which the National party shall stand in the next Presidential campaign. The necessity of so using this war that never again shall the sectional interests of parties result in another war; the necessity of maintaining the policy which the present Administration so ably embodies; the necessity of never ceasing to war so long as the authority of the Government is defied by a single regiment of rebels-these are the same principles in other forms. Sum all up, if you please, in one firm declaration that no compromise is henceforth possible with rebellion or the cause of rebellion, or unfold them in their many practical applications, they still remain the sole and indestructible principles upon which all our future glory and greatness must depend. If they are still misunderstood and libelled in the loyal States, and if it is not yet certain that they will be triumphantly sustained by nine-tenths of the loyal voters, can we do better than to make their perfect victory in every State our first and greatest object? Let us only build our National platform, and never fear but we shall find a man worthy to stand upon it, as firmly as a rock rests upon a rock.

The Confidence of the North. One of the greatest compliments yet paid to the North, through the columns of the London Times, and by one of its own writers, is to be found in the latest Richmond correspondence of that journal. Commencing with the statement that the Confederate States are approaching a stage in this war which will test more than ever the stubbornness and tenacity of their temper and patience, and can only be successfully encountered by a national spirit as systematic as it is resolute, the writer gives | francs for the first, and two hundred and an abstract of our recent movements, and hints at the circumstantial causes which help the North and cripple the South. Great stress is laid upon the faith in themselves which animates the Northerners; and, in the midst of his encomiums upon them, the intelligent correspondent rather mistily exclaims: "Would that I could see promise of future and final Southern triumph

in any corresponding quality of the Southern It is time, indeed, that this confidence of dently stated, this cannot be a war-loan; the North in itself should be recognized as but M. Fould preserves an ominous silence on one point—he holds out no hope, he one of the reasons of our success. The motives which have steadily and equably inspired us are not the motives which have another loan, and yet another, in the year spasmodically energized the South. We on whose threshold we now stand. have looked to different causes as we look to different results. There are some feelings which men share equally with women; there of Mexico, will one day be repaid to France. are some emotions which will not reveal themselves in a logical light, which exist | dition of Mexico, under French rule, is as with the strength and deep-rootedness of an | bad as it was under the rule of President intuition, and whose very existence gives a stronger pulse to the bosom in which they official report is: "The roads swarm with exist. Such are the emotions with which the North regards itself, and its relations possible." The idea of an Austrian prince with the South. The one thing that we now accepting the crown of such a country Northerners are most certain of, is that the seems to have been abandoned. One thing Union is to be perpetuated. The Union is only is certain, that Mexico, if kept in to be perpetuated. We may doubt any- French occupation, will be a constant drain thing and everything else, but we will on French resources, and that NAPOLEON thing and everything else, but we will on French resources, and that NAPOLEON was Department is opposed to the proposition made not, we cannot, doubt that. The logic of is not the man to quit Mexico without ob. events bears us out in our convictions; the taining, as repayment for its debt to him, ratiocination of our feats at arms sweeps us the cession of Sonora or some other rich onward to an evitable conclusion. But we province. Glory is very dear to France. have sufficient reason to feel content to leave Gilded unsubstantially as it is. Frenchmen the logic of events to itself. It answers all | are content to pay a high price for it. The cavils and doubts unanswerably. To it we elder Napoleon gave France a great deal refer all who would seek to weigh falsehood of this glory, and was made Emperor for with truth. The sophistry of the South be- doing so. The present man played the comes each day more apparent. Their dis- same game in the Russian and Italian belief in themselves is the vulnerable spot in wars. The French soldiers won reputation the heel of that lackadaisical Achilles.

We are right. No disasters in any possible future could shake our faith in ourselves. Through a million crevices stalwart arms stretch forth which shall grasp the pliant fucrously small. The money spent on the ture of the nation and mould it to their will. | Mexican expedition is money thrown away, And whilst we are thus confident, can any | for it has not brought any glery on France.

one prove that we are so from an excess of A deficiency of 972 million francs, and a vanity or pride? loan of 300 millions, constitute a miserable Our convictions on this point are thrust | Christmas-box and New Year's gift for upon us by the very nature of the circum-France. There is nothing to show for it. stances in which we find ourselves involved. | Most probably Napoleon's proposal of a The South has made all the efforts in her | Congress to be holden in Paris, early in power to stand up against the North. 1864, chiefly arose out of his desire to stand What is the use? The thing cannot be well with Frenchmen, and especially with done. Are we to be told that a brave peo- he Parisians. Even if nothing of importple, who conceive themselves to be outraged, ance were done at this Congress, the mere will consent to be annihilated rather than fact that the leading sovereigns of Europe submit or yield? The armies of the South had assembled in Paris, at the imperial call have struggled with their utmost endeavors. of the elected ruler of France, would have Have the people at the South been outraged? | swelled the amour propre of Frenchmen. Has there ever been one single cause given | There would also have been a reconstructed for the disruption which they would effect? metropolis to show to the Emperors, Kings, Is it possible that they will prefer to be and Princes of Europe-for in whatever swept the face of the earth, and have else Narol son III. may have had shorttheir record forever blotted out, rather than comings, it must be admitted that he has the fragatulate, and act in allegiance to those just from the few years of his reign, to

laws whose executive has so supreme a make Paris worthy of the great nation than right to enforce such allegiance? a dozen preceding rulers (including Louis The leading events of the time sufficiently XIV. and Napolmon I.) had conjointly answer all such questions. Rank and file effected. But it seems doubtful whether the are abandoning the cause of the South, and

Congress will be held, and great will be the upholding that of the North. Compared disappointment of Paris. The third Naroleon, remembering Engwith the retributive agonies which are inland's old motto, "Ships, Colonies, Comflicted on the South, the beds our sufferers merce," has devoted the latter years of his sleep on are beds of roses. Our Executive reign to colonization. Hence, his various has stretched out his hands to them freely. expeditions in China, Cochin China, the Through all the States, far and near, the Pacific, Mexico, and Egypt, besides his enbrains and hearts and hands of strenuous deavor to build up Algeria as a vast French workers have well-nigh exhausted all houprovince. But the French scarcely know orable measures to bring about peace. how to colonize, for they are not a naval "Save the States, and the Union will take nation, and when they make a conquest care of itself," has been our watchword. across the sea, manage it so badly that it No nation dares to ask us now, why we does not pay. England's policy is now for care so to preserve our Union. If any peace, but France cannot be quite happy without battle, and in order to keep the army on his side, Napoleon may "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war" at any to eclipse all other nations of modern and moment. The deficiency of 972,000,000 francs, reported by M. FOULD, would not not be any impediment to war, if it pleased the Emperor's pleasure or policy to commence it. Mexico and the Rebel Confederacy. A friendly tit-for-tat is, it is stated, pro

posed between the Confederate and French Governments. The new rebel envoy to history of the world affords no parallel to us. France, Mr. SUPERVIELLE, is understood to be commissioned to notify the French Government of the recognition by the Rebel annals of nations. And let it not be thought Government of the Empire of Mexico. Close that this proceeds from any misconception upon the heels of this ratification follows of ourselves. We know that we have faults Mr. Supervielle's persuasive logic, whose anticipated effect will be the recognition o the Southern Confederacy by Napoleon. This complimentary tit-for-tat business is carrying out the golden rule with a vengeance. Southern diplomacy resolves itself into "you tickle me and I'll tickle you." To say nothing of the gratitude of the French Government for a countenance and support for which they have never importuned, not to speak in the language of detraction of the existence. They are open to the deductions of ceeding dignity involved in this self-recomlogic, and all the logic in the world goes to mendatory man of the South, it were well prove what they believe on this score. to restrain the smile which involuntarily Contrast all this with the utter want of rises to our lips when we behold her in the self-trust in the God-forsaken South. If the ridiculous light in which she thus places South possessed men and money in plenty, if herself. The Southern Confederacy recogvolunteers poured in in a continuous stream, nize the Empire of Mexico? A tumble and if the skies showered gold-would all down house of cards forming a visiting acquaintance with another house of cards not dares, on the 31st of December, 1863, to of faith?—a heart-preying conviction of vet built : castle Rackrent enjoying a neighwrong, and consequent remorse and deborly interchange of feeling with a castle in spair? If, then, to this intense misery of the air? In all she does, and in all she does self-distrust is added the almost as keen one not, the South betrays the misery and weakof want of means, what conception are we ness which are killing her. The French forces to form of the direful distresses of the have not yet thoroughly invested Mexico. and their operations there have not been of a If the North trusted only in those regions peculiarly successful strategic nature. The which she has reclaimed, she would find French star of Empire has not yet reached enough to confide in. With Maryland forits zenith, and, looking at it seriously for a ever lost to the cause of the rebellion: with moment, the action of the South, if the report Missouri and Western Virginia, Louisiana, be true, is somewhat premature. However, so many strange and incomprehensible things wholly Union, or far on their way to Unionhave been done by the Government of ism, we collect from all quarters rays of which Mr. Davis is Dictator, that we are shall not lack a great leader in the strength, brought together in a focus of scarcely to be surprised at whatever hap-

> it speaks a volume in favor of the North. ern Confederacy, if the Southern Confede-But, whilst we thus survey our own posi- racy recognizes the Empire of Mexico? tion with unflinching eyes, we do not rest | The game is one of turn and turn about. idle. The creed of the fatalist is not our creed. We put our shoulder to the wheel. German Politics. and believe that the gods help those who So general is the German feeling that help themselves. Needing no foreign physi- Schleswig-Holstein ought to be separated cal aid, we had at least reason to hope for from Denmark, that the Prussian legislathe kindlier assistance of sympathy and tures, so long at variance with the King and countenance. These auxiliaries to our exhis ministers, are now willing to submit to his ertions we have never had. But the hones despotic rule, provided that, going with the of the North never mounted very high in rest of Germany, he will violate the treaty that direction. The hopes of the South have. of London, assist in wresting Schleswig-Holstein from the sway of CHRISTIAN IX, They are defeated and utterly cast down. The people of the South have ever been of Denmark, and recognize the hereditary Grand Duke of Augustenburg as Duke of destitute of that mad confidence which in-Schleswig-Holstein. M. Von BISMARK, the flated their leaders, and are now learning Prussian Prime Minister, pauses ere he perthat the wages of their national sin, if continued in, will be a national death. mits Prussia to violate the treaty of 1852, which it signed; but the popular party in French Impecuniosity. the Legislature urge him to do so. Thus

> her, is the most valuable which we can ob- all been blighted. Now they appeal to

When a man is "out at the elbows," his

is there that can be accepted as a set off to

this enormous deficiency, and no satisfactory

Cochin China and the invasion of Mexico

have cost much money—say sixty million

ten million francs for the latter-but deduct

these amounts from the gross sum, and

there remains a deficiency of over seven

hundred millions of francs. The proposal,

on the part of Finance-Minister Fould, is

not to retench the great expenditure, which

has so far exceeded the revenue, but to

borrow 300,000,000 francs, and it has been

decided that this loan shall be raised by

public subscription. As the amount is not

one-third of the whole deficit, it is confi-

makes no promise that there will not be

M. FOULD calculates that the expenditure

of two hundred and ten millions, on account

When and how are not stated. The con-

JUAREZ - a little worse, indeed, for the

brigands, so that commercial traffic is im-

board to the capital, and the portion of

Mexico really in their occupation is ludi-

borrowing more money.

the Government is urged to commit a great expenditure greatly exceeding his income, wrong, and declines. he must either continue living at his old It is noticeable that the great European rate, or at once change his system by rigid Powers, at all connected with this Germaretrenchment. In the latter case, the evennic question, are borrowing money to meet tual result will be the payment of his crethe expenses of a possible war. In Prusditors, and certain independence-for he sia a loan of twelve million thalers will be who lives within his income is really indecontracted for on this account. In Austria the pendent; in the former, he may look for sum of fifteen million thalers will be raised constant annoyance, the increase and accufor the same purpose. Sweden, Bavaria, mulation of debt, and proximate ruin. Saxony, and Hanover are also in the money France, at present, is in the condition of the spendthrift, who, not having the honesty and | market. Austria is nearly alone in its desire that the relation of Schleswig-Holstein courage to retrench, proposes to go on by to the rest of Denmark shall not be changed. England will certainly act in unison with M. Fould, the French Minister of Fi-Austria on this occasion. The great error nance, formally reports to the Emperor Na-POLEON that the deficit on the year just was committed in 1852, by the contracting ending amounts to 972,000,000 francs, equal sovereigns, who made the treaty regulating the succession in Denmark, going out of the to \$194,400,000. In plain words, the regular line of descent, by passing over the French Government has not spent all Duke of Augustenburg, and adopting, as the year's income, but has exceeded it by heir apparent, and a cadet of the younger the vast amount here stated. France, which line. That cadet is the present CHRISTIAN has supplied the year's revenue, asks, what IX, and his reign has commenced most un-

> propitiously. THE REBEL ARMIES have gone into winter quarters, according to the Richmond papers. If among these Longstreet's devoted fugitives are counted, their quarters must be of all the very wintriest. We hear of them being so footsore and barefooted that their movements were very seriously delayed. They have managed to subsist for a remarkable period in a country thought exhausted, with an enemy at work in front and flank; and lately their communication with Richmond was cut off by the fine exploit of AVERILL on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Longstreet still lives, but must be reduced to a desperate strait between the alternative of breaking up and being broken up.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30. Personal. Hon, LUCIEN ANDERSON, member of Congress from Kentucky, addresses the Union League in this Judge TARRY continues ili, but his physician, ex-

pect that he will recover. Prisoners and Refugees. The Government has sent thirty rebel prisoners to City Point on a month's furlough, to procure if possible, an exchange for themselves. A large number fof refugees are constantly arriving here rom Virginia. It is thought that some of them are

Colored Men. All persons attempting to induce colored men to leave Washington to volunteer in other places are now promptly arrested. It is understood that the free States to fill their quotas in the slave States, by arming the negro population. Resignation.

ADAM S. HILL, the well-known chief correspondent at Washington of the New York Tribune, has Return of Secretary Seward. Secretary SEWARD returned to-night in a special car from New York.

Only One Passenger Train to the Army of It has been ordered that only one passenger train exception, and with but small loss on our part. we at the North rest upon our convictions.

We are right No disasters in any possible since we washington daily for the Army of the Potomac, namely, at 9.45 o'clock A. M. Other trains are exclusively for freight. Sutlers can accompany eighteen months to advance from the sea- their goods, provided their passes have been countersigned the previous day. Prizes.

The value of the prizes captured by our navy since the commencement of the rebellion is shown by official figures to amount to over \$100,000,000. One half of this amount has bee among the captors, and the other half placed to the credit of the fund for the relief of disabled Appointment of Chief Commissary of the Army of the Potomac. Capt. THOMAS WILSON has been appointed Chief Commissary of the Army of the Potomac, in place

of Col. H. F. CLARK, relieved and ordered to New He is the son of JOSEPH S. WILSON, chief clerk of the Land Office. Health of Postmaster General Blair. Postmaster General BLAIR has so far recovered from his recent indisposition as to be able to resume his duties to day.

Major Mulford, the flag-of-truce officer, is in town on official business.

Murder of a United States Seaman. Boston, Dec. 30 .- John Hawthorne, a seamen of the United States steamship Ticonderoga, was mur-

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA. Movements of the Rebel Generals Early, Rosser, and Imboden. THE REBEL TROOPS AND THE PRESI-DENT'S PROCLAMATION.

(Special despatch to the N. Y. Herald.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—A special despatch to the New Yord Herald, dated Cumberland, Maryland, Dec. 30, says: "General Kelly has received information from General Sullivan, the latter getting it from pine deserters, who have just arrived from the Stephandon value, that the robel General Sayly. henandoah valley, that the rebel General Early, with nine thousand men, is between New Market and Mt. Jackson; General Rosser also, with seven undred rebel troops, and General Imboden with There is great dissatisfaction among the rebels, and deserters heard of the President's proclamation, &c., with surprise, and hastened to come in. They

declared that if the proclamation could be distri-buted freely among the rebel troops, thousands would at once come into our lines. They say that the proclamation is kept from the men, although the officers have received it. General Kelly is anxious that Early should extend his march towards Harper's Ferry or Martins-burg, as Kelly has made full preparations to give

him a suitable reception." THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

DESPATCH FROM GEN. THOMAS. OUR CAVALRY ATTACKED BY WHEELER. Supply Train Captured at Charleston.

THE REBELS ROUTED BY COL. LONG. THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD DAMAGED

BY FORREST. Crierson's Cavalry Pursuing toward Coldwater. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 .- The following despate as been received at the headquarters of the army: CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 29, 1863, JAATTANOGGA, Dec. 29, 1005.

Jajor General H. W. Halleck, General in Chief:

Colonel Long, of the 4th Ohio Cavalry, command ing the 2d Division of Cavalry, reports from Cal-hour, December 28th, that the rebel General Wheeler, with 1,200 or 1,500 savalry and mounted infantry, attacked Colonel Leibert, and captured a supply train from Chattanooga to Knoxville, about ten o'clock this morning, at Charleston, on the south bank of the Hiawassie. The train escort had reached the encampment at Charleston last night, and Leibert's skirmishers were wholly engaged with the enemy this morning before Colonel Long was apprised of their approach. He immediately moved the small force for duty in his camp at the time—one hundred and fifty men—and crossed to Colonel Leibert's support. The rebels shortly after gave way, Long pursuing them closely. Discoverng a portion of their force out off to the right, he charged them with sabres, completely demoralizing and scattering them in great confusion in every direction. Several of the enemy-number not known-were killed and wounded. One hundred and twenty-one priseners, including five commissioned officers, were captured. The main rebel column fled, and was pursued for ive miles on the Dalton road, and when last see was fleeing precipitately. Long's loss was one man slightly wounded. The officer in compand of the courier station a Cleveland also reports that he was attacked early

this morning (Dec. 28) by a force of about one hundred rebels. He drove them off. GEO. H. THOMAS, Major General Commanding. FROM MEMPHIS. MEMPHIS, Dec. 30.—After suffering defeat at Summerville and Middleburg, the particulars of which have not yet been received, the rebel General Forrest divided his forces, four columns, reported four thousand strong, and crossed the Wolf river, near Lafayette, yesterday afternoon. They destroyed on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, between Colliersville and Moscow, and have gone South with Grierson's cavalry and Morgan's brigade of nfantry in hot pursuit, and it is hoped will bring hem to a stand at Coldwater.

The bridge over which this force crossed Wolf iver had been ordered to be destroyed, but the order had been disobeved. The telegraph is again in working order, and the railroad will be repaired to morrow.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE. Mexican Throne not to be Recognized ly America.

NON-ACCEPTANCE OF THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN ADDITIONAL BY THE ADRIATIC. ST. JOHNS, Den 20. - The following was received

via Galway: MEXICO. The Paris correspondent of the Times says that the Archduke Maximilian considered a recognition by the Washington Government of the new Mexican monarchy as indispensable to his acceptance of the throne. The proposal was formally made by the French Government to Lincoln's Cabinet. A despatch was received from Washington in reply, to the effect that the American Republic would never tolerate, much less recognize, a monarchy at their very doors. It is supposed that this will decide the Archduke to abandon the idea of accepting the

CHARLESTON.

A New Plan to Capture the City. Boston, Dec. 30.—The correspondent of the Boston Herald, who is usually well posted, in writing ber ; 3d, savs : "I see by the papers that there is uneasiness at the North because the navy here is idle. Let me say in reply, that if the people at the North only knew the resson why we were idle they would stop their grambling. In due season they will have a chance to rejoice over the doings of ur navy before Charleston. To prove that this is no dle statement, I am willing to wager one hundred dollars with any Northera grumbler that, if every-thing works according to the plans laid out, Charlezton will be occupied by the Union forces in sixty days from this date."

FORTRESS MONROE.

munication with General Butler. FORTRESS [MONROE, Dec. 29.—The flag-of-truce boat New York arrived last evening from City Point, with upwards of five hundred prisoners, in exchange for the equal number sent to them by Ge-The rebel authorities have notified the General that they will not receive another flag of truce from aim, and will not listen to any further propositions or negotiating the excharge of prisoners from him This is done under the present of Jeff. Davis' proclamation, issued nearly a year ago, denunciatory to General Butler, and notwithstanding they have now eceived the five hundred nen he has sent them, and eturned man for man, but they have also received edicines from the General, and acknowledged the ame by friendly letters.

Affairs Along the Mississippi-Shipment of Cotton, &c. CAIRO, Dec. 30.-The guerillas along the river have been very quiet since General Ellet's Marine Brigade has been in the neighborhood of their former operations against steamboats. The brigade has captured, during the past three weeks, over fifty prisoners, many of whom are officers, and upwards of one hundred mules and horses.

The steamer Belle, from Memphis, with one hundred and seventy bales of cotton for St. Louis, and Memphis dates to the 28th, has arrived. She brings no news of importance.

The sales of cotton at Memphis, on Saturday, amounted to 947 bales. Sales for the week, 1,649 bales; being 200 less than the previous week. The amount shipped during the week was 265 bales: being 177 bales more than the previous week.

The shipments from Oct. 19 to Desember 26, inclusive, amounted to 22,619 bales.

Two cotton presses are in operation at Carbondale, Jackson county, Ill.; about 100 bales will be shipped from that point this season.

HARPER'S FERRY. Official Despatch of Brigadier Gen. Kelly, Brigadier General Callum, Chief of Staff: General Sullivan's column has returned safely, bringing in one hundred prisoners, about one hundred horses, accountements, &c. My different of lumns are all now safely back. We have captured, in all over four hundred prisoners and a large amount of preperty. My plans and others' have all been promptly and faithfully executed, with a single B. F. KELLY, Brigadier G

Large Factory Burned. St. Louis, Dec. 30.—The new extensive tobacco factory of Mepham & Bro., on Locust street, was burned this morning, with a large amount of tobacco) ready for market, and a large quantity of fancy groceries stored in the same building. The value of the building, stock, and machinery is estimated at \$100,000, of which \$68,500 is covered by insurance. The 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers. LOUISVILLE. Dec. 30. - About three-fourths of the 28th Pennsylvania Infantry, having re-enlisted, have arrived here, en route for Philadelphia, ex-

ough. Arrival of Steamer North American. PORTLAND, Dec. 30 .- The steamer North Amerian arrived here this evening. Safety of the New Italian Frigate. NEW YORK, Dec. 30 .- The frigate Re d'Italia has

pecting to reach there January 4th, on 30 days fur-

Soiling of the Australasian.

REBEL NEWS

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS. MORTALITY AMONG THE UNION PR SONERS AT DANVILLE.

of Johnston's (late Hardee's) army:

"The belief is said to be entertained very generally in Georgia, that the army was engaged in repairing the roads and constructing bridges in its rear, with a view to falling back upon Atlanta. Having heard that some uneasiness was felt upon this subject, I called upon General Hardee before leaving Dalton, and I have his authority for saying that he had not the least thought of retiring from his preent position; but, on the contrary, if the enemy should advance this winter, which he does not believe they will do, he will dispute every foot of ground from Tunnel Hill to Atlanta. He believes, moreover, that if the absentees will return to duty, and the people at home will continue to supply the army with the means of subsistence, the Federal army will never succeed in reaching Atlanta any more than it has succeeded in reaching Atlanta any more than it has succeeded in reaching Richmond."

The rebels have all gone into winter quarters. THE FEDERAL PRISONERS AT DANVILLE. THE FEDERAL PRISONERS AT DANVILLE.

The Whig says: "The Danville Register says the small pox continues to spread among the Yankee prisoners there, and there are now about three hundred cases in all. The virus furnished by their own Government having been generally administered, the progress of the disease may be checked. The fatailty among the prisoners from this and other maladies is very great. Several wagon loads are hanled out to the graveyard every day from the general hospital, besides those who die of small-pox."

The Legislature of Alabama has voted that the beautiful carpets that cover the floors of the Senate Chamber, Hall of Representatives, and all offices and committee rooms in the elegantly furnished Capitol at Montgomery, be cut up and given to the soldiers of the army for blankets. MEXICO.

Decided Progress of the French-Reported Recognition of the new Government by Holland and Spain. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—The French paper of this city has received news from the City of Mexico o the 7th inst. The French troops entered Morelia on the 30th ult., without opposition. Berthler had occupied Acambano. Bazaine was at Calieya, where Gen. Comonfort was assassinated. Mejia occupied Sar Juarez and his Ministers are said to have left for Durango.

Bazaine had concentrated 12,000 French troops at leagues from Guanajuato.
It is stated that the Governments of Holland and

Spain have recognized the new Mexican govern-

Gen. Negrete has succeeded General Comonfort as Minister of War in the Cabinet of Juarez. Fatal Accident. BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Dec. 30.-Caleb Barton, one of was found dead on the railroad track this morning. last night.

Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Dec. SO,—Flour dull; Ohio superfine is quoted at \$7. Wheat dull and heavy; Southern white sells for \$4 185@195. Corn dull, and declined 3c for white. Whisky dull; Ohio sells at 95c Coffee firm. ET. Louis, Dec. 30.-There is a fair business doing in Flour, the market quiet. Prices of extra and superfine full and firm. Receipts of Wheat are light. Corn is firm; mixed is quoted at \$1.25@1.26, and white \$1.30.

A FATAL FIGHT.—On Friday last, Frederick Andrews and John Weeks, both about 17 years of age, employed as laborers at some new works at Copthorn, in Sussex, had a dispute as to the relative merits of the fight between Heenan and King on the previous day. To settle the matter they resolved to have a fight themselves. They accordingly met for this purpose, accompanied by seconds, and had several rounds. The result was that. Weeks finally fell to the ground insensible, and shortly afterwards exral rounds. The result was that. Weeks finally fell to the ground insensible, and shortly afterwards expired.—An inquest was held on his body on the following day, and, after hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased had been killed by Frederick Andrews, and that Thos. Weeks and Chas. Luckins, the two seconds, had been guilty of adding and abetting. Andrews, who was in the custody of the police, was at once committed for trial upon the coroner's warrant, and warrants were issued against the two seconds, who were subsequently apprehended, but admitted to bail. Thomas Weees is a brother of the deceased.—London Times.

WHAT GENERAL SHERMAN SAID.—General Sherman, on his arrival at Cincinnati, on Wednesday, was complimented with a zerenade at the Burnet House, in acknowledgment of which he made a brief address. He referred to the successes of the army under his command, saying that his soldiers had achieved triumples more brilliant than any of the achievements of Napoleon. His corps has marched three thousand miles since they left home, have fought eight pitched battles, and not lost a single one. He was confident that all would come out right in the end; but the army asked their friends at home to have patience. They who were standing off at a safe distance might afford to have as much patience as the soldiers. At any rate they could not help themselves, and the war would jog along as best it could, regardless of complaints. Ultimately the Union would be restored, and the nation prosper again in grandeur and glory.

Fine Arts.

At the close of this week the exhibition of Mr. Rothermel's fine picture, "The Exposure of Christians in the Roman Amphitheatre," will terminate. It is to be seen in the Academy of the Fine Arts, Chestnut street, and has there attracted much at tention and admiration. Having again visited this picture, our impression of it is even more vividly onfirmed-it is one of the finest paintings of its class which has ever been offered to the public on this side of the Atlantic. When we say "of its class," we mean as High Art, a poetical rendering of history, sacred or profane.

The painting itself renders history without re. ferring to any positive incident. The scene is in the Colineum. Through one of the arches outside of the Arena a glimpse of the scene of blood within it as given to the spectators. The audience is partly shown. The lion may be tearing any Christian to pieces, and the group in the front of the picture may be any Christians waiting in turn for the moment that is to hand them over to the unfed beasts that are howling in the cages at the end of the Arena.

This group constitutes the subject of the painting, and is very splendidly composed. It is pyramidical and is very specialty composed. It is plantical in form—the apex of the pyramid being formed by the head of the Roman soldier at anding apparently on the steps leading to the Arena, and pointing within, as if directing the removal of another victim to be abandoned to the wild beasts. The principal pyramid, however, is divided by the light and shade into two lesser pyramids, the centre being left in shadow. By this arrangement the light is ingeniously thrown, broadly and fully, upon the groups of victims, while the central figure is in deep shadow, relieved against the gray of the Arena. This inge-nious distribution of the light and shade in the picture was probably intended by Mr. Rothermel to be significant of the opposition between the light of the soul in the doomed Christians and the moral dark-ness in which their persecutors were plunged. The three points on which this picture is so great are its composition, its light and shade, and its coloring. The expression is rather good, than great. The drawing is occasionally very fine, and occasionally not so good. As this is a fault which Mr. Rothermel shares with Rubens and other great colorists, he need not except to our noticing it. We Col. Ballier's Regiment.—A meeting of the friends of the 98th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Ballier, was held, last evening, at the Northern Military Hall. Mr. Frederick Dittman was called to the chair, and Mr. Otto Massa acted as secretary. The president stated that three-fourths of the regiment had re-enlisted again, and they would all return in a few days for a month's furlough. Committees were then appointed to settle the details for the reception of the regiment. The Nicetown Hospital band offered their services for the occasion, which were accepted. Another committee was appointed to obtain ambulances for the purpose of carrying the disabled soldiers, and also to request the firemen to join in. It is expected that all the German societies in the city will participate in the reception. The meeting then adjourned. would point to the want of indication of form under the drapery around the legs and hips of the female figure standing facing the spectator on the left of the picture; to the right arm and hand of the mourning female in the foreground to the right of the centre; to the feet and legs of the children sitting by her; to the arms, bust, and neck, of the woman in shadow, who is closing her ears with her hands, to exclude the clamors of the Arena; and to the right arm of the Roman soldier pointing into it. On

right arm of the Roman soluter pointing into it. On the other hand, we would point out, as fine points in the drawing, the face of the approaching victim on the left, which, indeed, is charming; the left arm of the fainting woman, which is deliciously drawn and felt out; the head of the old man who is bending over her; and much in the two children in the left of the picture, who are lost in horror, at the ate to which they are doomed. We have already spoken of the composition, and incidentally of the light and shade, as singularly sine. For breadth and sine disposition of the subordinate lights in the picture, we cannot but esteem it as ranking very far beyond any picture of the American school in painting that we have seen. The color is of even a higher class, and ranges at a fair disce between Rubens and Paul Ver dash in the shadow of the gloom which is affected by Tintoretto, although with considerably more warmth. On the whole, it inclines more decidedly towards Rubens in its style of color, than to eithe of the two other masters. This inclination, how ever, is by no means that of a copyist. The hand ling, though scarcely so large as that of the great Fleming, is more vigorous, and exhibits much more impasto. The blue is also more pronounced. Hence, this picture is at present fresher, and pro-

and the Louvre in Paris. If no gentlemen among us, possessing wealth and taste, has the great amilition of himself owning the finest picture ever painted here, surely a few spittled individuals can easily unite to jurchase it, and present it to the Academy Long Island; 35 for Elmira: passenger railways were inhere, surery a new spirited moiving an easily Minchill at 62%; Camdon and Ambo New York, Dec. 30.—The sie amship Aust/alastan unite to purohase it, and present it to the Academy of the Thire Arts, where it one of perm, and studied, and admired in the Property and studied.

Page 18.

Judicial Decorum and Logic. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: Yesterday, when the Supreme Court was listening to the argument on the constitutionality of the draft act of Congress, the counsel for the United States was twice interrupted—once by Judge Thompson, and the second time by Chief Justice When it was argued that the United States Courts

THE SITUATION AT DALTON, GA.

Files of Richmond papers of the 29th instant furnish several matters of interest.

The question of an exchange of prisoners is still largely discussed. The Witig, referring to Butler's proposition for an exchange, says:

"A preliminary question to be considered by our authorites, is whether they will treat with a person whom they have formally outlawed. It this difficult can be got over, we dare say Butler may be dealt with on as good terms as any one Lincoln will select. Hitchboook and Meredith both proved themselves very soury fellows—saislifers and ricksters. They are well got rid. It is known that Butler disapproper their conduct, and that he heastlal along favored, or hope the President may not find it incompatible with the outlawry and recognise the Consults when the Evil one."

The army correspondent of the Savannah Republic con writes as follows in reference to the movements of Johnston's (late Hardee's) army:

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Celebration of New Year's Day.

Celebration of New Year's Day.

To the Editor of The Press:
Sin: Chrisimas is over, and the little folks have enjoyed their Christmas trees. I write you to day to suggest an additional enjoyment for the coming New Year's day. Let all the Chrisimas trees be transformed into liberty trees, hung all over with ministure American flegs. The largest from the top, and on it inscribed the words "Proclamation of Emancipation, Jan. 1st, 1863," and the victories of the year. Many persons are conscientiously opposed to any observance of Christmas as a religious holiday. Such, I have no doubt, will be pleased to adopt the above suggestion, and while thus affording enjoyment to their little ones, will inculcate in them a hatred of slavery, and love of freedom, and an increased devotion to our national emblem, and the glorious institutions of our country.

Yours, respectfully,
JACKSON, SUSQ. Co., PA., Dec. 28, 1863. PEREMPTORY CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS, &c -The particular attention of dealers is requested to

the seasonable and desirable assortment of British, French, German, and American dry goods, &c., embracing about 400 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, including 2,500 balmoral skirts, 175 pieces cloths and cassimeres, undershirtings, linens, worsteds, American cotton goods. &c., to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit and part for cash, commencing this morning at precisely ten c'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, No. 232 and 234 Market street, being their closing sale of the season. MRS. WOOD'S NEW STORY .- The first part of

Oswald Cray," the new story, by Mrs. Wood, author of "East Lynne," "Verner's Pride," &c., is published in the Saturday Evening Post of this week, from the advance sheets, expressly forwarded to the Post by Mrs. Wood, from England. For sale by all periodical dealers. Price 4 cents. Public Entertainments.

New Chestnut Street Theatre.—The bills of this theatre inform us that Miss Hosmer has purchased the sole right to the production of Matilda Heron's version of "Camille." This is good, both for Matilda Heron and Miss Hosmer. "Camille," which was performed last evening, is the best character in which Miss Hosmer has yet appeared. It is difficult to fix upon any one play which shall present an entirely unknown actress the oldest and wealthiest residents of this place, in the most favorable light. It is certain that Juliet is not a fair exponent of Miss Hosmer's ine applause which has been won during her performance. To say that Miss Hosmer's rendition is superior to that of Miss Heron (great as this actress's power, properly developed, might become), would be but scant praise. The audience were thoroughly pleased throughout. In the Camille of Miss Hosmer no indelicacy, no effrontery marred the beauty of the representation. Although the play of "Camille" is a theatrical, ratherithan a dramatic production, yet the characteristics of the class of which Camille is the exponent are universal. heart. If she always plays as well as she did last night, Miss Hosmer's Camille will be the next best to that of Mrs. D. P. Bowers. Miss Hosmer deto that of lifes. D. P. Bowers. It has hosticled veloped last night a passionateness, a tenderness, for which the public were unprepased. Her audiences are ready to acknowledge her ability in stormy scenes, but they have not done justice as yet to her portrayal of soft and sweet emotions. If Miss Hosmer wishes to gain the good will of an equally criticising public, she will do well to make her first appearance in "Oamille." She has shown herself to be the best new actress whom the West has sent us. As a young artiste, hailing from Kansas, she is an abun dantly entertaining novelty, and gives promise of pect that her faults are sunk in her excellencies.

entertaining not by the novelty of voice, but by the perennial novelty of talent. Her old faults are still too apparent. She sets her teeth too much; she spoils scenes which might be most effective by degenerating into rant. But she Her other good qualities consist in dressing with taste, and always appearing to act at her very best Saturday evening is the occasion of her last appearance, when we believe she essays the character of Mrs. Haller, in the "Stranger."

Mr. McCullough was an unusually good Armand. Like praise is to be accorded to Mr. Ringgold as Gaston, and Mrs. Grattan as Madame Prudence. The rest of the characters were so so. Swiss Bell Ringers.—Delighted crowds continue to pour into Concert Hall. The entire entertainment is pleasing, although the performances of Madam Blaisdell and Mr. Hall excite most com-

THE CITY. [FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE.]

OUTRAGES ON THE HIGHWAY.—William Eskels and Samuel Hunter were arraigned, on Tuerday night, before Alderman Allen, in the 24th ward, on the charge of riotous conduct, malicious mischief, and committing an assault and battery on Mr. Montgomery, coal dealer on the Darby road. The facts, as developed by the evidence, are that during the fire at the Gray's Ferry Bridge, on Wednesday of last week, the West Philadelphia Steam Engine Company (not the hose company of the same name), proceeded to the fire. While on the way, some of the party running in company with the engine amused themselves by annoying a number of country people, who were driving homeward. One of the countrymen plied the whip pretty severely to one or two of the parties, whereupon he was beset by a crowd. He took refuge in the coal office of Mr. Montgomery. Mr. M. came out and remonstrated with the party, whereupon Eckels committed an assault and battery upon him. Mr. defended himself, knocked Eckels down, and injured his head considerably. The assailants finally left, and proceeded to wards the fire, some of them muttering they would have satisfaction out of him, they would batter or burn down his place before twelve o'clock that night.

Mr. Montgomery proceeded to West Philadelphia to obtain warrants for the arrest of the party, but before he got back the fire was put out, and the company, with the engine, returned.

Samuel Hunter had the horn; he halted the engine in front of the coal office and dwelling of Mr. Montgomery. A party obtained a heavy pole, battered in the door of the office. Two little boys, who were left in care of the place, were frightened nearly unto death. Hunter kicked the door off the stove, then overturned it, and the hot coals set fire to the wood work. The stove was pushed out on the front platform, and the fire was ignited here also. The rioters had everything their own way. They departed, leaving the place on fire. A number of women in the neighborhood brought buckets and basins of water, and extinguished the flames befor OUTRAGES ON THE HIGHWAY,-William COL. BALLIER'S REGIMENT.-A meeting

Accidents.-John McGraw, aged sixty-A CCIDENTS.—John McGraw, aged Sixtysix years, fell on the side-walk, near Twentieth and
Market street, on Tuesday night, and reselved a
severe fracture of his left arm. He was admitted
into the Penn Hospital.

Michael Rush, a lad thirteen years of age, was admitted into the hospital yesterday, having been
seriously injured by a hook. He and some other
lads were playing about a rope used in hoisting coal,
near Broad and Shippen streets yesterday afternoon.
He alipped and was caught by the hook in such a
manner as to injure him probably for life. DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.—Wm. Elder, the lad who was injured by the machinery at Mr. Boyle's factory, as mentioned yesterday, has since died of his injuries.

really a wonderful injuriation of what starting with the aid of a camera and a first class artist, can accomplish. Mr. Wenderoth, the eminent artist of this firm, is now overwhelmed with orders for the finer and more expensive classes of pictures, such

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA. Dec. 50; 1969.

The money market took a decided tura to-day, and bankable funds were very scarce. We heard of extravagant rates being paid for carrying certain stocks, while the general tone of the market indicated considerable stringers. Hence, this picture is at present fresher, and provided it retain its color, must always remain one of the finest examples of color that our American school has yet produced, being singularly pure and fresh, considering the vigor in its disposition which. Mr. Rothermel has displayed.

We again congratulate Mr. Rothermel upon the step which he has made by completing and exhibiting a picture which indubitably places him in the first rank of our historical artists, while, as a poctical translator of history upon the canvas, he must stand alone. In former notices, so much was said of the general merits of this picture, that we have confined ourselves, in this valedictory, to a strictly technical and critical examination of it. No artist can be dissalisfied with a fair summing up like sais.

This painting ought to remain in Philadelphia-after its subbilition in the Royal Academy in London, The Steamer Vanderbilt.

The Steamer Vanderbilt.

New York, Dec. 30.—The ship Hamlet, from Manilla, reports that when off Cape Laquillas she was boarded by the Vanderbilt, bound to Cape Town.

This possessing wealth and taste, has the great ambi-

There was a revewed laierest in Spisquebanna Causi.

and it sold up to 15%; Eckuylkill Mavigation cold at 17 52% bid for the preferred; 58 was bid for Lehigh; New Fork and Middle Coal sold at 3%: Big Mountain at 5% Mining at 7%. The market closing steady. nut street, above Sixth. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Go

46,614 6 63,505 8

\$156,556 9

182,931 3

Sales 5-20 bonds, \$1,747,400.

The following statement shows the business of the Reading Railroad during the month of November, 1863,

Net profit for the month.......\$497,799 99 \$233,625 6 Do for previous 11 mos...2,878,942 70 1,512,149 1

Total net profit 12 months. . . . \$3,336,742 (9 \$2,095,774 \$

compared with the corresponding month of 1862;

U. S. 6s, 1881, reg. ex. div, 104% U. S. 6s, 1881, con. .... 110 U. S. 8even-thirties

em Preferred...

110 H 102 K 102 K 103 K

FIRST BOARD.

GRO. STECK & Co.'s PIANOS For Holida V P. Section. WILLOOK & GIBBS1 SEWING MACHINES FAIRBANES & EWING

WILLOOX & GIBBS' SEWING DIACHINES, For Holiday Presents. PAIRBANES & EWING

den-tr GEO. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS

...297.029.73 The falling off in the shipments this year may be attributed to the fears that were occasioned by the rebe WILLOOK & GIBBS' tributed to the fears that were occasioned by the robel freebooters who had so frequently beset the path of these treasure fielden vessels, and all the gold that could be shipped on English account was in consequence placed SEWING MACHINES. For Holiday Presents. on board of British vessels, and sent direct across th osean from the Isthmus.

The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

The New York Evening Post of to-day says:
The stock market opened with more animation than
was antisipated, and the feeling was well sustained to
the close of business. Governments are strong Fives of
1865 are wanted at 127, and reven-thritis of February
and August at 107%, Gold certificates are firm at 103%(I)
101%. Currency certificates of which the supply slightly
exceeds the demand, are quoted at 98@98%. State at oka
are steady, bank shares firm, coal and mining stocks
buoyant, railroad bonds quiet, and railroad shares active and advancing. tive and advancing the salt railroad shares at the and advancing at 1621/301621/2 Frie at 106/30163/. Michisan Southern at 33, Pittsburg at 107/3016, Rock Island at 122/3123, Fort Wayne 83/3/26/65. "In marble-built city and camel-trod waste, The appended table exhibits the chief movements of the market compared with the latest prices of Tuesday:

CABINET ORGANS FOR Holiday Gifts.

GEO. STECK & Co.'s PIANOS For Holiday Presents. ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS: UP TO TWELVE O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT. Girard-Chestnut street, below Minth.

Girard—Chestaut Street, below Minth.

A C Rillott, N Y
Louis Lealler, Memphis
A Barrett, Memphis
J A Hammeralay
Raml Millikon, Hollidaye'bg
Geo Mears, Holtidayeburg
C F Rengier & Ly, Laro, Fa
Mrs Gibson, N Y
G W J Beatty, Harrisburg
Frank Edwards, Harrisburg
Frank Edwards, Harrisburg
Frank Edwards, Harrisburg
Frank Edwards, N Y
J Thompson, Wash, D C
S Perkins, Boeton
D K Black, New York
M T J Thompson, Wash, D C
S Perkins, Boeton
D K Black, Fittsburg
R H Murdock, New York
M T J H Shack, Pown J C
M H W Brinton, Delaware of
M M H L Harrisburg
R H Gotola, Harrisburg
R H Gotola, Harrisburg
R H Outon, Huntingdon
W C Don, Huntingdon
W W Davis, Millintown
E O Stewart, Millintown
B C O Stewart, Millintown
B C O Medboy, Buller co
M M W W Wilson, Chicago
Miss Hammett, C Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 30. Reported by S. E. SLATMAKEE, Philadelphia Exchange. FIBST BOARD.

100 Read R. 30 d af 10. 663/ 500 Big Mountain. b60 6/3 500 do. b30 683/ 57 N Panna R. 253/ 400 do. b30 683/ 200 do. 233/ 400 do. cash 663/ 200 do. 233/ 400 do. b30 683/ 200 do. 233/ 400 do. b30 683/ 200 Gataw R pref 31/4 do. cash 663/ 200 Gataw R pref 31/4 do. 24yr 31/4 do. 24yr 31/4 do. 24yr 31/4 do. b30/ 200 NY & Middle Coal 3/2 do. b30/ 200 American Gold 152 do. b30/ 2 | 100 | SECOND | BOARD | 100 | Penna Mining | 860 7% | 200 Big Mountain | b5 5½ | 100 | do | b30wn 7% | 100 Schuy Nav | & int 17 | 204 | 13 Pa 5s | 8sev. cft 89½ | 100 | do | b30 33½ | 200 | do | 2 cft 89½ | 100 | do | b30 33½ | 200 | do | 100 | 100 | cft y 8 new | 104 | 200 | do | 99½ | 650 Susq Canal | b20 15½ | 400 Read R | b5&int 55½ | 50 | do | 16%

400 Bead R. DOZINI DOZE 10 HINT & BT R. 10 HONT & BT R. 10 HON | 150 Ag Mountain | 1500 | 5%s| | 1500 Phila & Sun 7s. | 156ks | 100 Susq Canal | 156k | 100 Susq Canal | 156k | 150 do | 1530 153k | 1530 

Philadelphia Markets. The Flour market is rather more active, but prices remain about the same as last quoted; sales comprise about 1.800 at \$7.12% for Pennsylvania extra and \$7.2007.00 \$7.0 ilers and bakers are buying at from \$6@6.50 for supe tailers and basers are outling at from \$500.50 for super-fine; \$700,25 for extra; \$7.008 for extra family, and \$8.50 up to \$10 \$ bbl for fancy brands, according to qua-lity. Bye Flour is selling in small lots at \$6.50 \$ bbl. In Corp Meal thera is little or nothing doing. Pennsylva-nia is held at \$5.50 \$ bbl. Corp Meal there is little or nothing doing. remarking nia is held at \$5.50 B bbl.

GRAIN.—Wheat is rather firmer, but there is not much doing. 4,000 bushels red sold at 164@1650, and small lots of white at 117@1950 B bushel, the latter for prime Keniucky. Rye is scarce, with small sales at 1400 B bushel. Corn is more active, with sales of 7,000 bushels at 112@1156 for new yellow, and 1250 B bushel for old. Onts are very dull and rather lower. with \*mall sales at \$6.550. Weight, for Pennsylvania.

B.EK.—Genevictron is held at \$57 B ton for 1st No. 1. COTTON.—The marketic quiet and prices are without any material change, small sales of middlings are reported at 56852 B b, Cash. COTTON.—The market is quiet and prices are without any material changes; small sales of middlings are reported at \$16002 \$\overline{\text{P}}\$ b, cash.

GROCERIES — Sugar and Coffee are firmly held, but there is very little doing in the way of sales.

SEEDS — Flaxseed is selling at \$3 15 \$\overline{\text{P}}\$ bushel. Timothy is held at \$3\$ Clover is scarce and in demand, with sales at \$7 7603 per \$4\$ hs.

PROVISIONS.—There is very little doing, but holder are firm in their yiews. Old Mess Pork is held at \$18 50 \$019 \$\overline{\text{P}}\$ bbi; large sales of dressed Hogs are making at \$25 \$\overline{\text{P}}\$ do the; large sales of dressed Hogs are making at \$25 \$\overline{\text{P}}\$ do the; large sales are better; and selling at \$25 \$\overline{\text{P}}\$ dozen; Lard is held at \$16013%c \$\overline{\text{P}}\$ ib for bbls and tierces.

dozen; hard is here as heard of the lierces.

WHISKY is unsettled and lower; 200 bbls sold at 93@
95c, and drudge at 90c # gallon.
The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day;
Flour 2, 350 bbls
Wheat 6, 200 bug. New York Markets, Dec. 30. READSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western or is steady, with a moderate business doing at the tations. quotations.

The sales are 9.500 bbls at \$6.2°6.50 for superfine State, \$6.7°6.68 for extra do., \$6.266.64 for superfine Michigan. Indians. Iowa. Ohio. &c., \$6.906.75 for extra do., including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio, at \$7.35 (6.70, and trade brands ditto at \$7.756.90 for extra do. Southern Flour is quiet and steady, with sales of 500 bbls at \$7.656.816 for superfine Baltimore, and \$8.206 10.75 for extra do. Canadian Flour is firm but inactive, with sales of 300 bbls at \$6.606.75 for common, and \$6.7569.90 for good to choice extra.

Ryse Flour is quiet and steady at \$5.506.75 for the range of fine and superfine. Rys Flour is quiet and steady at \$5.50@6.75 for the range of time and superfine.

Corn Meal is dull, with sales of 175 bbls at \$5.50@5.75 for Jerey, and \$6.25 for Marsh's caloric.

Buckwheat Flour is in moderate request at \$3.12½@ 3.50, and \$4 for very choice.

Wheat is in fair request at about previous prices; sales 70,005 bus at \$4.46@1.45 for "fibrago spring; \$1.46@1.60 for Milwaukee club; \$1.56@1.22 for amber Milwaukee; \$1.56@1 f8 for winter red Western; and \$1.59@1.60 for amber Michigan.

Rye is quiet at \$1.50 for Northern.

Barley is dull at \$1.35@1.65, Gorn is firm, with a moderate demand; sales 50,000 hus at \$1.50@1 for prime Western mixed, in store; \$1.35 for round yellow, and \$1.25 for Jersey yellow.

Osts are quiet and firm at 9.99 is for Ganada; 92@93½c for State; and 33@94c for Western.

New York Cotton Market. Dec. 30. We find a very fair demand for Cotton, both from speculators and manufacturers, and prices are firm at \$1@ \$2c for middling:, with sales of 1.250 bales.

CITY ITEMS A MECHANICAL PRODICY.—There has not been A MECHANICAL PRODICY.—There has not been an invention of any kind brought before the people of this community for years past that has more effectually taken the public by storm than the celebrated Florence Sewing Machine, sold at the agency of the Florence Company in this city, at No. 630 Chestruit street. In fact, it has loomed up in our good city, among other Sewing Machines of less perfect mechanism, like a young Hercules. So resulted are its advantages that after seeing it, no manifest are its advantages that, after seeing it, no intelligent purchaser would think of buying any other. It is the only machine in use which makes four different kinds of stitches, and its work is more beautiful and durable than that of its most popular rivals-its cost no greater.

Nos. 912, 914, and 916 Chestnut street, are now producing the superb new style "illuminated vignette" in great perfection. They are the greatest improvement in the way of card pictures that has yet been achieved. Everybody should see them, as they are really a wonderful illustration of what sun-light, as are only executed by this firm,

ENTERPRISING BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE.-The firm of Nickerson, Harris, & Mosely, No. 4365 Market street, have now in store a very superior stock of Boots and Shoes of their own manufactur and are daily making such additions as will render their establishment one of the first in the country in the important department of trade they represent. Buyers will bear this in mind. SUPERIOR, WHEAT FLOUR,

Fresh Ground Sutter,
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All kinds of Bisouit. DAVIS & RICHARDS,
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WILLOOX & GIBBS' Sewing Machines, For Holiday Presents. FAIRBANES & EWING, de9-tf Cabing Organs for Holiday Gifts. J. E. Goute, Seventh and Charlens.

THE NEW YEAR-SIGNS OF THE TIMES .- 1864 opens pleasantly and d prosperously, as sverybody agrees, and the signs of the times are fair—particuagrees, and the signs o. Thich adorn the streets of Philadelphia. Prominent among those which has who runs may read, is the sign of Granville Stokes. magnificent clothing establishe ent, No. 609 Chests Coughs, Hoarseness, and the various 2 hrost affections to which Public Speakers, Military Officers, and Singers are liable, relieved by "Broans's Bronchial Troches." Having a direct influence to the affected parts, they allay Pulmonary Erritation. CHARLES STOXES & Co.'s "Illustrated Almanae" of Fashion for 1864," is now ready for gratuitous distribution. This beautiful illustrated annual, conaining many illustrations of interest, printed is: colors, together with much valuable reading mate ter, can be had gratts, on application to the one-price store of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Con-FAIRBANES & EWING, OLD '63 AND YOUNG '64 -Old '63 has pretty nearly run his race, and young '64 is about stepping into his shoes. All eyes are now turned towards the expected heir, and his coming will be greeted with the ringing of bells and the firing of guns.
We would have a good word to say for the retiring year. It will figure prominently in history. He has left a fair set of bold way-marks behind " Let us be wise in 1864, and procure our wearing apparel at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rock-hill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street. J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chestnut. CORNS, BUNIONS, INVESTED NAILS, ENLARGES

Corns, Bunions, inverted name, enlarges Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. Zaoha-Rie, Surgeon Chiropodist, 921 Chestaut atreet. Re-fers to physicians and surgeons of the city. deales

Continental—Ninth
J.T.H.Lott, Indiana
Hon John Sherman, Ohio
Mrs J Sherman, Ohio
J. J. R. Peass, Janesvilla
F Camblos, New Orleans
J Ohnson Si a, Penns
Gen J H Lane, Kansas
Mr P Hoole, Washington
Gardiner, Boston
Chas Jackson, Bo Continental-Ninth and Chestnut streets

MAD W Allen, New York
W Cheney, Connecticut
E W Atwater, Proy, RI
Saml W Clark, Newark
D M Hamilton
Heber'S Thompson, U S A
Chase E Gregory, Jersey City
A Amony, New York
Bobt Amony, Boston
Dr E L Smith, New York
Lewis A Osborn, New York
I Miss Pierce, Boston
I Miss Plerce, Boston
I Manch I Miss Plerce, Boston
I Miss Plerce, Boston
I Miss Plerce, Boston
I Miss Plerce, Boston
I Man

C Hager, Lancaster

G Hager, Lancaster

G Hager, Lancaster

G H Noble, Galena

E Merchants'—Fourth
S H Aldridge, Maryland
Chas Geoth. Delaware
A W Patterson, Ohio
J Mahery, Paris. Pa
Sami Good, Indiana co, Pa
M Marbourg, Iowa
J M Stémebrake, Mill Greek
A Whitcomb, Phillipsburg
J J Chittick, New York
C H Nimson, Lebigh co, Pa
J G McFarlane, Penna
J Y Forster, Centre co, Pa
R H Duncan, Penna
J Y Forster, Centre co, Pa
R H Buncan, Penna
J Sami Thomas, Catsasuqua
E H Ranch, Manch Chunk
Chas Packer, Manch Chunk
Chas Geothe Maconial Sami Photography
Chas Packer
Chas Chas Chas Packer
A W Patterson, Ohio
A Meconial Sami Meconial Maconial Macon American-Chestnut street, above Fifth. American—Chestnut street, above Fifth.
as B McClees, Chester
by J N Eckert, Gap. Pa.
IM Trout, Gap. Pa.
W Dorsey, Wash. D C
ieut Jas Glark, Penna
dw Keating, New York
A Gobright. Wash. D C
S Merrill, Boston
O W Weeler, Boston
O W Weeler, Boston
O W Weeler, Boton
S W Clarke, M Chunk
A theyton, Phillipsburg
A Loyett

B Blair, New Haven
B Blair, New Haven
B Blair, New Haven
J M F Ewein, York, Pa

A Lovett Laiph T Channell, Penna W H H Erwin, York, Pa St. Louis-Chestnut street, above Third. SL Louis-Chestnut Street, above Third.

V Henderson, New Jersey Geo McNutt, Virginia Geo Schofield, Michigan en F Cook, New York in H Averton. Tennessee S Hand. US N Norwood. Baltimore Common o Weaver, Maryland o Smith. New York Trenn, Wheeling E Leed, New York Schutt, Lambertylle, NJ Glove, Machane W. Street, above Theo Ford, New Jersey Theo Ford, N

The Union-Arch street, above Third, Thos S Young

M MDay, Deerfield, O

J B Milner, Minerva, O

W G Maurer, Wooster, O

W G Maurer, Wooster, O

W Jones, Penna

W J Holland, Mass
John Lerch, Bethlehem
Geo B Corbett, Ohio
J M Heirich, Easton, Pa
Geo Morris, Fittaburg
J E Smith & Wf. New Jersey
J E, West, Woodstown, N J

J John Field, Penna States Union-Market street, above Sixth. States Union—Market street, above Sixth.

J Ferger, Virginia
John Manning, Virginia
Joe Waterhouse, Delaware
John Robbinson
Wm Jones
Chas Costello, Bew York
Thos Dunken, New York
Wm Hackett, N Bloomfield
G W Strous, Mexico, Pa
Miss Strous, Mexico, Pa
Miss Strous, Mexico, Pa
Miss Reynolds, Juniata co
Miss Reynolds, Juniata co

Commercial-Sixth street, above Chestaut Offinite Clark

J Bellman & la, Penna
W Fell, Illinois
J McGoy & la, Penna
Cainbert, Harrisburg
G Hall, New York
Jalter Valx. New York
Jalter Valx. Text York J W Fell, Illinois
A J McGoy & la, Penna
P Cainbert, Harrisburg
W G Hall, New York
Walter Vaix, New York
A Block, New York
Isanc Taylor, Penna
M Brandt, Big Spring National-Race street, above Third.

ry Kurtz, Wheeling, Va David Kintzle, Myerstown.
1 Jones
Shaw, New York
Metz, Williamsburg
Frendlinger, Montgool Tohn Jones IT Blaw New York IT Blaw New York I Metr. Williamsburg B Bewman, Neffaville, Pa D F George Lebanon A Mitsell, Milton, Fa David Jones, Danville Madison-Second street, above Market. CS Wilson & lady
W H Shaw, New York
W Rayfield, Maryland
DS Newbold, New Jersey
A Calder, Penna
G Middleton, New Jersey
G A Thompson, Deposit, N Y
T Betts, Bicks co
W R Seigle, New Jersey
W R Seigle, New Jersey
J S Williams, Stroudsburg Black Bear-Third St., above Callawhill. Hack Hear—Third St., above Callawhill,
J H. Weiss, Shafferstown
Harlem Gibson, New Briton
John & Treichler, Claytony Chae Cadwalader, Fanna
A B Woodruff, Milford, Del
Jake S Trexler, Yardley
Chas Finney & la, Hartsy
John S Cornell, Feastervilla, H. Roads, Semerton
Henry S Cressman, Sellsay

Barley Sheaf—Second atreet, belove Virse.

Miss M Jackson, Montg'y
G B Reading, Hatboro
Narry Cain, Hammonion
Wm Davison, Chekenham
Geo W Huffnagle, New Hope
J D Copperfield, New York
M Heatbeott, Faterson
Henry Swart, Morgomery
J Jones & Lady, Hatboro
O Watson & Lady, Hatboro

O Watson & Lady, Hatboro

O Watson & Lady, Hatboro

O Watson & Lady, Hatboro

O Watson & Lady, Hatboro

Miller Kline, Flemington Barley Sheaf-Second street, below Vine.

Mount Vernon-Second St, above Arch. from New Wheat. MOUNT TETROIT

A C Stiles, M D. N J
B G Fry
J B Hollis, Waterford
Jacob Fermiet, Catawissa
H A Bergmann, Jr. Penna
Miller, Salem, N J
J Borland, Bucks to

Miss Hedley, Bucks to
John Lessig, Pottaville
Colombia Willer, Tenn
John P Thompson P Share
H P Richmond, N J
J Borland, Bucks to Bald Eagle Third street above Calloghill. J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chestnut.

Baid Ragie—Third street, above callocatini,
Rias Blitiner, Perna
Jacob Lerch, Easton
Rnos Lerch, Easton
Rma Doerle, Fremont, O
Levi Wentz, Carbon co, Pa
Barviay Brown, Paberry
TS Leisenring, Pitteburg
M H Myers, Bucks co
B L Thomas, Allentown Barnum's Hotel-Th'ird street, above Race Harmann's Hotel—Third street, above Race,
J Fasson, Delawire
Geo W Ailen, Jamaica, L I Robt Lamb, Trenion, N J
Agr Thompson & W. M J
A F Ashay, Raltimore
John Hunt, Detroit
John Hunt, Detroit
J Tyrhell, Delaware]

Miss N S Entchics