We can take no notice of anonymous commualeations: We do not return rejected manuscripts.
As Yoluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1864.

1864.

If 1864 should do no more than repeat the victories of 1863, it will be enough for we need but one more Vicksburg and one more Chattanooga to decide the issue. Another Gettysburg is improbable, for the invasion of the North has ceased to be even a dream in the South, and the rebellion will rest all winter at bay, beleagured by our armies and blockaded by our fleets. We think that 1863 saw the climax of the war, and that 1864 will see its end. How gloomily ended 1862, how slowly the war' had progressed in that year of misfortunes. and how dangerous the discontentments of the North! Not only had we failed to win decisive victories, but it seemed that the people might lose their energy and trust. The cry for peace grew louder and louder. It needed all the firmness of the Government, all the fidelity of its friends, to keep the high policy of the country from failing. 1863, by the help of Providence and the proclamation of emancipation, reversed the situation. GRANT and BANKS opened the Mississippi : ROSECRANS and GRANT delivered Tennessee, and the one prepared, the other achieved the greatest triumph of the whole struggle; MEADE repulsed invasion at Gettysburg; and these were assurances of magnificent progress. But the victory did not all belong to the army and navy. In the elections of about twenty States, the Government received such a decisive support that the enemies of the Government trembled before the will of the people. Of all dangers, disaffection in the loyal States seemed the greatest in 1862; but 1863 ends with the North practically a unit for the Union.

Thus we enter the New Year, with the light of victory on our banners. The war is not ended, but doubt, and disagreement. and danger are over. The Government has not only half conquered its enemies in the South, but has half convinced its opponents in the North; it has extorted respect from both. No one now takes the trouble to argue with the people that the first step in restoring the Union must be to give a loyal support to the Government. That is a truth universally admitted. It will be the basis of popular action in 1864. The attempt to erganize a party with the avowed purpose of thwarting the present Administration, and substituting for its war-policy one of compromise, has been such a tremendous failure, that we need not dread its renewal. The policy of the Government is enthroned in the intelligence of the loyal people, and vindicated by its own success. It cannot be broken down, for it is breaking down the rebellion.

And now, having said that we need not dread the renewal of the attempt to destroy the policy of the Government, having asserted that doubt and danger are over, we retract our words. Yes, we are bold enough to be inconsistent, for the facts are inconsistent. It is true that there is reason why loval men should smile at the thought that all which has been done might be undone. But, so long as there is a party in the lovalthe Government, the danger is not over. Indifference or division in 1864 might not ruin the Union, but it would postpone, perhaps, for years the restoration of peace. No man can overestimate the evil of the failure of the Union party in the next Presidential election. We claim for the Union party, and the men who are at the head of it, nothing less, than the glory of the whole struggle. Their principles are the only principles. If we have had victory it is due to them only; if we have had defeat it is not their blame. All the misfortunes of the war, excepting those inseparable from all wars, we unhesitatingly charge upon a factious and unscrupulous opposition to the Government. Even in defeat that party has been effective; it has slandered our best statesmen, decried our ablest generals, interfered with the draft, discouraged enlistments, asserted that the war was not waged for the Union, predicted ruin, and denied success. It has never helped to make one man patriotic, save as the drunken Helot taught the Spartan youth the nobility of temperance. History will denounce it more earnestly than we do. It will be recorded as the worst of all parties, and branded with the shame of its sympathy with traitors. If it succeeds, farewell to the fruits of victory, a long farehopes of prosperous peace. It is a party that has ever had the encouragement of all our foes, and has thrice earned the distrust and enmity of every man who cares a particle more for the honor of his country than

the miserable triumph of a politician. How can this party succeed? Only by effecting a division in the Union ranks, and thus again carrying the Presidential election against the will of a majority. Already has it begun laboring to create dissension. Loyal men must meet it by maintaining their organizations, by sacrificing they jealousies, by never giving up a principle for the love or hatred of a man, and by translating the true old maxim, . The price of liberty is eternal vigilance," into the daily thoughts and actions of their lives.

The White and the Black Races. An old doctrine is being revived, and becoming fashionable among Northern journals which still advocate slavery against the stupendous facts of a war, of which slavery has confessedly been the cause. This doctrine is bluntly stated by the Herald: the war is bound to result in the extermination of the negro; or, in more laconic expression, slavery will die with the slave. For obvious reasons, the opinions of the Herald deserve no respect, but in the World we find the same doctrine painfully elaborated in a

long article, of which only a quotation from DE TOCQUEVILLE deserves special attention. This extract is introduced as an argument against the proclamation of emancipation. On this point the World holds: pation. On this point the World holds:

"The whole tendency of this experiment is toward the
utter catermination of the black race. The statement
of such an opinion will of course, shock the sentimentalism of the negrophilists. They will profess
a reliance on the Divine justice which owes a compensation to the negroes for the wrongs they have
already suffered. But where was Divine justice
when the Indian tribes of this continent were driven
from their lands, maddened by fire-water, contaminated by the vices of civilization, and put in the
course of speedy extinction? A great deal of sentimentalism, or rather a great deal of maudlin fine
writing, has been expended on the fate of this naturally proud and noble race; but Providence has not
intervened to arrest its destruction. On all such
subjects we must reason from our knowledge rather intervened to arrest its destruction. On all such subjects we must reason from our knowledge rather than from our idea of poetical justice. What compensation, in this world, has ever offset the sufferings of negroes who have died amid the horrors of the "middle passage," or who have fallen victims to the lash and the climate on the sugar plantations of the West Indies! Let us away, then, with all attempts to sit in judgment on Providence, to prescribe its duties, or rejudge its justice, and estimate the future by what we know of the past, and of the passions of men."

Let us away, in truth, with all attempts to rejudge the justice of Providence, upon which the World has sat in judgment. We might find a reason for the hard fact that civilization has done away with a race no longer useful; and might deduce a utilitarian and economic reason for the preservation of the negro. If he is valuable to the soil as a slave, why should he not, to say the least, be just as valuable as a servant. Heaven alone knows what compensation was gained by the pitiable wretches who died in the horrors of the middle pashor there is some compensation to but there is some compensation to the first party which says the Government is widening the breach between the South and the North? Remember what consider what she is, and the consider what sale is a consider what she is, and the consider what she is a Tennessee was, consider what she is, and give some credit to an Administration with each other, exchanging friendly greetings, congrature at both ends were in instant communication which has effected such a mighty transformation.

We agree with the World that it is not necessary to waste sentiment or sensation upon this subject, and we are therefore surprised at what the World calls "terrible predictions," which are not "the fruits of a fervid and excited fancy." The future of the negro is committed to Providence, whom we are forbidden to judge. Who shall be the prophet? Let us perform our duty, at least, without being hindered by mischiefmakers. Common-sense people, humanitarians, and patriots, are hard at work teach-

ing the negro how to march and to shoot, how to read, and how to earn wages, and generally organizing his liberty. Throughout the whole North, sympathy has been awakened in his behalf, and, in turn, colored men, bond and free, are entering the ranks of the army. What compensation, the World might ask, has the negro for learning to spell or the teacher for teaching him? Or what good is it that he helps to fight our battles? Just as certain acts bring their own revenge, certain others compensate hemselves, doubtless, and the negro has not made a bad pupil, laborer or soldier. In all these respects the black race has gained something, and is still progressing. Cui bono? We are only educating them for extermination, according to the World. But we pause to make way for the "prediction" of DE TOCQUEVILLE:

of De Tocqueville:

If I were called upon to predict what will probably occur at some future time, I-should say that the abolition of slavery in the South will, in the common course of things, increase the repugnance of the white population for the men of color. I found this opinion upon the analogous observation which I already had occasion to make in the North. I there remarked that the white lohabitants of the North avoid the negroes with increasing ears, in proportion as the legal barriers of seperation are removed by the legislature; and why should not the same avoid the negroes with increasing ears, in proportion as the legal barriers of seperation are removed by the legislature; and why should not the same result take place in the South? In the North the whites are deterred from intermingling with the blacks by the fear of an imaginary danger; in the South, where the danger would be real, I cannot imagine that the fear would be less general.

If, on the one hand, it be admitted (and the fact is unquestionable) that the colored population perpetually accumulates in the extreme South, and that it increases more rapidly than that of the whites; and if, on the other hand, it be allowed that it is impossible to forecee a time at which the whites and the blacks will be so intermingled as to derive the same benefits from society, must it not be inferred that the blacks and the whites will, sooner or later, come to open strife in the Southern States of the Union? But if it be asked what the issue of the struggle is likely to be, it will readily be understood that we are here left to forms a very vague surmise of the truth. The human mind may succeed in tracing a wide circle, as it were, which includes the course of future events; but within that circle at housand various chances and circumstances may direct it in as many different ways; and in every picture of the ruthrethere is a dim spot which the eye of the understanding cannot penetrate.

\*\* When I contemplate the condition of the South, I can only discover two alternatives which may be adopted by the white inhabitants of those States, viz: either to emancipate the negroes, and to intermingle with them; or, remaining isolated from them, to keep them in a state of slavery as long as possible. All intermediate measures seem to me likely terminate, and that shortly, in the most horrible of civil wars, and perhaps in the extirpation of one or other of the two races. Such is the view which the Americans of the South take of the question, and they act consistently with the negroes, they refuse to emancipate them.

Not that th

Not that the inhabitants of the South regard slavery as necessary to the wealth of the planter, for on this point many of them agree with their Northern countrymen in freely admitting that slavery is prejudicial to their interests; but they are common ced that, however prejudicial it may be, they hold their lives upon no other tenure.

Here at length is the "terrible predic-

Here, at length, is the "terrible prediction." Acknowledging its terrors, for the sake of argument, what security can be guaranteed in a continuance of slavery? DE TOCQUEVILLE suggests that the black race must so increase as to overpower the white, or that the white must exterminate the black. This is the whole issue; but no provision is made for the immense civil war raging between the two white sections, and which, in the blood of all races, is settling this question between black and white. Supposing that slavery still increases, it must overpower the white race of the South, and out of its growing ignorance, barbarism, and numbers, naturally lead to results more terrible than the fanciful horrors of a state of freedom. But what could have averted such a catastrophe as the World predicts? We presume the answer will be-leaving slavery alone, suppressing the Proclamation of Freedom, and not having made war at all. To have done all this, there should never have been such a thing as slavery. We may add that if slavery the business to be settled at No. 114 Chestnut street. had not existed, there would never have States led by men secretly opposed to the | been such a war, and the President would coercion of the South, denying the justice | not have issued his proclamation of emanciof the abolition of slavery, and sympathizing far more with the rebellion than with into been issued, would it have been better shoe uppers, at No. 19 South Third street. ing far more with the rebellion than with | not been issued, would it have been better either for the slave or the master? Has it not relieved them both of some more dreadful danger in the future? At least, the master has been relieved of the slave, and the slave of the master, and the President has unlocked the whole problem of the war and of politics. Something has been revealed; something has been done well, and the great majority of the country are now thoroughly assured that slavery is wrong and should be done away with, and the soon-

> er the country is rid of it the better. DE TOCQUEVILLE died some time before this war commenced, and we need a living prophet, with the genius of our soldiers, who declare that the rebellion shall cease; of our generals and statesmen, who say that slavery must die; of our humanitarians and reformers, who will make the negro a more valuable working element in the new South than he was in the old; and of the turing Company, the purchases and sales of said negro himself, who, out of the sufferings of the war, is working his way to a place of respect in civilization. Slavery and the of J. O. Howe & Co., leaving the style of firm unslave will die; but it is not likely that mil- changed. The latter will liquidate all unsettled lions of the black people, growing under the auspices of freedom, will be exterminated by the whites, increasing in prosperity from the very benefits derived from free labor. One great fact stands a monument to our righteous struggle, and a rock against such arguments as those based upon the obsolete & F. Newell being alone authorized to settle the buprediction of DE Tocqueville. We allude to the feeling against slavery, and in favor of the blacks, which has been growing rapidly in late years, and is still increasing. The greater race involved in the dilemma of the feebler one has taken upon its shoulders the responsibility of helping them. We could not avoid the war; we cannot avoid this duty. By helping these we help ourselves.

ALL KINDS OF CRITICISM have been written upon the war; but the opinions of the standard foreign journals have, now and then, been the most pompously ignorant. It is amusing to observe the grand tone of patronage in the Moniteur's comment on the battle of Chickamauga:

the battle of Chickamauga:

"The results of this battle prove once more the inferiority of American generals as tacticians. We see, during the battle, that there was too much heaviness in getting into position, too little use made of cavalry, and too great recitlessness in attempting to execute movements while the men were under fire. There was, also, too much heaitation. Aside from these faults, which proceed from defects of instruction in the generals, the Americans have once more given proof of the most brilliant valor, and of a real progress in other particulars. But of the sure and rapid movements of la grande gurre they are still ignorant, and that is the reason why the American victories remain so startle of results."

It would be difficult nerhang to convince

It would be difficult, perhaps, to convince such a critic that Chickamauga was a dozen times more difficult battle-field than Solferino; that our armies fight in forests and on hills, and sometimes above the clouds, where valor is more than tactics, and caval ry nowhere. Foreign critics have yet to learn, it seems, first the size of our continent and the extent of the war, and second. the character of the country over which our troops have made marches more hazardous, more extensive, and sometimes more successful than those of NAPOLEON. At all events, recent foreign wars are not competent to teach the veterans who fought and endured the terrible campaigns of Virginia. The Crimean, Italian, and Mexican wars combined do not furnish an equal to this, which, begun at far greater disadvantages, will be finished in a period proportionably shorter. The campaign against Vicksburg may be called a Crimean war in itself, yet General GRANT took the rebel Sebastopol

after a month's siege. This victory was certainly not barren of results. DOES THE ADMINISTRATION fail to reconcile the States it has redeemed from rebellion to itself and to the Union? We shall see, by the following fair estimate of the number of men enlisted in Tennessee for the Union army: Cavalry mustered into the service in new regi-

Business Changes for the New Year. In our advertising columns, this morning, our readers will find in detail the business changes that have been effected for the New Year, of which we here give the following resume. The mutations an nounced indicate, in the main, a resuscitation of business enterprise and commercial vigor that is certain to be conducive to the mercantile health and prosperity of our city:
The old and respectable house of Welling, Coffin

& Co., has been dissolved by limitation, and the withdrawal of Mr. Charles H. Welling, and a new firm has been formed by the remaining partners, Messrs, Lemuel Coffin and Joseph B. Altemus, under the firm of Coffin & Altemus, who will continue the dry goods commission business as heretofore, at No. 220 Chestnut street. The firm of V. and J. F. Glipin & Co., has been dissolved by the withdrawal of Messrs. Vincent Glipin and John R. Gilpin. either of the partners being authorized to settle the affairs of the firm. The business of stock, loan, and bill brokerage will be continued at 227 Dook street by Messrs. John F. and George Gilpin, under the firm of Gilpin & Co. Messrs. Hood, Boubright, & Co., dry goods job-bers, No. 529 Market street, have admitted Messrs. Sam'l M. Kelly and Andrew C. Linn to an interest

in their business. A new firm has been formed by Messrs. William H. H. Roberts, John W. Warford, and T. Oliver Goldsmith, Jr., under the firm of Roberts, Warford, & Goldsmith, for the purpose of conducting the business of importers and jobbers of hosiery at No. 219 Market street.

Messrs. Joel J. Baily & Co. have admitted Mr. Sam'l W. Van Culin to an interest in their business. Mesers. Henry T. Stanbridge, John D. Barr, and Henry L. Elder, have formed a copartnership under the firm of Stanbridge, Barr, & Co., for the purpose at 1321 Market street.
The firm of Morris, Wheeler, & Co., has been dissolved by limitation, Mr. Joseph K. Wheeler retiring, the remaining partners, Messrs. Theodore H. Morris, Andrew Wheeler, and Frederick W. Morris,

having formed a new partnership under the former atyle of firm, for the purpose of carrying on the busi-The firm of George F. Peabody, & Co., has been lissolved by the retirement of Mr. Peabody, and a new firm has been formed under the style of Harris. Shortridge, & Co., for the purpose of transacting the dry goods commission business at No. 24, South Front street, as successors to the above firm. The new firm is composed of the following names: Messrs. George W. Harris, N. Parker Shortridge, James H. Peabody, and Edward P. Borden. Messrs. Butcher & Co., bankers, No. 52 Sou Third street, have admitted to an interest in their business Mr. Robert Glendenning, Jr. The late firm of Davis & Co., give notice that the same parties will, hereafter, continue business under the firm of N. & A. Middleton.

The old firm of Thomas Mellor. & Co. has bee

dissolved by its own limitation; Messrs. Thomas Mellor and George O. Evans retiring; the business of the firm to be settled by the remaining partners Messrs. John B. Mellor, Edward Bains, and Wm. Mellor, who have formed a new firm under style of Mellor, Bains, & Mellor, for the purpose of conducting the wholesale hosiery business, at the same place, Nos. 40 and 42 North Third street.

Messrs. William M. Raiguel and Wilson Evans have entered into copartnership, under the style of Raiguel & Evans, for the purpose of transacting the dry goods commission business, at 327 Chestnut at.
The copartnership heretofore existing between Messrs. William and Joseph Evans. under the style of Evans & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the dry goods commission business will hereafter be conducted, at 214 Church alley, by Mr. Joseph Evans alone.

Messrs. Thomas Carson and James Boyd have formed a construction under the form of Commission.

formed a copartnership, under the firm of Carson & Boyd, for the purpose of transacting a wholesale hosiery, trimming, and variety business, at No. 18 North Fourth street. The firm of Biddle, Reeves & Son, has been dissolved by the death of the senior partner. Mr. Charles W. Reeves will continue the business in his own name, at No. 441 St. John street. The firm of Joseph C. Turnpenny & Co. has been dissolved by limitation, the Company, Mr. Samuel S. Bunting giving notice that he will conduct the drug business in future at the northeast corner of Spruce and Tenth streets.

Mr. James M. Murphy gives notice that he will

hereafter conduct the dry-goods commission business at No. 222 Chestnut street, and names as references the firms of J. & J. Slevin, Hay & McDevitt, and Willing, Coffin, & Co.

The firm of John Hooper, Son, & Co., has been solved by the retiring of Mr. Rebert M. Hooper; Mesars. Hodges Brothers, announce that Mr William Penn Lewis has become a partner, in their

house. Messrs. M. M. Chase and George R. Peddle have associated themselves under the firm of Pollock & Jasselberry, for the purpose of transacting the dry cods jobbing and commission business, at No. 28 South Second street. The firm of Rowley, Ashburner, & Co., has been issolved by the death of Mr. Algernon E. Ashburner. The business will be settled by Mr. Edward H.

on his own account.

The firm of De Coursey, Hamilton, & Evans, has been dissolved by mutual consent, but reconstructed on the basis of a limited partnership, under the same style and name as heretofore, for the purpose of continuing the dry goods commission business. The general partners of the house are Messrs. Samuel G. De Coursey, Hugh Hamilton, and Char, T. Evans, and the special partners Messrs. Seth B. Stitt, of this city, and Robert L. Taylor, of New York, each of whom have contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars to the common stock of said copartnership. Mesers. Vance & Landis have admitted to an in terest in their firm Mr. William C. Peters. interest in the business of the Lockwood Manufac-

company to be made hereafter in the names of W. E. & E. D. Lockwood. Mr Newton Carpenter has retired from the firm affairs, and continue the business as heretofore.

The copartnership heretofore existing, under the style of Galbraith & Milligan, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the late firm may be found at No. 30 South Fourth street. name of John H. Alien & Co., at Nos. 4 and 6 Chestsiness of the firm. The latter have associated themselves under the firm of George F. Gale & Co., for the purpose of continuing the wholesale wood and willow-ware business, at the old stand. The co-partnership heretofore existing between

Messrs. Samuel R. Shipley, Spencer H. Hazard, and Pemberton S. Hutchinson, under the firm of Ship-ley, Hazard, & Hutchinson, having expired by limi-The co partnership under the style of Fales, Lothrop, & Co., having been dissolved by the death of Mr. Lothrop, the remaining partners, Measrs. George Fales, Daniel C. Wharton, and Lewis B. Fales have associated themselves under the firm of he domestic commission business at 214 Chestnut The partnership heretofore existing between John H. Troutman, Angus Cameron, and J. Alfred Kay, under the style of Kay & Brother, has expired by limitation; the business to be continued by the latter two members of the firm, under the old name. Messis, Robert Shoemaker & Co., wholesale druggists, N. E. corner of Fourth and Race streets, have admitted to an interest in their business

Messrs. William M. Shoemaker and Richard M. Shoemaker, Jr. ; the style and title of the firm to remain unchanged.

Messrs. John H. Williams and John West have. formed a copartnership, under the firm of John H. Williams & Co., for the purpose of transacting the | A large portion of the force were of the same nadry goods commission business, at No. 329 Chest-A limited partnership has been formed under the style of Watson & Janney, for the purchase and sale of dry goods, the general partners being Messrs. Charles Watson and Franklin Janney, and the special partner Mr. William S. Stewart, contributes to the common stock of said firm the

sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The firm of Hamrick & Caldwell has been dissolved by mutual consent, and a new firm has been y Messrs. Charles H. Hamrick and Hart for the importation and jobbing of hosiery, gloves, and fancy goods, at No. 30 North Fourth street. Mesars G. F. Work & Co., hankers and exchange brokers, have admitted to an interest in their business Mr. Robert K. Johnson.

The University of Pennsylvania.

To the Educy of The Press:

Sir: I thave read with interest the letter addressed to you by an "Under Graduate" on the languishing condition of the University of Pennsylvanis. He observes, with good reason, that it would be advantageous to increase the funds of the University by making available the property on Ninth street. But allow me to suggest that a location on the other side of the Schuylkill river would not be so objectionable as your correspondent thinks, certainly not nearly as much so as at Torresdale. To those "down town" our passenger railways would afford all necessary facilities, and if desirable that some students shall board near the University, as at Yale and Cambridge, the growing population," and comfortable residences putting up in various places near Philadelphia, would afford every convenience. If higher up the river were thought desirable, there is the Landsdown property, originally belonging to the Penn family; the Belmont estate, formerly owned by the late Judge Peters, whose uncle, Rev. Richard Peters, was one of the earliest fosterers of the University. These localities are very elevated; on a level with the steeple of Christ Church, I believe, and therefore their healthiness undoubted. The Episcopal Hospital is in the neighborhood. The Bird Orphan Asylum on Cherry street, would profit by a removal to such a situation. These properties are now in the hands of a company, who doubtless would be glad to dispose of a sufficient amount of ground for so admirable a purpose. I hope you will give these suggestions a place in your journal, and PHILADELPHIAN.

Intersersing Telegraphic Experiments.—On Thursday evening, the atmosphere being unusually The University of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31, EXTRAORDINARY LANGUAGE FROM THE RICHMOND An entertainment was given this evening by Mr. J. W. Forney, at his residence on Capitol Hill.
Among the gentiemen present were Scoretaries.
Chase, Seward, and Usher; Senators Foote, Doolittle, Conness, and Henderson; Generals Heintzel-WHIG.

Otto, of the Interior Department, and Mr. Kilburn, &c. chief clerk; Mr. Whiting, solicitor of the War Department; Mr. Chittenden, register of the Treasury; Mr. Wilson, chairman of the Judiciary Committee NEWBERN, N. C., Dec. 27 .- The North Carolina of the House; Captain Wise, of the Ordnance Department : Messrs, Nicola and Have, private secretaries of the President; Judge Olin, of the Supreme few days since. The Mexican Question-An Incorrect

The statement said to be quoted from European papers to the effect that a despatch had been reseived by the French Government from the United States Government, declaring that the American Republic would never tolerate, much less recognize, a monarchy, at their very doors, is incorrect. The true position of the question will be learned from the diplomatic correspondence which was submitted to Congress with the President's message, and is now in the Government press. In the meantime, it is safe to say that the question has not reached the stage described in the foregoing report.

International Courtesies. The Minister from Sweden and Norway, Count Piper, in accordance with instructions from his Government, to-day had an interview with the President for the purpose of presenting to him, on behalf of the King, a volume containing engravings of the royal collection of arms. This is understood to be in reciprocation of a similar compliment, the President having, a short time ago, presented to his Majesty a pair of pistols of American workmanship. Suitable acknowledgments were made, and mutual good wishes exchanged for the continuance of the cordial relations now existing between the two Go-

A Pennsylvania Deserter Sentenced.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press.

A New Year's Eve Entertainment.

man, Martindale, Augur, and Barry; Assistant Secretary Fox, of the Navy Department; ev-Go-

vernor Randall, of Minnesota; Asssistant Secretary

Court, and others.

Before a general court martial, which convened at Philadelphia, Private BERNARD DEVLIN of the list Pennsylvania Volunteers, was tried and found guilty of desertion and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. It appears that this private descried while on detached service from his regiment, and, never having been discharged there-from, presented himself as a substitute for a drafted man in the Fifth district of Pennsylvania, and as such was mustered into the service of the United States. He was sent to the barracks for substitutes and drafted men, where he was apprehended. The court sentenced him to be shot to death by musketry. The major general commanding ketry. The major general commanding (General COUCH) has approved the finding and sentence, which will be carried into effect on the 5th of February next. Compliment to a Telegrapher.

Mr. B. P. SNYDER, the enterprising manager of the American Telegraph office in this city, was to day presented by the employees of the company here with a service of silver as a mark of their high esteem. After the presentation a sumptuous enter-tainment was served up at the National Hotel. The press and telegraphic fraternity were well represented. Numerous speeches were made, and the utmost good humor prevailed. Naval Changes.

Commodore Montgomery has relieved Commo fore HARWOOD of the command of the Washington Navy Yard, and at the same time Commodore F. A. PARKER assumed the command of the Potomac State Agents.

A number of State agents go down to the army to-day to induce veterans to re-enlist. Two New York agents left by the morning train for Culpeper. Emancipation. The speeches of Mr. Anderson and Mr. SMITH

members of Congress from Kentucky, before the Union League last night, create a sensation in po-litical circles to-day. They came out boldly in favor of emancipation in Kentucky, and everywhere. Personal. General MEADE has been in Washington for seve ral days past. Speaker Colfax has been spending a few days at outh Bend, but is already on his way back to

FORTRESS MONROE.

Notable Escape of Deserters. FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 30.—The officers of the Russian fleet visited Newport News and other Two members of the New York Mounted Rifles. named Joseph Bowers and — Brashard, deserted to the enemy and served for sometime in the rebel army. They came into our lines a few weeks ago as refugees and were about to take the oath when

detected : were tried by court martial and sentenced to be shot to death, and were in jail at Yorktown awaiting their execution.

Last evening they effected their escape, having sawed off the iron bars to their windows with a knife. The provest guard searched for them all night, and this morning learned that two men, answering their description, had been sent across the river by some negroes, two miles above Yorktown, which rebel lines. Col. West is in command at Yorktown during the

absence of Gen. Wistar. NASHVILLE. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 31 .- By an order just is sued from headquarters, the Chief Quartermaster is ordered to enroll all camp foliowers and citizens em-

ployed by the Government. The enrollment will be

completed about the lat of January.

The river is eight feet deep on the shoals, and Arrival of the Bodies of Soldiers from Chattanooga.
SYRÁCUSE, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Seven bodies of soldiers of the 149th New York Volunteers, who were and Ringgold, arrived to-day, accompanied by Col. Barnum and Sergeant Major Birdseye, who were deputed to present the battle-flags which were captured in those battles, to the War Department, at

Washington. The concourse of people was immense. The bodies were conveyed to the City Hali with a military escort, where they will lie in state through the day, and will then be delivered to their Removal of the New York Police Commissioners.
ALBANY, Dec. 31.—The Governor has removed the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, and appointed in their places Joseph S. Bosworth and William McMurray, of New York, and William B.

Lewis, of Brooklyn, Governor Seymour takes the against them, there were good grounds for their rethe official report lately made to him by the commisand partisan, and shows that the commissioners have departed from the impartial and dispassionate position of public officers, and lost their usefulness. The passage complained of is as follows:

"These violent proceedings had a political design and direction, and received encouragement from newspapers and partisans of influence and intelligence. The Board of Police had been threatened with summary removal, which was expected to occur immediately. Numbers of the force desired the removal, and there were not lacking instances of insubordination, the fruit of the expected change. tionality and political and religious faith of the

Reorganization of the Albany City Bank-Court of Appeals Decision. ALBANY, Dec. 31 .- The Charter of the Albany City Bank expired to day, and the bank was re-organized under the General Banking Law, with the same stockholders and officers. The bank was semi-annually, and closes with eighty per cent, In the case of the Bank of America against the New York Commissioners of Taxes, the Court of

Appeals decided that so much of the capital as is invested in U. S. securities is not taxable, thus sustaining the law of Congress and the decision of the CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The heaviest and most extensive snow atorm known in the West for many years minenced last night and still continues. Despatches received represent it as exceedingly severe beyond the Mississippi and north as far as Green Bay, while south it extended as far as Springfield. The snow has drifted so that the several railroads are completely blocked up. The storm is expected to

New York, Dec. 31.—The Royal Mail steamship Persia arrived at this port at noon to-day. Her ad-Ship News. New York, Dec. 3.1—Arrived—Ship Sarah March, from Liverpool; ship St. Peter, from Pensacola; ship Compromise, from Liverpool; bark Jane, from Algos Bay; bark R. A. Allen, from Tortugas; bark Cumberland, from London; bark Ibis, from New Orleans; brig Beaver, from Port-au Prince.

have been very violent in Iowa.

Markets by Telegraph. BAITIMORE. Dec. 31.—The Flour market is very dull; spperfine Howard-street is quoted at \$7.08@7.12½, wheat dult; red is quoted at \$1.50 corn dul an heavy; white sells at \$1.12@1.13, and yellow at \$1.14@116. Whisky dull; Ohio sells at 94@95 cents.

The Hero of the Commissary Department.—During the dark days of the stege, when food and forege were scarce, and the ghastly corpses and bleached akeletons of staryed mules lined the thoroughiares bereabouts, General Grant and Quartermaster General Meigs arrived in Obstrancoga. Taking an airing on horseback one afternoon, they passed the carcass of a huge mule lying by the roadside, whose "ill savor went up" before and around them. The hero of Vicksburg removed his brier root from his lips, and remarked sorrowfully, "Ah, General, there lies a dead soldier of the Quartermaster's Department." "Yes, General," replied the Quartermaster General, in subdued tones, "In him you see the ruling passion strong in death exemplified, for the old veteran has already assumed the offensite."

between Nagasam and bollers, and every part of her washing to the Offensive."

Contributions from Secretary Of the Treasury, has forwarded for the Cincinnati Sanitary-Fair from Washington city, a box directed to Mayor L A. Harris. The articles it contains are donated from Governor Chase—an alethoscope, with a large number of views, American and Italian, a remarkable instrument, purchased at Venice; also, a complete set of medals, from Philadelphia Mint. These we for sale, and should obtain a good price.

Large Sale of Steenes. Paws, Real Estata, the many of the arts and manufactures they excel us; their beautiful cashings in bronza would puzzle the most experienced European workman.

Large Sale of Steenes. Paws, Real Estata, the most experienced European workman.

Large Sale of Steenes. The series of large and workman.

Large Sale of Steenes. The series of large and workman.

Large Sale of Steenes and bollers, and every part of her machinery, were made of copper. She was built by, adont the formation of a steam engine, translated into Japanics over the Powhatan, to teach them guinery.

The City Treasurer gives notice that such local of the City will be paid on presentation and that the semi-annual litter after the provided part over the Powhatan, to teach them guinery.

The City Treasurer gives notice that such local of the City of Philadelphia as mature Japanics over the City of Philad

NORTH CAROLINA. ACCEPTANCE OF THE AMNESTY.

"SLAVERY MUST DIE," CRITICISM OF JEFF DAVIS' MESSAGE.

Times says that a five-dollar gold piece was sold at auction for \$150 in Confederate notes at Danville a The same paper heartily endorses President Lincoin's recent proclamation, and advises the people of the State to accept it. It also copies and endorses a remarkable article from the Richmond Whig, which contains the following significant paragraph:
"Slavery has stabled itself to death. It has sinned

The Raleigh Standard and the Raleigh Progress are very severe in their criticisms on Jeff Davis' message. They publish President Lincoln's message and proclamation, with favorable comments. The North Carolina Times says the British schoone G. O. Bigelow, which was captured by the United States transport Fulton, and then abandoned, made her way into Swansboro, near Wilmington, unloaded her salt, and was about to run the blockade in ballast, when she was captured and burned by one of the United States steamers. The health of this department is good. The weather is mild and pleasant.

Foreign Gossip. FECHTER AND RESTORI -Rev. M. D. CORWAY FECHTER AND RESTORI—REV. M. D. Conway writes to the Commonwealth the following striking criticism on these two great performers:

Since I have been in London, I have seen on the stage two rotables of whom I have always meant to write some account, namely, Fechter and Ristori. Fechter, whom from his appearance, I should take to be neither German or French, but one of those happy geniuses (c. g. Chopin and Cherubini) who are now and then born somewhere near the border-line between the two. He has a strong, ringing accent, which reminds me of that of Agasiz, whom, except for his light eyes and hair, he somewhat resembles. He is evidently born for the stage, and moves on it with an unconsciousness and self-possession which show that what he is is organic with him. Peude moyers beaucoup d'effet. He is most startling when most simple. When other actors impersonating similar characters are elaborately dark, deep, and mysterious, he is all transparency. He has no stage strut or mannerism. His elasticity and ceierity are wonderful, and the changes of his countenance in soines representing passion and emotion, are awful. He flushes red with his auger, acd turns pale in his emergency, so that his audlence is silent and breathless, instead of noisy and applausive. His movements are a series of tableaux, like the leaps of a stag. Where, in moments of agitation, other voices are raised, his is usually lowered. I think any young person preparing for the stage could scarcely have a better training than to attend Fechter's plays a few months.

Very different is the great Italian actress. Ristowrites to the Commonwealth the following striking

America is true; it will be a memorable event in one's life to have seen her.

A TERRIBLE DEED.—It is related after the engagement in the Palatinate of Prasnysz, in which the Polish leader Lenczica perished, several Polish prisoners were brought to Milawa, to the Russian commandant Bogdanowicz. This officer having perceived a boy of sixteen among the prisoners, had him brought before him, addressed him in insulting terms, and flourished his sword about his head. The boy meanwhile stood unmoved, and looked boldly into the eyes of his persecutor, who foamed at the mouth with rage. "You Polish vagabond! you Catholic hangdog! so you are frightened, are you?" he exclaimed. To this the boy quietly answered that he had not feared him on the field of battle, and did not fear him then. "Do you not fear me? We shall see!" and with another flourish of his sword the savage cut off the boy's head, which dashed against the wali. The body stood for a moment with the hand raised, and then fell on the blood stained ground by the side of the head, Bogdanowicz meanwhile taking a pull at his brandy-flask. The terrible deed was witnessed by several persons who were in the room at the time.

The New Rebel Envoy to France.—Mr. Supposed the prevention of the proposition of the provides of the prevention of the provides of the prevention of the provides of the provides of the prevention of the prevention of the provides of the prevention of the provides of the prevention of the prevention of the prevention of the provides of the preven persons who were in the room at the time.

THE NEW REBLI ENVOY TO FRANCE.—Mr. Superveille, who had arrived in Paris in the character of "special envoy from the Confederate States," is a Frenchman by blith, and was formerly an advocate in the south of France. He has been living in Texas for the last seventeen years, and is now a naturalized American. He got away from Matamoros on board a French ship-of war, which the Admiral lent him to go to Vera Cruz, where he embarked in the French steamer Florida for St. Nazzire. He is said to have a mission to notify to

emparised in the French steamer Florida for St. Nazaire. He is said to have a mission to notify to the French Government the recognition by the Confederate States of the Empire of Mexico, and also to try to persuade Napolcon to recognize the South in return. also to try to persuade Napoleon to recognize the South in return.

A SINGULAR AFFAIR.—Hunsdorf, in Hungary, is a small-place, with a Jewish community of about 160 families in which there are not less than 20 individuals between the ages of 80 and 90. One of these octogenerians—Rabbi Abraham Yathom—was for the last 40 years blind of both eyes, and his wife, a centenarian, served him as a guide in his visit to the synagogue or any other place. At last the old lady died. Who was now to be the guide of the old man! But 10! a few months ago Rabbi Abraham awoke one fine morning, and behold, the long, long night had departed from his eyes. He could again see the golden rays of the sun. Yes, the power of vision was restored to him in its full vigor, and the pious old man is now seen daily, morning and evening, hastening to the place of worship, without a guide, there to pour forth thanks to the All-merciful for the mercy shown to him.—Jewish Chronicle.

AN EXTRACEDINARY CHESS-PLAYER—Let me

for the mercy shown to him.—Jewish Chronicle,

AN EXTRAORDINARY CHRSS-PLAYER—Let me tell you of a wonderful chess player, an account of whose wonderful performances I received from a distinguished and learned Hindoo Pundit here, Ram Shandah Bal Chreshni. The chess-player came from Madras to Bombay, where Ram Shandah saw him. He is between forty five and fifty years of age. He plays several games—three, if if remember—blindfold, and wins them. At the same time he plays agme of cards—there are one hundred and twenty different cards in a Hindoo pack—and wins. At the time these games are going on, he is given corally, sums of multiplication to the extent of five figures, (e. g. 9.397x8,999), and gives the correct result. At the same time a sentence of about one hundred words, each word being numbered, is given suit. At the same time a sentence of about one hundred words, each word being numbered, is given to him irregularly, (35 if, 92 but, 61 pitcher, etc.,) and he gives the whole sentence. During the games is bell is touched every one or two seconds, and he gives the number of times it has been touched. A man stands behind him and throws little pebbles, one by one, against his back; these, too, he counts. And after the games are over, and all there are told, he recites a noem in perfect rhyme, which he has

clever man every way.—M. D. Conway, in the Boston Commonwealth.

The Rettering Mayor-of London.—Alderman Rose made an ass of himself by sending in a complaint to Lord Palmerston because he did not get a baronetoy and the sheriff's knighthood, in gratitude for their reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Lord Palmerston replied, etiquette prescribed the conferring honors only when the Sovereign in person paid a state visit to the city. Alderman Rose is a very worthy citizen, but not the most brilliant or polished of men. He commanded the City of London Volunteers, and once at Aldershot set the whole camp in a roar, and got his corps unmercifully quizzed, by shouting out at the close of a review: "Horder harms!" "Stand hat hease!"—Montreal Gazette.

Incidents of the War.

France Smugglers Transport Fight or ten days ago, Miss Elizabets Bluggod, sister of Mr. Bidgood, bookseller and stationer in Richmond, and Mrs. Frances Levy, started from Washington in the Port Tobacco etage, en route for Richmond. Four large trunks, several carpet bags, and a number of bundles comprised their baggage. Their journey was interrupted, however, by Col. L. U. Baker, near Port Tobacco, who arrested the twain, and brought them and their baggage to town. An investigation of the trunks, bags, and bundles disclosed cloths, sills, handkerchiefs, hose, &c., which would have readily brought in Richmond twelve to fifteen thousand dollars.

The goods were packed in the mostskillful manner to escape detection. Handkerchiefs, towels, and even cloths were stitched together to be passed off as under skirts. Mens' half hose were adrottly rolled up inside ladics' stockings, and every possible device used to conceal the real nature and value of the articles. In addition to the dry goods, Miss Bidgood had a large mail sewed into her skirts. An account current with a firm in New York, showed a balance of about \$2.500 in favor of the Southern depositors, who had forwarded drafts to New York, where they were sold. The ladics also had about \$1,200 in Confederate money with them. The correspondence implicated a number of persons, and, several arrests have since been made: The two ladics are now in the Old Capitol.

"Resynkanny of the Campango."—The London Telegraph (December 16) speaking of American

several arrests have since been made: The two ladies are now in the Old Capitol.

"Refinement of the Campaign."—The London Telegraph (December 16) speaking of American affairs, says: Refinementh has been extended to the campaign; and the same republican impatience to secure for all ranks the distinctions granted in Europe only to the few, is enabling even the ordinary general officer to vie with the most potent impetial commander that ever lost a victory. The carriage with which the ladies of New York have lately aupplied General Sickles for his campaigning purposes, is in itself a very bijou of war engines. An English landau Americanized, with a dickey for two orderlies, movable coach box, and a bright lantern within, the carriage combines in its interior the drawing-room, official bureau, dressing-room, bedroom, hitchen, and all. Thus the gallant general-illustrious in history for once refusing to drink the health of Queen Victoria—goes to the war like a true knight-errant, equipped by the host of ladies whose cavalier he is.

The Japanese.

have confessed they could not imitate them. I have seen examples that would rival in brilliancy any made in England. The French minister had a large ball, so clear and of such perfect color that he believed it to be a gigantic aspipiire, and bought it for a good round sum. Their paper imitations of leather are perfect; their paper water proof coats are bought by the captains of ships for their exposed boats' crews; their own clocks are good, and they have imitated our watches; they walk about with 'pedometers' attached to their belts, and they are not backward in copperplate engraving and perspective. Their chins is far supernor to the Chinese. The country abounds with coal, though they only use that found close to the surface; but even that, a sort of bituminous shale, is good. In gold and silver, I believe they could rival Mexico and Australia; iron, copper, and tin are found in profusion. A friend of mine at Yokohama gave a Japanese a piece of English cotton|shirting; in a few days the man brought back two pieces, and my friend had much difficulty in saying which was his, so closely had it been imitated. In fact, they are a people who want for nothing but teachers."

GENERAL CONTRACTOR FOR THE NAVY AREESTED.—J. D. Stover, a general contractor for the Navy Department, has been arrested, and is to be tried before a military court in Philadelphia on the 4th of January. The charges are of an exceedingly grave character.—Tribune. Public Entertainments. NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE—In another column will be found a general resumé of the characters in which Mr. Forrest has lately appeared. To-night is the occasion of his last public appearance for some months in Philadelphia. He will repeat William Tell for the second time in ten years. The engagements of Mr. Forrest are not like those of any other actor. They tell upon the public mind, and leave a permanent imression there. His dramatic impersonations are

not mere theatrical effects, which flutter through brief season, then die and are forgotten. Nor is Mr. Forrest the poor player that struts and frets his hour upon the stree, and then is heard no more. He leaves a voice speaking in the hearts of his auditors. He unites dramatic genius with the full knowledge of theatrical effect, the business of his art. With the pencil of the one he blends the shades and colors of the other, thus mellowing his dramatic performances with a rainbow consistency and heavy, and tinting with bues of naturalness those passages of a play which are most repugnant to the an" tipodal prejudices of modern times. His patient study, his unwearying research, his vast experience, his temperate life, his devotion to the dramatic art, can scarcely be called the auxiliaries of his admirable genius, for they are essentials included within it, flowing out from it. At this era in the history of the stage, when much that is meritricious in theat rical pageantry is made to usurp and monopolize the position due to the simple inspirations of dramae genius, Mr. Forrest stands forth the champion and faithful delineator of the most wonderful dramatic poet that ever breathed the breath of life. To use an old illustration, Shakspeare is Mr. Forrest's ntellectual Bible. The great actor finds texts in the great author, and preaches sermons from them which affect each sex, every age, all conditions of life, soul and body. Mr. Forrest is devoted to the dramatic profession, the one profession of his life-time. He is the prophet, priest, and king of that profession, working at it as assiduously as the clergyman over his cure, the doctor over his doses, young person preparing for the stage could scarcely have a better training than to attend Fechter's plays a few months.

Very different is the great Italian actress. Ristori's first dait upon the stage is an electric touch. She at once reminded me of Rachel, and yet no two persons could be more dissimilar—except that there is a strong family likeness between all great geniuses. The same serpentine quickness and suppleness apparent in all great female actors are observable in both Rachel and Ristori. The former was the most remarkable person for intensity that I have ever sen; but there was more sympathy elicited by her than by Ristori. During all the weep, but writhe. The artist's feeling, also, is always "too deep for tears." She, like Fechter, Romes though of silent force, like the flow of the Rhine. She is tall, alender, and, at times, beautiful. She acts a great deal with her hands; and whilst the speaks, her fingers, clutching her dress, or her great forte, however; it has a magical richness, unifee with marvellous scope, and in every seene it is pitched in a new key.

I riched, also seems a new actress 'at every appearance on the stage, to various are her voices and styles. She has a curious way for through the fide of conditions to the seems a new actress are her voices and styles. She has a curious way for through the fide of conditions to heavy appearance of the cold year, is a drama of human free. I have ever seems a new actress was treased to every appearance on the stage, to various are her voices and styles. She has a curious way for through critical placed with death without a movement of the lids. Rachel I remember as a strange, wild creature, but Ristori is evidently the flower of a long culture; queenly robes and trains become her, and tapestried with marvellous scope, and in overy seene it is pitched in a new key.

A serious at the serious way of through the fide of the pitched in a new key.

A serious at the serious way of through the fide of the pitched in a new key.

A serious at the seriou

of course due to our lofty notions as a people of human freedom. The poet and the actor placed our principles before us in a strong and dazzling light. In the last scene of the third act the furore reached its culmination, and many among the audience rose to their feet in acclamation. But in the nuieter scenes, where the private and not the public heart is most appealed to, Mr. Forrest was equally effective. *Tell's* love for his young son was delineated with exquisite sweetness. The passages which gave voice to this are pathetic and touching music of Mr. Forrest's voice, their meaning was tender and subduing in the extreme. Why "William Tell" has not been more of a favorite with Mr. Forrest, we do not know. The play is a noble play, by a noble author, and appeals to the mightlest pas sions, and the tenderest emotions of humanity.

A few words are due to the support which Mr. Forrest last evening received. Madame Ponisi made a very good and affectionate wife, her capabilities lying above the role which she assumed. Mrs. Allen as Albert, transformed herself into a very pretty boy, and acted with her usual energy, atthough somewhat kittenish and mincing. To Mr. McCullough was confided the somewhat ungrateful rôle of Gessler, and he acted it—as well as he could; for he does not make a very good villain. It is unnecessary to remind the public that this evening is dedicated to the last appearance, this season, of Mr. Forrest, and to his benefit. WALNUTSTREET THEATRE.-Mr. Clarke will

again play the "Ticket of Leave Man." The more we see of this actor the more evident is his originality and greatness. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-Mr. Hood's fine company of dancers, pantomimists, and gymnasts is very at-tractive. The Martinettis and the Marzettis are the heat artists of the kind in the country, and with the wonderful Arabs, form a splendid entertainment GERNANIA ORCHESTRA -The rehearsal to-mor ow afternoon, will have the following admirable Overture-Semiramide..... 2. Song- My Austria.....P. Suppe.

3. Weltz—Kroll's Ballklänge.....Lumbye.
4. Larghetto, from Secondo Sinfanie. Beethoven. 5. Overture—Catharina Cornaro......Lachner 6. Burlerque-Carnival of Venice...Jasf. Gungl. 7. 1st Finale from Martha.....Flotow. 8. New Year's Polka.....Strause

IFOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE POURTH PAGE.] THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD. — The Twenty-fourth ward is becoming a leading and influential portion of the city. By the exertions of its citizens it gained a decisive victory in favor of the Government and the war at the last election, and it is now first in the field in its efforts to fill its quota by volunteering. While other wards are just opening their eyes to the importance of the subject, this ward has almost succeeded aiready in rendering a draft within its limits unnecessary.

It has achieved this success in part by public meetings, in part by generous contributions for additional bounties, and in part by energy in the business of recruiting itself. No stone seems to be left unturned in pushing on the work.

A second most enthusiastic meeting was held at Commissioners' Hall, Thirty-seventh and Market streets, on Tuesday evening, at which addresses were made by Prof. E. D. Saunders, Hon. William D. Kelley, and Messra, John O'Byrne and E. Spenser Miller. The contributions to the bounty fund amount aiready to many thousand dollars.

We understand that this ward owes much to the indefatigable, well-directed, and patriotic exertions of Prof. Saunders. He aided his only son, Captain Saunders, in recruiting a company for the IISth Regiment. His son died of wounds received in the service, and, having given him to his country, he is now devoting his entire time and energy to efforts to fill the army of the Union.

Before going to press, we are informed that the quota of this ward is filled, and the bounty has been withdrawn. This is an example and a warning. There is no doubt but that the bounties will all cease on the 5th inst., and those who are drafted will go without the money they might have obtained by volunteering. The patriotism and energy of the citizens of the Twenty-fourth ward should be imitated. Their action is in the highest degree honorable. THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD. - The

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an un the Delaware at Spruce-street wharf. In his posket was found a discharge paper from a United States naval hospital made out in the name of Patrick Curtain, aged 47 years. The Uoroner took charge of the body.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA. Dec. 31, 1863.
The year closes very quietly on a steady gold market, in financial business circles. Gold, to-day, scarcely moved from 151%, although there was considerable traffic. Government securities are strong and the demand un-casing, all classes of customers appearing for them. A healthy feeling runs through business movements gene-rally, and tatisfaction for the past and confidence for the raily, and satisfaction for the pass and connence for in-future is largely expressed. The money market is still under the influence of the shorts, and rates appreciate as the necessity of the borrower is urgent or otherwise. Money was difficult to procure at 7 to-day.

Operations at the Stock Exchange exhibited considerable life, there being an active demand for the lowpriced speculative shares, while prices in the main were very strong, 109% was bid for 1881 sixes. 107 for Seven-thirties. Five-twenties sold at 101%@%. State fives were steady at par; sixes at 108%. New City sixes declined after selling at 104; the old sold at par. North Penns sixes sold at 96%, an advance of %. Lehigh alley sixes at 108. Reading sixes 44; extended at 110%. 1101/2 was bid for Pennsylvania first mortgages; 1061/2 for econd do. Reading shares closed at 66, 56%, buyer 60. Catawissa whose cavalier he is.

A Scheme of Escape from Castle Thunder.

Early on Saturday morning, the officers in charge of Castle Thunder "struck" on a tunnel leading from room No. 8, across the rear alley, into the yard of Mr. McCormick's restaurant, a distance of the wards of thirty feet. Both apertures of the tunnel were carefully concealed, and everything was in readiness for a break on Saturday night. The discovery foiled the escape, of course, and the ring-leaders, if they can be discovered, will spend the holiday sesson in irons. Richmond Whig, Dec. 28.

Reading shares closed at 69%, Denseylvania closed at 69%. Little Schuyl-lill Radow H. Philadelphia and Brie 22%. Little Schuyl-lill Radow H. Philadelphia and Brie 2

1: Fulton, a new stock, at 3%; Lehig 1 Zinc sold at 49.

Gity Bank sold at 62%; 152 bid for Nexth America; 122

for Philadelphia.

Drexel & Go. quote:

Bank. It is proper to state, however, that the gold fund from which the interest is paid is realized ratably from all the city banks, as per arrangement with the State au boritica a vear ago thorities a year ago.

The following is the statement of coal transported over
the Hazleton Railroad for the week ending December
26, 1863, compared with the same time last year:

Week. Previous. Total.
Tons. Cwt. Tons. Cwt. Tons. Cwt. Hazleton Mines 1,141 14
Cranberry 601 01
Diamond 437 17
East Sugar Loaf Council Ridge.
Mount Pleasant 134 16
Harleigh 1 154,409 06 81,679 06 62,048 08 147,445 12 115,471 68 35,212 04 62,820 05 166,986 05 66,038 10 46,688 07 35,409 18 96 18 20 15

147, 445 17 115, 471 00 36, 346 19 62, 820 00 156, 986 00 56, 063 10 46, 785 60 ... 13.003 07 712,070 02 725,073 09 233, 170 07 222, 602 14 Increase...... 10,567 12 The following shows the amount of coal transporter over the Lehigh Valley Railroad for the week ending December 26, 1863, and previous since December 1, 1862, compared with same time last year: MINES.

time last year:

Week. Previously
Tons. Cwt. Tons. Cwt.

1, 232 10 8. 486 06

1, 232 10 8. 4986 07

179 19 1, 207 03

28 18 2. 771 07

144 03 1, 176 66
gh. 486 03 1, 162 03

235 04 6, 686 18

4. 5, 677 14

2. 239 01

1, 498 17 - 3, 225 68

188 10 574 08

2015 486 03 2, 337 45

2, 237 45

2, 217 45 74 82

2, 217 45 74 12

790 07 1, 413 19 52,749 06 57,674 0 ..19,840 02 69,412 17 80,252 19 Decrease .......14,915 02 16,663 11 31.578 13 The following shows the shipments of coal over the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, for the week ending Saturday, December 28, 1863, compared with

same time last year: Tons. Cwi 323, 401 0 884,369 ( Total..... 19 659 00 1,277,770 ( For the corresponding time last year Shipped North. 2.432 09 Shipped South. 8.736 01 824,380 1 767,531 1 1,091,912 10 Total..... . 115, 857 1

day: Tb.
U. S. 6s. 1821. reg. 104%
U. S. 6s. 1821. con. 110
U. S. Seven-thirties 106%
U. S. 1 yr ser. gold 102
U. S. 1 yr, cur. 98
American Gold 1511%
Tennessee 65 68
Missouri 66 66%
Pacific Mail. 227
New York Can. R. 1824
Erie 107% Wed. rie Preferred..... Icdson River..... Am.

Am Preferre.

Ading

Adin em Preferred... 134 4% 1 Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 31. Reported by S. E. Slaynaker, Philadelphia Exchange. FIRST BOARD.

BETWEEN BOARDS. SECOND BOARD. | SECOND BOARD Philadelphia Markets.

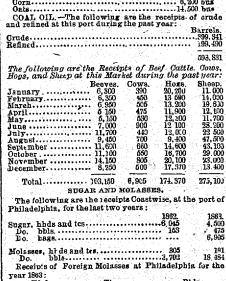
DECEMBER 31-Evening. DECEMBER 31—Eyening.
There is a moderate demand for Plour at former rates,
with sales of about 3,000 bbls. mostly extra family, at
\$7.26@7.12½ B bbl, including 1,100 bbls city mills extra
and extra family on private terms: 200 bbls extra at \$7,
and 100 bbls superfine at \$6 B bbl. The retailers and bakers are buying at from \$6@6.50 for superfine; \$7@7.25
for extra; \$7.25@8 for extra family, and \$8.6@10.B bbl.
for fancy brands as to quality. Bye Flour's 4011 st \$6.50 % bbl. In Corn Mral there is little or nothing doing; Penneylyania is offered at \$5.50 % bbl.
GRAIN.—Wheat is firmly held, but the demand is limited; about 6.000 bus sold at 160@165c for fair to prime red, and 170@196c per bus, for white. Rye is scarce and in demand, with small sales of 140c per bus. Corn is less active, with sales of about 7.000 bus new yellow at 112@114c per bus, the latter for dry lots; old is scarce, and worth 125c per bus. Oats are dall, about 3.360 bus have been disposed of at 85@86c weight; 3.000 bus Barley Mait sold at 16 @170c, and 6.000 bus Western Barley on private terms. vate terms.

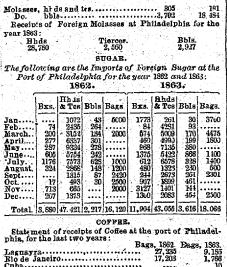
BARK —There is nothing doing: first No.1 Quereitron is held at \$37 \( \frac{1}{2} \) ton.

CO'TON — The market is firm, and prices are well maintained, with small sales of Middlings at 82@36 \( \frac{1}{2} \) halinatine, with small the control of the cash GROCERIES,—There is very little doing in either Sugar or Coffee, but the holders are firm in their views. \* EBDS —Trunchy and Flaxseed are without change; the former is selling at \$3, and the latter \$3 15 \$ bus. Clover is in demand, with sales of \$00 bus at \$5@\$.10 \$7.00.000.

4 lbs PROVISIONS—Holders are very firm in their views: old Mess Pork is held at \$18 50@19, sad new at \$22 平 bbl. Dressed Hogs are selling at \$2 25 the 101 lbs Butter is in demand, and selling at from 20@30c 7 lb for common to prime. Eggs are selling at 32c 平 dozen. Lard is tirm. 400 tierees sold at 12@13½6, and mixed pkgs at 18c 平 lb. WH1rKY is unsettled; 400 bbls sold at 33@90c, and drudge at 9cc 平 gellon.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day: 





Total, bags..... 101,802 New York Cotton Market, Dec. 31. COTTON.—The demand is still very fair, bolk from the rade and speculators, and prices are maintained. We tart false of about 1,200 bales, on a basis of SI@52c for diddlings. New York Markets—December 31.

Aspes are quiet and unchanged, with small sales at \$5.57%@5 50 for pota, and \$9.76 for pearls.

Breadstupes—The market for State and western flour is dull, and closed heavily at our quotations.

The sales are 5.700 bbls at \$5.2506.50 for cuperfine State; \$6.706.55 for extra 40.50.500.50 for cuperfine Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Ohto. &c. \$5.500.00 for extra 40. Indiana, Iowa, Ohto. &c. \$5.500.00 for extra 40. Indiana, Indiana, Iowa, Ohto. &c. \$5.500.00 for extra 40. Indiana, Iowa, Ohto. &c. \$5.500.00 for extra 40. State of 500 bbls at \$7.500.00 for superfine Baltimore, and \$8.200.00 for for extra 40. Canadian Flour is quiet, with sales of 500 bbls at \$7.500.00 for good bbls at \$6.500.00 for common, and \$6.7600.50 for good choice extra. The Japanese.

"A Traveller," in a letter to the London Times, says: "I can assure you, if we go to war with the bases of the same in the lone and an eager for every hind of knowledge. A friend of mine gave a work ann a Bramah lock to put on a box; it was not discovered until some time afterward, and only then by the absence of the name, that the lock had been imitated, and, as the workmen confessed, the original kept as a pattern. I have been on board a steamer (paddle) which used three years ago to run a steamer (paddle) which used three years ago to run a steamer (paddle) which used three years ago to run a cootor, in Jeado, whose only guide was a Dutch, a cootor, in Jeado, whose of the Jeado,

CITY ITEMS. A CARD.—Being the sole proprietors in this marwhich is pronounced, by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other, not excepting the Bethiehem and other favorite brands, we would inform our patrons that we have just received a fresh supply of the "Silver Flint," and are now prepared to

DAVIS & RICHARDS, -Arch and Tenth streets. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. Great Reduction in Prices. Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks. Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks. Also, Rich Furs of all kinds,

Rich Furs of all kinds.

former prices on all our stock.

now prepared to make a large concessi

The Paris Cloak and Fur Emporium, 920 Chestnut street BEEF, BEEF, BEEF. Two Mastadon Rounds of Beef, weighing over 100 lbs. each, for Lunch, On New Year's day, 1864. All my friends will receive a hearty welcome at

In anticipation of the close of the season, we are

TW PROUTOR & Go.

the Shades, Strawberry street.

JOHN M. CROPPER. Lunch from 10 A. M., to continue all day. THE NEW YEAR-SIGNS OF THE TIMES .- 1964 opens pleasantly and prosperously, as everybody agrees, and the signs of the times are fair—particularly the business signs which adorn the streets of Philadelphia. Prominent among those which he who runs may read, is the sign of Granville Stokes magnificent clothing establishment, No. 609 Chest nut street, above Sixth.

OLD GRIMES.—
Poor Grimes is gone, he's now at rest, Nor fears misfortune's frown; The stripes run up and down. He modest merit sought to find. And pay it its desert; He had no malice in his mind. No ruffle on his shirt,

Our grief for Grimes is much the more That he dressed so ornamental; That he never heard of Stokes' Store, Beneath the "Continental."

AMERICAN GENTLEMEN.-An accomplished Eqlish lady, in a recent contribution to Frazer's Magazine, says: If at any time I needed to find a gen-tleman who should aid me in my little difficulties of travel, or show me a kindness with that considera-tion of a woman which is the true tone of manly courtesy, then I should desire to find a North Amecourtesy, then I should desire to man a norm American gentleman. They are simply the most kinds and courteous of any people, and they generally show as much good taste as courtesy, for the majority of them procure their wearing apparel at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 608 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. HOLIDAY PRESENTS at Farson & Go.'s, Dock

street, below Walnut. Cutiery, Tea Trays, Japan-ned and Plated Ware, Hobby-Horses and Sleds, &c.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS UP TO TWELVE O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

Dontinental-Ninth and Chestnut streets G G Buller, New York Capt A M Clarke. Boston A Barclay, New Jersey W B Alli-on, lowa J C Penderford, N Haven W Brawners Lowa rinton tines. New York ee, Washington ykes. Washington brigham, Boston Veech, fa ac H Daris & lady, Pa a Crofton, U S & a Reed & daughter, Ohia V Wilson, N Y Kennedy Bigelow, New Haven Sauger, Boston Smith, Md mith, Md Min Well of a Marther, Unit of Principal of the Martin of rs child, and r C F Laming, Cape May seah Oakes, N Y Pre tice, N Y W Clarke, D Y iss Phipps, Philada iss Phipps, Philada Sheetz, Penna ieut Chas H Nye, US N GE B Thomas, Mt Holly
Arron Van Cleve, Trenton
Lt Wm D Millken, U S A
Lt U W Doage, U S A
Lt U W L Saman, New York
Lt Tyler U S N
Lt Tyler U

Girard-Chestnut street, below Ninth. Long, I hippensburg
R Cantwell, Penna
Ellis, New Jersey
R Seeds, USA
H Seeds, USA
J Milnan, USA
1 F McKeynolds, Harrisb'g
L J Albertson, Penna
3 A Spencer, Delaware
C Davey, Washington A Spencer, Delaware Davey, Washington Thomas, Washington S-Thomas, Washington

'Hiffle, Baltimore

H Dyer, Penna
F Savage, U S M
Smitin, New York
Walterr, New York
Harrie, Boston
Benedict, Lewistown
B Parker, Lewistown
Thomp on, Lewistown
B Halm, Lewistown
18 Harrie, Lewistown
18 J S Alexander, Lewistown
18 J G Alexander, Lewistown
18 J C Alexander, Lewistown
18 J Daniels, Massachusetts
H McCabe, Tameque

Robt Fessenden, New Yor B F Moore & la Edw Koons, Baltimore I T Good, Baltimore I as Worth, Boston Thos R Jacob, New York Paniel Gordon, Belaware E C Lewis, Penna B P Breneman, Lancaster Merchants'-Fourth street, below Arch.

Morchants'-Fourth street, below Arch.
L G Crane, Maine
L G Crane, Maine
L G Crane, Maine
L G Crane, Maine
B G B hodes, Penna
D G Bhodes, Penna
J C A Schaffner, Marietta, Pa
G W Stall, Marietta, Pa
G W Stall, Marietta, Pa
G W Stall, Marietta, Pa
J R Ohrer, Stiddletown
L G W Stall, Marietta, Pa
J R Ohrer, Stiddletown
L G Wessler, Palitpsburg
L G Keesler, Palitpsburg
L G Keesler, Palitpsburg
L G G Harry Kurtz, Mary
W D Bro en & wf, Esston
Mr. H Green, Easton
J A Morrison, Coonranville
M H Bebrush, Lancaster
D B Nelson, Elmira
W M H Bittinger, Penna American—Chestnut street, above Fifth—
W Af Stockton, U S A
Jas Webster, Philad
Alex Pert, Broad Top, Pa
B Langdon, Broad Top, Pa
Langdon,

St Louis-Chestnut street, above Third. St Louis—Chestnut street, above Third.

I M Wise, Gincinnati
F H Inloes, Baltimore
T P Shallcross, Virginia
J Naior, Wheeling, Va
J Fitzsimons, Wheeling, Va
J Fitzsimons, Wheeling, Va
J Fitzsimons, Wheeling, Va
J F Harris, Wash, D J
J Harris, Wash, D J
J H Lees, Washington, D G
J Tipton, Tremont
L G Crane, Maine
C E Smith
F D sweetser & la, Wash
John Quinn, New York
L H Crouze, Penna

Street, above Third.

C Mites, Tnscarora
W T Tracy, New York
J H Lees, Washington, D G
J H Lees, W

The Union-Arch street, above Third. J G Rose, Baltimore
H Guterman
W S Allgaier, Reading
A E Lyon, U S N
B F Williams, Bedford co
Mast J Williams, Bedford co
G Barker, Matuch Chunk
B C Gallaher, Millin S Glover, Newport. Pa
A W Mitchell, Lewistown
Jos Sigler, Lewistown
J M Shaffser, Hunfundon
J W Rearns, Lewistown
J W Rearns, Lewistown
S K Townsend, Lewistown
S K Townsend, Lewistown
J K Sanns, Lewistown
S K Eanns, Lewistown

Miss C E Bierboner, Pa
J C Keanns, Lewistown States Union-Market street, above Sixth. E K Yowmsend. Lewistown
Miss V Ogle. Delawnre
Miss Laura Ogle. Delawnre
Miss Laura Ogle. Delawnre
Miss Agna Ogle. Delawnre
Miss Maggle Bell, Fa
John Preston, Lewistown
David P Boyer
D A Stronp. Lewistown
W Finch, Pennsylvania

Commercial-Sixth street, above Chestaut Commercial—Sixth street, above Chestants
J H Baily, West Chester
Jos G Reed, Maryland
N L Janney, Maryland
C K Mef onald & Ls. Oxford
Frank Parker. Maryland
C B Jones, Lewell
J Hughes, Chester
S Larkin, Fsirland, Del co
Win Woolsey, Maryland
Win Brewster, Huntingdon
T K Alexander, Bellville
S B Lehr, Lewistown
T K Alexander, Bellville
S B Lehr, Lewistown
P W Wilson, Lewistown
P W Wilson, Lewistown
A H Peters, Lewistown
A H Peters, Lewistown
A H Peters, Lewistown Mational-Race street, above Third.

Madison-Second street, above Market. A J Steel, New Jersey
T T Johnson, Delaware
John Davis, Delaware
Sami O W Dewey, N Y
Geo Headley, Millville N J
Chas Straiford, Lewistown
H C Vanzant & Lewistown
E E Smith & 1s. Benks co
Wilson Etts, Bellville

Bald Eagle-Third street, above Callowhill. B Taylor & lz. New Jersey Henry Diesh, Fogelsville A Liek, Alleniown, Pa Wn Riegel, Hellertown Jos B Gress, Hellertown Moees Haas, Fogelsville M Henaghty, Bucks co Barnum's Hotel-Third street, above Race, M Quinn, St Clair, Pa S Marton, Connecticut L McHenry, New Jersey P McQuiston, Canada Thos McPeele, A Jersey Mount Vernou-Second St , above Arch.

W Puch, Treaton. N J H E Culp. Penna Lieut T J Foley & W. Penna Lieut T J Foley & W. Penna L H Abrams. Salem, M J J R Thompson. New York L Bender, Williamsport W Davis, Salem, N J store.
TALLOW is firm, with cales of 40 bhds prime city at TALLOW is firm, with cales of 40 hads prime city at 121/40.

w. Hisky.—The market is dill and lower; sales 600 bbls at 8569/26 for State and Western.

HAY.—North river bale is firm and in demand at \$1.55
@1.40 for shipping and retail lots.

Hors are quiet and unchanged, with small sales at 156@10c. Black Bear-Third St., above Callowhill Daniel Henry, Lebanon Eli Cadwalaler, Doylestwa Jes Young, Allentown Lis Paine, Lewisourg Eeury Mote & la: Snyder co H G Dixon, West Chester