Te can take no notice of anonymous commu-is. We do not return rejected manuscripts. Oluntary correspondence solicited from all the world, and especially from our different and naval departments. When used, it will for.

TURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1864.

The Democratic Party.

history of the Democratic party is story of the Union. With brief inion, it has had control of the Governor fifty years, numbering among its g in its policy the wisdom of the used to pleading causes. He is pleading . It was strong because it appeas | the cause of the Union now, and with a I to the Union, and long aftern oppassed into the control a to be the the Union it was beli was never of the Republic that his party convince a Dem Its Southern be anti-nation use of the loymade a ern members, continuits No mem that compromise with uring sential to the Union. Who We the devotion of the masses of ocracy to the idea of Union? It tion carried to an extreme which ttry; it stopped at nothing. First, cerats of the North sacrificed their even the hateful fugitive-slave es; lastly, their principles. They /by? Not because they hated ne less, but because they loved the Many a partisan of the South in States writted under the disgrace of but submitted in the fond belief vas essential to the peace of the Thus, the sacrifice proceeded; holders begging and bullying the giving alms to the supplicant, and to the tyrant. Thus gradually the he party were distorted, its priucioyed, its character debased. Eveceased to be less for the Union. me more for a section, until at ained nothing of Democracy but

a revolution of patriotism. It was nph of Northern independence. the slaveholder took off the mask y, and revealed the face of the Where then stood the masses of cracy? In the Republican ranks. s many Democrats voted for Mr. as Republicans; and after his after the rebellion, the best part emocracy, in the noblest spirit, ained his administration. Even who voted for Mr. BRECKwere many who wisely and bandoned the name of the party, to its principles. If there is any who regrets that his party is no verful and respected, let him blame rn masters; let him blame the men led it as they did their slaves. y was weakened by slavery, and ken up by traitors.

one of its services is forgotten. ne of its principles is extinct. Its passed into another form. All the ie Democratic party is now built and irremovably in the National itform. All of its best men are the present Administration. The ocrats who are prominently before y as friends of the Administration ny that we shall not even attempt hem. They are in the Cabinet, in they are generals in the y are Governors of States. More they are endorsed and followed by iberal and intelligent of the Deroters—the merchants, mechanics, and soldiers-whose influence is gh their names are unrecorded. the still cling to a dead branch, and miracle to make it blossom, abuse 1 Democrats as apostates. Apos-) what are they false? Not to ags of JEFFERSON, not to the ex-ACRSON, not to Democratic devo-Union. If they are false to the y of JEFFERSON DAVIS, BRECKand VALLANDIGHAM, they have tacy honorable; were they true iders they would show that even

a be a crime. lministration, in recognizing the acknowledging the rights of loyal i. has doubly earned the trust of and its example should be folall its friends. It is significant of olicy than America has known for is that none but Union men are the present Government. It has ut has tried all by the superior alty. It has united the lovalty of , and repelled factions of every hat it has only received cumity from the organization now calling ocratic is immaterial, for the true y is with it, and will remain with

The President's Epic.

ve no poet-laureate. Poets are emselves, and require the suffrage n to royalize them. The poetical , to use an ecclesiastical analogy, wn, create and destroy, at pleasucking poets, who delight in cutin the sugar-cane of poesy, and in apod verses into the full measure wspaper press, we have enough msters have made, not one has on the fruitful theme of the al Epic. Publishers are usually terprising as poets; magazines and s are always open to genuine talent, one or two eminent poets in our Philadelphians at that—who have nuch in poetry as politicians have But, what we have to say now e particularly to the stock-jobbers elsy-to those individuals who sted all their talents, and who shares in the intellectual funds. not one of these set himself up t or small, married to effective it grave or gay, the savings and that practical man who at this ias so great a hold on the hearts oving people? , because, his acts have been so

practical. They have been so rst moment of his discretionary o the present time. Friends and ts which they connect with him, as biographic facts. They suggest mmenced using the axe when he oung. He has used it with wonderver since. He has wielded it with wart arm that he has chopped off f rebellion, and the animal is now ndly around like a headless chicklast agonies. If Mr. Lincoln's tinctured with Quakerism, Mr. incell is a fighting Quaker. Ha melled the Dictator of the rebel he will soon be compelled to throw nge. His biographers report that k Hawk War of '32 he was captain my. He learned what a soldier's power which the entire world Lincoln was a merchant once. rchant, on a large scale, now. He extensively with the South, and pal stock in trade is men and He is going to collect all the South owe him, and pay the South s he owes her. Some people do say INCOLN has been postmaster. All ries which lurk in the great dead im, and is now in a sweet temper | stand at all.

at not being able to do it. Nearly thirty four years ago Mr. Lincoln attaineds. majority—a sort of silver wedding, rating hood with manhood. Now he isonoyancy his golden wedding, when fare united and vigor of early manls prime. The to the practical wisdom has supported us same faithful history f'Mr. Lincoln was so far, assures us ugh not on as large a once a surveyor- Now he is going over the scale as he is nf the Union, and is laying whole grou. There are extensive lands it out ash which are the objects of his down interest, and which he is gradually pecuning to inclose within the wall of the reon he has himself entrenched. In conthe first of our statesmen, and em- clusion, Mr. Lincoln is a lawyer, and is

cople; they trusted it because had voice so potential, in utterances so eloquent, with arguments so unanswerable, with a force so overwhelming and invincible, as to rivet the respectful attention of the world. and to bind to unalterable faith in him the millions whom he addresses. But upon the diversified extent of our President's career there are one or two landmarks which stand out boldly. They are clearly defined; their features are boldly marked. The Proclamation of Pardon and the Proclamation of Emancipation of Mr. LINCOLN go together. They are the landmarks to which we refer. Nurtured in an atmosphere of freedom, and surrounded from his earliest years by influences which have dedicated him and set him apart as the champion of liberty, he has fulfilled his mission by those two sublime proclamations. This is not laudation of the mere man LIN-COLN. It is something nobler even than that. It is homage to the ruling principles of his life. It is worship of those principles

which have made us what we are, and which will make us what we shall become. Yes! When the President's Epic shall come to be written as it ought to, and will some day be written, these two acts of his life will furnish the incidents to which all episodes will appear trite and dull. Like the Egyptian pyramids, they will survive amid the centuries, and withstand the works of time. The hard-working class, which the w name. Then came the revolupoet-laureate of England so feelingly stigmatizes as "O, you chorus of indolent reviewers," will then find their hands more than full. The more intelligent among them will feel even more than they do at present that the history of our present Executive is a chapter in the history of human freedom. and that the restoration of the Union he is to effect is the hinge on which the portals of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness

shall forever continue to vibrate. A Southern View of Rebel Conscription. The readers of Richmond papers have been enjoying a warm spell of editorial on the subject of rebel conscription. The sweeping conscription measure deliberated upon by the rebel Congress places in the military service all white male residents of the Confederate States between the ages of sixteen and fifty-five. The bill is a very stringent one. It provides that all laws granting exemptions from military service shall be repealed, and that exemptions shall be granted only to those who shall be held unfit for military service under rules to be prescribed by the rebel Secretary of War. The act admitting substitutes into service has been repealed with precipitancy, and a bill setting aside all contracts with the muster rolls of our armies. Whence remote future some inveterate partisan will comes this frantic infatuation? Is it a symptom of panic, bordering on despair? Are we has erected a monument to John Brown? reduced to the necessity of making such an exhibition to our enemies and to the world. in resorting to such desperate measures, unparalleled in the history of wars?" The passing by the Senate of the bill before

them is further stigmatized as an unwarrantable and unconstitutional breach of faith. The article goes on to speak of the contemplated measures as depopulating a slave-holding people, with slaves already pretty thoroughly demoralized. In a word, the Richmond Enquirer comes out strong on the conscription question. It dwells upon the incalculable injuries that would in every way result from wholesale conscripto it as a Republican or as a De- tion; the neglect of the agricultural inteterests which would ensue; the trials of insufficient food; the number of desertions in the army, and disparagingly contrasts the actions of the rebel forces in the field with the feats of Federal arms. This exhibition of feeling on a question

which has become of vital importance to the Confederacy, cannot but be viewed with the deepest interest by all. Week after week effects the elimination on the side of the South of some quantity from the equation which she would establish between herself and the North. All their woes have been incessantly aggravated by want ower of the people. They crown of confidence in one another, and now the rancorous arm of dissatisfaction is uplifted, and the people looking on approve. The cause of the South is dwindling down into a speck. It never was a mountain, and now it is less than a mole-hill. But, meanre. Among all the capital hits these | while, we are not to rest. We never are to rest until rebellion is annihilated, and the Union is everywhere triumphant. The day is speedily approaching. We have long been involved in a war whose causes and whose results, complicate and far-extending as if it be of a novel order; editors they are, are unmatched in history. A part et of wild horses growing skittish of the rich, luxuriant forest of the Union f a metrical manuscript, and re- has been blighted by the rude blasts of rebellion. But we are advancing to the enduring summer of our years. The blighted portion of our Republic will renew the vows of its childhood, and, through the intricate paths of the future, will advance with us in

harmonious measure. On New Year's Day, the citizens of Portlard celebrated the President's Proclamation of Freedom with a general deite House poet? Why are there monstration and rejoicing. In view of this of the President? Why has no event, the Democratic organ of Portland said sardonically:

"A year or two ago, in the House of Congress, Hon. F. A. Pike, of our Eastern district, announced a programme not yet carried out in full, which tomorrow is going to be eelebrated here: 'Fight, Tax, Emancipate.' These three words represent acts in glorification of which the town will be very noisy to-morrow."

Well, the nation has fought and won : has been taxed, and has been able to bear its necessary burdens; and has approved the ors alike are assiduous in picking proclamation giving freedom to the slave, and taking from rebellion its idea and power. Have they not reason to rejoice who are about to restore the country on the ba- George I. In every instance but one, sis of entire personal freedom? Is not this | where there is a disputed succession, the motto better than the other-" Secede, Rebel, Fight, Tax and Enslave?"

EAST TENNESSEE. -Mr. CHARLES A. DA-NA, formerly the able editor of the Tribune, and lately invited to assist the Secretary of War, has written a letter to the New York press, in which he invites benevolent attention to the sufferings of the devoted people Holland. of East Tennessee:

His biographers report that Hawk War of '32 he was captain ay. He learned what a soldier's Now he is Commander-in-chiet wand Navy of the United States, and the consequence is that in many portions of it the inhabitant are literally starving. The Government, of course, will issue rations to the The Government, of course, will issue rations to the cestitute in the immediate vicinity of our military posts, but this will not suffice to relieve the deep distress that is now beginning to be felt among the secluded valleys of that region. Having but recently made two journeys through a considerable part of it, I state only what I have seen with my own eyes. The dire wants of that simple minded people should be met by the humane sympathies of our Northern communities, whose ample charity cannot be exercised toward more honest, more patriotic, or more innocent sufferers."

THE New York Ecening Post inquires: nitrun him, to outwrestle him, to Gov. Seymour stands nowhere, or does not that the Prince (now King Christian IX.)

Conservatism Revolutionized. It is just one year since the President's Proclamation of Freedom became operative; and it is remarkable in the history of the war that the chief sign of the present hour is the almost unanimous anti-slavery conviction of the people. Emancipation first created a storm of debate—now even rebels acknowledge its necessity. It is some time after the quondam rebel General GANTT declares for the abolition of slavery, that a number of the most decided pro-slavery journals give up the abusive task of trying o fight the war back into its original elements, and plainly admit that slavery must and should be extinguished. This recognition of the power of the great fact and feeling of emancipation, proves the extreme error and weakness of the so-called "conservatism" of the country, and is significant in every way. As one of the signs of the hour, the following candid article from the Newburyport Herald, formerly an ultra pro-slavery journal, is worth thoughtful at-

tention.

"Slavery is to be abolished before this war closes, come what will, oppose it what will, and cost what it may. The political opposition may say that the people do not have freedom to express themselves; that does not matter; they will not stop up in any nice points; an expression will be had, and resorted. They may tell us that the Union—as we have understood if—cannet so be restored, or the Constitution preserved. Let it be so; some Union—s union of territory—can be had from the Lakes to the Gulf, and the Constitution will be in force with all 'the modern improvements.' The past is a closed book, and whatever we may have wished or believed, or labored for, we may as well prepare for the present as it is, and let the future louk out for itself. If it is better than the past, we shall be the gainers; and if worse, we shall only abare the common lot; but better or worse, it is useless to whine and grumble about what the people have determined shall be; and if we read aright the signs of the times, the popular decree runs thus: First, that this country shall be one nation; not an acreor rod of it to be given up, if the war must go on forever and eternally for its unity, and though we shall have to lay waste State after State, till a territory bigger than all of Western Europe shall be turned to desert—depopulated and denued—for that end. Second, that slavery shall be wiped out. The cause of the war shall be removed, more completely than was ther timban rase destroyed by the great flood, not eight persons surviving in servitude to tell the stoly of the past. Thirdly, that the present Administration—the Government—is to continue in power as long as the war lasts; Abraham Lincoln, who was constitutionally and properly elected to be President of all the States, to be President that was within the Union at the time of his election. If this is not the meaning of present history, it is written in characters that we do not under-"Slavery is to be abolished before this war close

stand; if this is not the decision of the late elec-tions, we fail to appreciate them; if this is not the popular voice, then the people misuse the words they utter." Almost as interesting as this sweeping admission is the following paragraph from the Pittsburg Post, a journal of similar political character: "We feel satisfied that the future peace of this

tion. If this is not the meaning of present history it is written in characters that we do not under

now bleeding and distracted country requires the total extinction of slavery among us. We do not allude to its eradication this year or next, or whether allude to its eradication this year or next, or whether it shall disappear in this generation or in the next; our idea is that its final abolition, at some fixed period, is necessary for the future peace of this Republic. One of the results of the present rebellion will be the weakening, or, perhaps, destruction of one of its causes—slavery in the South. With that will follow the death of Abolition among ourselves. Then, after the terrible experience of the present times, our country will be re-created, and increased civilization, on luminous wings, will spread its blessings upon a regenerated Republic, destined to be the greatest nation upon which the sun has yet shone." Certainly: this is the prospect truly exhi-

bited. We heartily agree to the death of

Abolition, provided slavery is killed beforehand. In the meanwhile, to accomplish this purpose, we must all be Abolitionists. Nearly cotemporary with the portentous words attributed to the Richmond Whigviz: "Slavery has committed the unpardonable sin and must die"-other pro-slavery journals are beginning to perceive the same inevitable, inexorable fact. Nothing can save slavery - not even the myriads of crimes and falsehoods which have been committed to save it—and, at last, the South itself will not wish to have it saved. It is, therefore, important that the "Conservative" the principal whose substitute has been faction in the North should hurry up and received, and conscribing him also, has make peace with the progressive sentiment passed the rebel House, and will doubt- of the country, or the rebels themselves may less be ratified by their Senate, and a more leave them far behind. It would be humibodied men of all ages has been proposed. Secession and Slavery, while the South had The Richmond Enquirer devotes a long edi- abandoned the one, and were abolishing torial to a consideration of the subject. It the other. Missouri, Maryland, Arkansas, prefaces its remark that this subject de- Tennessee, and, perhaps, Kentucky, have mands the earnest, the cautious, the most already distanced the Copperhead partydeliberate consideration and circumspection | What if North Carolina, Louisiana, Florida, of Congress with the following queries: "A | and even the great battle-ground of Virginia, frenzy for the moment seems to possess both | should be abolitionized before this perverse the administrative and legislative branches of faction pay reverence to the political gospel the Government upon the subject of swelling of the age? Who knows but that in the

> Almanach de Gotha. This periodical is the Tom Thumb of all books of reference, for its size is about 4 inches by 3, with 11 inches of thickness. But, small though it be, it contains 1,174 pages of print, small but clear, and, estimating its information at only one hundred items on each page, (which is far below their number,) it contains about twelve hundred thousand facts, well arranged, readily accessible, and perfectly reliable. In this small volume, it treats of every civilized State in the World, showing how and by whom governed, what its statistics, and who its leading officials are, at home and abroad. The volume for 1864, which Mr. LEYPOLDT has sent us, is the hundred and first annual issue. We have heard that the sale is

> "hurrah for McClellan" when Virginia

small; perhaps so, but the book is accepted. every where, as semi-official. Small as it is. it is in a manner, Master of the Ceremonies to all the nations upon earth; for they all accept it as such, and supply the information which is requisite to make it complete. It professes to be made up only to the middle of June in each year, but indeed brings its detals four months later, for some of the genealogical pages are dated as having been put to press on the 3d of July; that which commences with the ruler of Saxe-Cobourg Gotha and his family is dated 25th of October, and a subsequent sheet is dated three days later.

The Almanach de Gotha is a great stickler for "legitimacy." Though issued by Jus-TUS PERTHES, the well-known Gotha publisher, it may be said to be edited by many European Sovereigns-more particularly by those of the German Confederation. Thus because the Kingdom of Italy has not been acknowledged by Rome, Austria, and the German Confederation, (except Baden, Prussia, and the Hanse Towns,) although the Almanach includes Naples, Sicily, Tuscany, Parma, and Modena, in it, the genealogical information respecting the ci-

new volume are those of the Princess of Wales and her father. The first is inscribed "ALEXANDRA, Princess of Wales, born Princess of Blesvig-Holstein-Sondenbourg-Glucksbourg," taking no notice of her being a Danish princess by adoption, and her father, though stated to be "Prince of Denmark," is also fully described by his German title—
the design in each instance being to show that the Prince (now King Christian IX.)

This generation will have seen nothing more grand than the abolition of slavery (in destroying It with you, you destroy it everywhere), and the energetic uprising of a people which, in the midst of its grow-princes. Now, at the cost of immense sacrides, you have stood up against the evil; you have chosen rather to pour out your blood and your dollars than to descend further the slope of degradation, where rich, united, powerful, you were sure to lose that which is far nobler than wealth, or union, or power. "Will the News kindly tell the public of Slesvig-Holstein-Sondenbourg-Glucksrtment of the South will one day where Governor SEXMOUR stands?" and bourg," taking no notice of her being a Daat his entire disposal. In his early the News rejoins: "For the past six months nish princess by adoption, and her father, sed to be considered the swiftest | we have endeavored, without success, to | though stated to be "Prince of Denmark," he strongest wrestler, the best ascertain where Governor Sexmoun stands." is also fully described by his German title be found. Mr. Davis has been This riddle, however, is easily answered. the design in each instance being to show and his family belong only to the younger

Denmark. There is a curious point connected with the disputed succession to the Schleswig-Holstein Duchies-of importance, too, because, small as they are, with less than a million of inhabitants, the quarrel about them may involve Europe in a general

or cadette branch of the line of Holstein-

the late firm will continue the Wholesale Drug war. In the Almanach for 1863, it was merely mentioned in the diplomatic part of the volume, that the father of the Princess of Wales was declared Prince of Denmark and presumptive heir to the throne, by virtue of the European treaty of 1852. But, in the volume for 1864, after the genealogical record, is a notice which we thus translate: "The succession tal stock of said firm. to the throne of Denmark, after the males The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of the elder line of the House of Holstein, now reigning in Denmark, is assured, by the London protocol of May 8, 1852, to Prince CHRISTIAN of Schleswig-Holstein Sonderbourg Glucksbourg, and his male descendants by his present wife, the Princess Louisa of Hesse, and this succession was confirmed by the hereditary Danish law of

the 31st July, 1853." WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1. vew Year's Reception by the President. This morning the ministers from the foreign courts, with their attaches, all wearing the insignia of their rank and dignity, paid their respects to th

President.
Subsequently, officers of the navy and marine corps, and of the army, in full uniform, proceeded to the Executive mansion for a like purpose. The doors were opened for the reception of the public for two hours, and theusands of persons, as usual on such occasions, crowded to the receptio com (the Marine Band playing in the meantime) to shake the President by the hand, and to heatily exhange pleasant words inspired by the advent of

E R. PERKINS has been appointed postmaster of San Francisco, vice S. M. PARKER, removed on account of complaints preferred against him of mismanagement of the post-office business. The Department of Kansas.

An order has been issued creating the Military Department of Kansas, including Fort Smith, and as gning Major General Cuntus to the command. No action has yet been taken with regard to the Department of the Missouri, nor will there be until the Senate shall have considered the nomination of eneral Schofield to be a major general. Re-Enlistments Credited on Quotas.

The War Department has determined to credit on the quotas of their respective States all re-enlisting soldiers who have already served two years. It is estimated that at least seventy-five thousand out of the three hundred thousand men last called for will he raised in this manner. Of the residue, a hundred and twenty-five thousand men are expected to volunteer, leaving not more than a hundred thousand to be drafted. Order Concerning the Capture of Prizes. Complaints having been made to the Navy De-partment of irregular and illegal proceedings with respect to captures made by vessels not in the naval ervice, it is directed that hereafter, whenever vessel or vessels of the navy shall be present, or within sight or signal distance, at the time of any capture made by an armed vessel in the service of the United States, the senior navy officer present shall be responsible for the safe-kee while present, and shall detail the prize-master and crew, and adopt the necessary measures to prevent the commission of any irregularities or violation of the law, and he will report fully to the Department

General Kelley's Department. CUMBERLAND, Md., Dec. 30, 1863.—Colonel Boyd, of the 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry, captured Hugh Logan, a citizen of Littleaburg, Pa., but engaged in the service of the enemy. Mr. Logan is noted as a daring rebel scout. He is the man who piloted Lee through the State of Pennsylvania at the time when Lee made his last invasion of the Northern States. It is alleged that the prisoner committed robberies on Pennsylvania citizens when acting as Lee's scout. General Kelley has decided to furn the prisoner over to the civil authorities of Pennsylvania. Accordingly, he will be sent from Wheeling, where

he now is, to Governor Curtin Cutting off Charleston and Savannah. General Seymour; so goes the yarn, and on good authority, too. The possession of this bridge by the Union forces may cut off some of the supplies of Charleston, but not to such an extent as to hasten the termination of the siege. It places Savannah in a rather tight position, so far as direct communication with Richmond is concerned; but still they have a circuitous route open through the still they have a circuitous route open through the interior of Georgia, unless Grant's army cuts them off at Atlanta. Still, holding Pocotaligo bridge is an advantage, which, if backed by a sufficent number of men, may induce the commanding general to act independent of the "web-feet;" although going up to the rear may be a hard road to travel, as it must be expected the rebels have taken every presention to hold the rear since the taking of Pococaution to hold the rear since the taking of Poco-

al League of New York. In answer to the Loyal League of New York four very eminent French statesmen and philosophers, distinguished for their sympathies with the noble letter of approval, and encouraging the great struggle in which the American people are engaged. The letter is signed by Count Agenor de Gasparin, Augustin Cochin, Edouard Laboulaye, and Henri Martin. It is unnecessary to say that the opinions of these liberal and progressive Frenchmen are highly respected throughout France and Europs. We give a few of the most important passages of the

etter, which is quite long:

THE RESTORATION OF THE UNION. What seems really impossible is not to restore the Union. Where draw the line between North and South? How maintain between them a state of peace, or even of truce? How shall Slavery and Liberty live side by side? How, moreover, restrain the South from European protectorates, and by what means 'arrest the frightful consequences of such protectorates? Geographically, morally, politically, separation would create an unnatural situation—a situation violent and hazardous, where each would live, arms in hand, waiting for the hour of confilet.

We have full faith, gentlemen, that such a trial

tuation—a situation violent and hiszardous, where each would live, srms in hand, waiting for the hour of conflict.

We have full faith, gentlemen, that such a trial will be spared to you. It is not that we overlook the difficulties which still remain for you to overcome; they are great—greater, perhaps, than we imagine. War has its vicissitudes, and you may perhaps, be yet called upon to pass through periods of ill fortune. Yet one fact always remains, and shows on which side the final triumph will be found supposing that there be no foreign intervention. The flag of the Union has now, for two years, never paused in its advance. It floats to-day over the soil of every revolted State, without exception. The South has had its victories; it has never gained an inch of ground. The North has had its defeats; it has never fallen back. Master to-day of the entire course of the Mississippi, master of the Border States and of Louisians, all that remains is to stiffe the revolt in the narrow territory where it first burst forth, and back to which it has been driven. We believe that you will succeed in this; for Europe, the only hope of the South, seems now little disposed to give her aid.

In short, the rebellion is already reduced to such narrow proportions that, should it ever become a distinct Confederation, accepted as such from weariness of war, the Confederacy thus created will not be born with the functions of life. Neither European recognition nor your own could give it a serious chance of duration. It would end in a return to you. But we delight to believe the re establishmen of the Union less distant. And, in the presence of ous chance of duration. It would end in a return to you. But we delight to believe the re establishment of the Union less distant. And, in the presence of that prospect, which thrills our hearts with joy, permit us, ds your friends, to offer you some sincere advice. The dangers of victory, you are aware, are not less than those of the combat. We give you, therefore, our loysl, frank opinion, sure that, in the main, it will agree with your own, and feeling, also, that these communications between us have an aim more serious than a simple exchange of words of aympathy.

We hold it to be of the first importance that the cause of the war shall not survive the war; that

the Almanach includes Naples, Sicily, Tuscany, Parma, and Modena, in it, the gesenelogical information respecting the cidevant, and extled rulers of these States,
continues to be given in full, with all their
family ramifications, precisely as if Fraxcis II. still misgoverned in Naples, FERDIMAND IV., in Florence, Robert I, in
Parma, and Frances V. in Modena. So,
too, under the head of France, though the
BONAPARTE family (as being tenants in
possession) occupy the first place, the
Almanach also gives an account of "the
ancient royal house of France," represented by Henri d'Arvois, Duke of
Bordeaux, and of the cadette branch
of the Bourbon line, of which Lours
Philippe, of Orleans, commonly called
the Count de Paris, is the representative. In the same way, there also being a
pretender to the throne of Greece, in the
person of exiled Orle, of Bavaria, the
careful Almanach gives his genealogy, as
well as that of the newly elected King
GEORGE I. In every instance but one,
where there is a disputed succession, the
authority from Gotha names the pretender
and his kin, as well as the ruler de facto.
The exception is with Belgium, the King of
which is uncle to the Duke of Saxe-CobourgGotha, under whose patronage the important
little Almanach is possible of the Sunth and the three words
would like to know how the Almanach
would like

LARGE SALE REAL ESTATS, PEWS, STOCKS, &C.,

Tuesday next. See Thomas & Sone' edvertisement | Cemy of Music,

telligently, at the points where they will be most wasted.

Will you please have the above published in Boston, New York, and Portland.

I am very well, and in excellent spirits. Remember me kindly to all my temperance friends. I am more earnest in the good cause than ever, if possible, and, when the war is over, which will not be far off, I shell go to work as earnestly as ever.

Truly yours,

Brigadier General U. S. A.

H. R. Morrer, Esq., Gardiner, Maine.

Messus. Chops & Jarvis' First Source of

New Year's Day in New York. of the ceason.

business, under the style of Royal and Royer.

The late firm of Wood, Marsh, and Hayward has seen dissolved by limitation, the business to be set tled at the old stand, No. 309 Market street, and a limited partnership has been formed, under the same style of firm, of which the general partners are Mesers. Benjamin V. Marsh, Lowis W. Hayward, Henry Henderson, Richard Wood, and Samuel P. Godwin; and the special partners, Messrs. Richard The Breaking out of Civil War-Battles D. Wood and Josiah Bacon, each of whom contributes the sum of fifty thousand dollars to the capi

of Shafiner, Ziegler, & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent, and a new firm has been formed, on the basis of a limited partnership, under the style of Markley & Shaffner, of which the general part-ners are Mesars. Thaddeus W. Markley and John Shaffner, Jr, and the special partners Messra. John Shaffner and Charles Ziegler, each of whom has contributed to the capital stock of the new firm the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

The firm of R. N. Pratt & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent, and a limited copartnership has been formed by Messis. Rufus N. Pratt and Henry Denizon as the general partners, and Mr. Abel De-

Additional Copartnerships and Dissolu-

tions.

The coparinership heretofore existing between

Messrs, John Gilbert, Theodore A. Royal, and Lewis

Royer, under the firm of Gilbert Royal, & Co., has been dissolved by limitation, Mr. John Gilbert re-

tiring, the business to be settled by either of the partners at the eld stand, Nos. 309 and 311 North Third street, where the last two named partners of

nison as the special partner, the latter contributing the aum of fifteen thousand dollars to the capital stock of the new firm, the style of which, in future will be Fratt & Denison; business, retail leather and shoe findings.

A limited partnership has also been formed between Messis John F. Young (general partner) and Charles H. Killinger (special partner), under the style of firm of John F. Young, for the purpose of conducting the wholesale and retail dry-goods business, Mr. Killinger having contributed to the capital stock of said firm the sum of five thousand

The copartnership heretofore existing between Messrs Joseph E. Temple and Samuel H. Miller, under the firm of Temple & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent, the former having associated with himself his son, Mr. Charles H. Temple, for the purpose of continuing the jobbing dry-goods iness, under the same style of firm as heretofore, at Nos. 19 and 21 South Fourth street. Messis. Wolgamuh & Raleigh having admitted as a partner in their firm Mr. Bernard Loebenthal, the firm will, in the future, be Wolgamuth, Raleigh, & Co., who will continue the manufacturing, im ort-

ng. and commission business as heretofore, at Nos. 10 and 12 Strawberry street. A copartnership has been formed between Messrs Edward D. Brooks and James W. T. Scott, under the firm of Brooks, Scott, & Co., for the purpose of transacting the dry goods commission business at No. 109 Chestnut street.

Messrs. Theodore D. Emory and Louis Emory have entered into a coparinership, under the firm of Theodore D. Emory & Co., for the purpose of ansacting the coal shipping business at No. 209

South Fourth street. In our notice yesterday of the new firm of John H. Williams & Co., we erroneously gave, as the name of the Company, Mr. John West. We should have written Mr. John Wiest, a gentleman well known in mercantile circles. A copartnership has been entered into between Messrs. William V. Lippincott, George M. Bond, and James Mitchell, under the firm of Lippincott, Rond, & Co., for the purpose of transacting the jobbing business in hats, caps, furs, straw goods, &c., at No. 8 North Third street. The firm of Cogill & Wilt has been dissolved by mutual consent, the business of the late firm to be settled by the latter, at their old place of business,

No. 425 North Front street. The late firm of Leeds & Gray, brewers, has been dissolved by the death of Mr. Lewis Leeds. The surviving partner, Mr. Gray, will continue the business in future on his own account, under the former style of firm.

Mis. H. C. Watson has associated with her in the

prosches to Kelly's Ferry, if practicable, as it would cause us inconvenience to dispossess the enemy if he established himself on either.

Before night, Howard threw out three companies in the direction of Kelly's Ferry, to intercept and capture, if possible, the enemy's sharpshooters who had been engaged in firing across the river into cur trains, and had, in fact, compelled them to avoid that line entirely. A regiment was also sent toward the point where the Chattanooga road crosses Lookout creek, and about 12 o'clook had a little skirmishing with the enemy. An hour after, the mutering of heavy musketry fell upon our ears, from the direction of Geary. He was fisceely attacked; first his pickets, and soon after his main force, but not before he was in line of battle to receive it. Howard was directed to double-quick his nearest division (Schurz') to his relief, and before proceeding far a sheet of musketry was thrown on him from the central hills, but at long range, and inflicting no great injury. This was the first intimation that the enemy were there at all.

Directions were immediately given for one of the brigades en route to Geary (Tyndale's) to be detached and assault the enemy in the hills on the left, and the other brigade to push on as ordered. Meanwhile, Howard's 1st Division, under Steinwehr, came up, when it was discovered that the hill to the rear of Schurz's division was also occupied by the enemy in force, and Smith's brigade, of this division, was ordered to carry it with the bayonet. This skeleton, but brave, brigade charged up the mountain, almost inaccessible by daylight, under a heavy fire without returning it, and drove three times their number from behind the hastlly-thrown up intrenchments, capturing prisoners, and scattering the enemy in all directions. No troops ever readered more brilliant service. The name of their valiant commander is Oct. Orian Smith, of the 73d Ohio Volunteers. Tyndale, encountering less resistance, had also made himself master of their existance and substrained

Geary.
With this ended the fight We had repelled every netrack, carrying every point assailed, thrown the enemy headlong over the river, and more than all, securing our new communications for the time being, peradventure. General Grant's Congratulatory Order to his Army.
The following is General Grant's Congratulatory

Order to his army: Headquarters Military Division Order to his army:

Headquanters Military Division

Of the Mississippi, in the Field,
Ohattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 10, 1863.

General Orders, No. 9.—The General commanding takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks and congratulations to the brave armies of the Cumberland, the Ohio, the Tennessee, and their comrades from the Potomae, for the recent splendid and decisive successes achieved over the enemy. In a short time you have recovered from him the control of the Tennessee river from Bridgeport to Knoxville. You dislodged him from his great stronghoid upon Lookout Mountain, drove him from Ohattanooga Valley, wrested from his determined grap the possession of Missionary Ridge, repelled with heavy loss to him his repeated assaults upon Knoxville, forcing him to raise the steep there, driving him at all points, utterly routed and discomfited beyond the limits of the State. By your noble heroism and determined courage, you have most effectually defeated the plans of the enemy for regaining possession of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. You have secured positions from which no rebellious power can drive or dislodge you. For all this the General commanding thanks you collectively and individually. The loyal people of the United States thank and bess you. Their hopes and prayers for your success against this unholy rebellion are with you daily. Their faith in you will not be in vain. Their hopes will not be blasted. Their prayers to Almighty God will be answered. You will yet go to other fields of strife; and with the nuricolle bravery and untinoling loyalty to justice and right which have characterized you in the nast won will not be an author will now that no anomy can with.

the invincible bravery and unfliching loyalty to justice and right which have characterized you in the past, you will prove that no enemy can withstand you, and that no defences, however formidable, can check your onward march.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT.

T. E. BOWERS, Assistant Adjutant General. Gen. Elict's Brigade.

A Cairo letter says: I have advices from Rodney, Miss., to the 2sd inst: At this place, seventy five miles below Vicksburg, within the past three weeks, the marine brigade of General Elict have captured over fifty prisoners, many of them commissioned officers, about one hundred mules and horses, and several rebel mails. By order of Major General McPherson, the infantry regiment connected with the command is being mounted on the captured stock, and will thus prove more effective against the guerillas. General Ellet has also received orders from the War Department to recruit for his brigade in all the Western States. Scouting parties are sent out nearly every day, making a directed General Wirt Adams has a force near Rodney, with parties of which the brigade had several skirmishes. The rebels do not stand fight.

The Richmond Prisoners.

LIBBY PRISON, RICHMOND, VA.,
December 7, 1863.

DEAR SIR: This afternoon I had the pleasure of receiving your kind note of the 23d of November.
I hope the people will not make contributions for Libby prison. By so doing they will be likely to send here far more supplies than will be needed. Whatever the people may choose to give, let it be given to the United States Sanitary Commission, which will send to us everything that we shall require, and nothing will be lost or wasted. The Sanitary Commission will distribute its benefactions intelligently, at the points where they will be most wanted.

Will you please have the above published in Bos-

H. K. MORREL, ESQ., GARdiner, Maine.

THE LAST WORDS OF GENERAL BUFORD.—A paragraph is going the rounds of the press, containing the statement that General Buford's last words were: "Put guards on all the roads, and don't let the men run back to the rear."

This is ridiculous, as well as a reflection upon our army. General Buford would never, even in a delirious state, have used, such a phrase as run back to the rear. His very last words, as given to us by General Stoneman, who, with others, was watching him with intense anxiety, were: "Oh, I wish I was well again!" An exclamation being called forth by the General's pressing upon the attention of the dying here the fact that he had been promoved to the rank of Major General.—Washington Republican. CLASSICAL MUSIC will take place on Toursday eveping, the 14th, at eight o'clock, in the Foyer of Aca

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 .- Nothing of a startling ure has transpired here to day. Open house has been kept quite generally throughout the city and visinity, and our community have made a business generally of extending household hospitalities to calling friends, and exchanging the congratulation Many soldiers, on furlough, are in town, enjoying

idays. The day, which opened with rain and a south As yet no reports have reached us of disaster fro JAPAN.

Fought.

[Fom the Boston Traveller.]

We are indebted to Dr. Cullls, of this city, for important information from Japan, and also for file of late Chiusee papers received by the last mail The following is the latest news from Japan. EXTRA TO THE JAPAN COMMERCIAL NEWS-BOM-BARDMENT AND CAPTURE OF OSACA BY THE DAL-MIGS. KANAGAWA, 10th, October, 1863 .- Authentic is formation has just been received of the bombard-ment and capture of the Imperial city of Osaca (and some say of Kioto also), by the Daimies. The loss to the Tycoon's party is considerable, including the two governors of the city and several commanding officers. two governors of the city and several commanding efficers.

The Daimios are said to be advancing an army of 50 000 men for the capture of Yokohama. It is certain that they have expressed their intention, or, as others say, sworn to do so; and that an attack on this place may be expected on the 8th of next month, whether Japanese or foreign date is meant, we cannot tell.

The Tycoon's Government proposes to erect at once three forts or batteries at Yokohama, for the protection of the settlement.

The North China Herald of Oct. 24th says that affairs in Japan are getting mors and more complicated. The revolt against the Mikado is led by Chosew, the Daimio who closed the Inland Sea against the commerce of the world, and who is ambitious to displace his sovereign on the throne. Reports had been received at Shanghal of the defeat of Chosew, whose fall will not be mourned by foreigners.

A HEROIC RECORD.—A western journal, in com centing on the bravery of Pilot Allen, of the Vor Phul, who remained at his post, though the captain and another person were killed in the wheel-hous near him, says:

"In fact, to my certain knowledge, not a pilot of
the Mississippi Association of Phots, naval or acting in a civil capacity, has ever yet deserted his
wheel in the hour of danger. All honor to the brave
few for it. They are in the most exposed, but at the
same time most important position on a steamer.
Let one pilot drop his wheel, and sure destruction
awaits passengers, officers, crew, steamer. The
boat would float right into the jaws of death but for
the guidance of his eye and sure hand." near him, says:

Aw "Amusing" Incident .- The Richmond Disch, with evident zest, gives the following incident of rebel conscription : of rebel conscription:

An amusing incident occurred yester ay at the provest marshal's office. Four Quakers were brought in as conscripts from Loudoun. They were ordered to fall in ranks, in order to be marshal to the command to which they were assigned. They refused, saying: "We will not fall in, but will follow withersoever thou leadest." A few persuasive arguments, however, in the shape of thrusts with the bayonet, changed their opinions, and they fell in and marched off for camp.

and marched off for camp.

A New Opposition Triumph in Paris.—Mr. Eugene Pelletan has just been elected a deputy for Paris, in the opposition interest, by an immense majority. His former election, which took place last June, having been declared void, he again presented himself as a candidate during the present month, beating M. Picard, the Government representative, by nearly six thousand votes, against the slim majority of two hundred and seventy five which he received in June. This triumph is naturally regarded with exuitation by the opposition in Paris. Vigorous efforts were made on jobt sides during the canvass; the Government organs especially appealing with great carnestness to the ten thousand voters who were absentees at the former election. It is a curiousfact, however, that the last setures till show a list of ten thousand absentees, consisting of persons too timorous to appear, or absent; so that the immense increase in M. Pelletan's majority is due to an extraordinary displacement of votes. In other words, Paris itself is uttering loud disapproval of the Empero's course.

style of firm.

Nits. H. C. Watson has associated with her in the carriage manufacturing, her son, Mr. Wm. C. Watson, and Messrs. H. Wright and George H. Gardner, and will conduct business in future under the firm of George W. Watson & Co.

Gen. Hooker's Report—Geary's Division.
General Hooker's report of the battle of Lookout Valley, the action preliminary to the great battle of Chattanooga, contains the following cordial mention of General Geary's division being in the rear, and being anxious to hold both roads leading to Kelly's Ferry, he was directed to encamp near Wannatchie, three miles from the position held by Howard's corps.

Pickets were thrown out from both camps on all of the approaches, though no attempt was made to establish and preserve a communication between them. The commands were too small to keep up a TOM KING CHALLENGED BY JOE COBURN.-King

Physical Culture.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: Will you permit a constant reader of your valuable journal to call attention, through its columns, to a subject that is certainly not without its claims upon public attention? Were I to state that the subject of physical training has, heretofore, been almost entirely lost sight of in our systems and plans of education, it would, I am sure, be regarded as the utterance of a mere truism, and could, therefore, need no argument or illustration to enforce it. The body, indeed, has been neglected to give groom for the supposed paramount claims of the mind upon the time and energies of those to whom are committed the work of education. Id on ot propose now to pause in order to argue the fallacy of a theory which has, thus far, found a practical realization in the curriculum of almost every institution of learning in our land. This is presumed to be needless.

The new direction which has been given to the energies of our people since the outbreak of the rebellion is suggestive of needed reforms in our means for meeting the exigencies of the future. Mind and muscle seem vieing with each other in the great work committed to this generation, and it is yet doubtful which will have the stronger claim for recognition in the consummation of that which lies nearest to overy loyal heart—the restoration of that unity and peace which what he lasting. Military campaigns discipline men to endurance; but they also require in those who enter upon them a strong and vigorous phisique, in order to sustain the exposures insident thereto without injury. But this opens a field wider than was contemplated at the present time.

Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston, has proved himself a broefector in the interdiction of a present of a

and vigorous phisique, in order to sustain the exposures insident thereto without injury. But this poems a field wider than was contemplated at the present time.

Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston, has proved himself a benefactor in the introduction of a new system of symmasties, and in the thorough preparation of a number of young gentlemen and ladies as teachers of the same. These are doing a noble work and deserve the encouragement of every lover of the race. The old system of heavy gymnasties could be of service to but few, and those only who least need the advantages of vigorous exercises. The strong only can use the heavy dumb-bell, or find a benefit in performing astonishing feats. But the new gymnastics introduced by Dr. Lewis, consisting, as it does, in the free, regular, and systematic use of light apparatus, is adapted to all classes of persons, and heccimes especially valuable to those of sedentary habits—to females confined to a routine of in door employments; to students, who are always in danger of confirming a stooping posture by leaning over the desk, and to all who value ease and grace in carriage. Indeed, there are now numerous instances of persons who can attest the permanent benefit they have received in health and vigor by the use of this delightful exercise. As a means of mere recreation and amusement, there is nothing within the writer's knowledge that can compare with it. He has, for some time, been a member of Miss L. A. Connor's class at Commissioners' Hall, Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets, and cheerfully testifies to the thorough ability of the teacher and to the delightful recreation and renewed vigor furnished by the exercise. The class is composed chiefly of ladies, many of whom, at the outset, were able to exercise but a few minutes only, but who have now so improved in health and gained in strength as to be able to continue it for one or two hours without feeling fatigued. A lady who will do so sensible a thing as Miss Connor has undertaken to do should receive the hearty encouragem

CHESTER, Dec. 28, 1863. How the Business of Brickmaking can

be'Improved.

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: As the public good is advanced by improving each individual business, a few suggestions will be offered for the complete remodeling of the time-honored trade of brickmaking, which seems to need repairs more than any calling within my knowledge. During the extremely cold weather not anything is done, and when spring opens, and the building season arrives, the stock of bricks is usually so limited, that those desiring them are generally disappointed in procuring the number required. This leads to great injury to the capitalists, and serious loss of time to stone-masons, bricklayers, carpenters, &c., &c. When the pressure comes the brickmakers are urged to activity, and have an exceedingly trying time. They are compelled to work with so much rapidity as to nearly exhaust them physically, ere they cease the toils of the day, and, at its close, go home tired out. This excessively hard and constant labor wears out the system, and soon transforms young men into old ones, ere they know ii.

This can all be prevented by putting into practice a few common-sense principles of action. Construct three sheds, water proof, and to be easily and perfectly warmed. No. 1 to store tempered clay in; No. 2 to mould bricks in; No. 3 to dry bricks in. The sheds should have capacity in accordance with the amount of winter or non-digging season work to be secomplished. No. 1 should be filled in the summer season. The tempered clay should be placed on about two feet deep, with any length or breadth, and placed one above the other with an intervening space of at least two inches to allow the heated sir to diffuse itself and keep the clay in working order. The day can be put in No. 1 tempered, or may be tempered therein if proper. From No. 1 it is taken in small cars on an inclined railroad to No. 2, and unloaded from spring-bottome, the cars being drawn back by the next full one. After moulding the bricks they are taken to the drying shed, No. 3, from whence they can be removed to the kinn a

ense of improvements.
FRIEND OF IMPROVEMENT. To the Editor of The Press:

To the Editor of The Press:

Sin: -Being a resident of a suburban part of Philadelphia, and deprived of the privilege of attending the church to which I am attached, I venture to ask to won do not think it unreasonable that we should be a suburbane of using the railway ears the church to which I am attached, I venture to ask if you do not think it unreasonable that we should be debarred the privilege of using the railway ears on Sunday? Perhaps I am the more disastisfied under this privation, because on a rocent visit to Allegheny city, the friends with whom I was staying, and nyself, stepped into a car at the door, attended our respective places of waship in Elitaburg, and returned comfortably, in company with a large number of ladies and children, who had been similarly accommedated. I could not refrain from asking myself why we could not enjoy the same opportunity here, and I now appear to you for a brief space in your columns, hoping that public attention will be attracted to this important subject.

Respectfully, E.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.—The week of prayer to Almighty God will commence to morrow (Sunday), 3d inst, and continue every day till January 10th inclusive. A circular has been issued, recommending subjects for sermons to be preached the first and last Sundays, and for prayers to be effered up to the Throne of Grace. The circular requests the following points to be remembered: Our country—its sins—its repentance—its deliverance; God's hand in our midst, and his tokens for merey.

Public Entertainments. ACADEMY OF MUSIC -The sutertaining troups pantomimists at this establishment ought to doing a fair business. Audiences of respectable mensions have been present each evening, and have been greatly entertained. Madame Marzetti is vi-vacious and efficient, and, moreover, dances very pleasingly. The tight-rope performances of Zan-fretta evince a remarkable degree of skill, and the Martinetti brothers create almost equal admiration. When to these performances are united those of the yonderful Arab troupe, to attraction bear powerful. We would suggest that the frequent intermissions be net quite so long. They wear out the patience of the audience, and are totally unencortinues good, and all descriptions are wanted spready, however commands the quickest sales is more stock in dealers' hands than respect to the sales of the sales are sales and sales are sales are sales and sales are sales

CITY ITEMS.

bliday entertainments. The lecture-room was determily declarated with evergreens, and the eyes of the little of the Christmas Trea. The lectures of the little of the Christmas Trea. The reast of good things was prefaced by singing and addresses, and the presentation of elegant and value able books to the superintendent, Mr. George J. Boyd. The New Year's morning prayer meeting at this church was largely attended, notwithstand.

at this church was largely attended, notwithstand-

ing the rain. As the pastor, Rev. Daniel March.

entered the lecture-room he received an envelope containing \$400, "presented as a New Year's token of regard from the members of his congregation."

This, added to similar tokens of kindly and generous

appreciation received by Mr. March from his people within the Jean, amounts to about \$1,000.

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING

SELLING AT GREAT BARGAINS.—We invite the attention of our readers to the capital stock of Winter

tention of our reasure to the capital stock of Winter Clothing now selling by Merers. C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chestnut street, under Jayne's Hall, at greatly reduced prices. This stock embraces the very finest and most fashionable garments, adapted

very finest and most issuichable garments, adapted to all tastes, for both military and civilians. Army and navy officers will find Somers & Sou's the very

best place in Philadelphia for having suits made up

in great the supero new style "Illuminated vignette" the relection. They are the greatest improvement in the way of card pictures that has yet been achieved. It is not styledy should see them, as they are really a wonderfur mustiful tion of what

with the aid of a camera and a compilate. Mr. Wenderoth, the compilate in now overwhelmed with orders for the

finer and more expensive classes of lictures, such

Messes. Wendersth & Taylor, Photographers.

912, 914, and 916 Chestnut street, are now pro-the superb new style "illuminated vignetie"

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promptly to order.

DELICIOUS CONFECTIONS.—It have failed to secure for their in E. G. Whitman & Co.'s Confection

they have made a sad mistake, a

can only remedy by going to the Chestnut street, and giving their

Their stock is unquestionably the ried, and, in all respects, the most

the enjoyment of indulging in health made from the finest materials, unless

E. G. Whitman & Co., next door t

sirable in Philadelphia. No one, in f

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNDAY

nected with the Seaman's Missi

versary of the Sunday schools con-

Seaman's Mission will be held in the rine street, below Front, to-morrow (

NOTHER PASTOR SURPRISED. - The Chris

Featival of the Clinton street Church Sales of all the

livened by music from an orchestra, which certain should contribute its quota to the germent. This drawback excepted, the Academy are abundantly entree of the Constant of the the EATRE .- Last ever the last time this ses ing Mr. Forrest appear makes her last appear Mrs Haller; in * The son. To-night Miss Hose ance for the present, and so Stranger," and Juliana, in "T -We suppose w WALNUT-STREET THEATRE might do the management a fat, public not to see Mr. Clarke to n ight, for certainly hey have found difficulty in provide audiences he attracts.

ENATIONAL CIRCUS.—The fourteent fairy spectacle of the "Sprite of the Silver S will be produced on Monday evening. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA. Jan. 1, 1864. This being a day generally devoted to the business of settling all accou: is and opening new ones, and none of the regular channels of business being in operation, a few remarks on the probable monetary future of our country would not be out of place.

The operations of the last few weeks of 1893 give but a faint idea of the canonous transactions and intense excitement that at times marked the progress of the speculative

ment that at times marked the progress of the speculative mania Speculation ruled the commercial contres with so engrossing a power that sometimes even the most ramparat of the "bull" species qualled before the widely specad boldness of an enthusiastic pablic. An unspected and very heavy smount of subscriptions to the popular five-twenty loan, which in one week amounted to thirty-six million dollars, first checked this wholesale spirit of large and speedy profits by placing a tight rein upon the money market. Then Chlowed anegotiation of fitty million of the five per cent, legal tenders with the banks of New. York. Philadelphia, and Boston, to be paid for integral-lender rote by ins alliments. This, combined with legal-tender rote by ins allments. This, com he continued absorption of currency by the five-twenties sept up the stringency, and eventually precipitated downward movement in stocks, which continued the close of the year, except occasionally when the public would take hold for a day or two at a time, and then frightened at their own boldness, would back out, and leave the market to be supported by the regular operators. The fears of a continued scarcity of noney are generally expressed, and the policy of M money are generally expressed, and the policy of Mr. Chase respecting the oid legal tenders, much discussed it is asserted that he intends to withdraw them, and issue in their place the interest-bearing notes. If this is perpetrated, a panic, such as we have not yet seen, will be sent howling over the land. The new notes will circulate for a month or two, and will then be hearded for the remaining four or five, to seems the interest. Here, then, both issues are denied to the

JANUARY 1-Evening.
The produce markets have been very dull this week.

owing to the helidays and the unsettled st weather, and for most of the leading articles

interest. Here, then, both issues are denied to thosy institutions which have been nursed into existence by them, and which ever will give them vitality. We doubt the policy of this, on the mere ground of economy, for why should Mr. Chase pay five per cent, for that which he can have without interest? It is well known that the conception of the interest beth are legal tenders was to result in issue, in case the old legal-tenders were not converted into Government bonds in sufficient amounts to provide the Government with necessary funds. In the event of the five twenty loan not being largely taken, the idea of the interest on the notes was to tempt noon, at 3 o'clock, when addresses by Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter, Revs. Sa C. R. Bonnell, D. Washburn, W. others. The Rev. William Philips w the pulpit of this church in the mo o'clock, and in the evening at 71/2 o'c IT IS ALWAYS ECONOMY TO "GET T This is true in the purchase of almost goods for domestic consumption, but i neptly so in buying Coal. For this reason all our readers to send their orders to W. No. 935 North Ninth street, above Po aken, the idea of the interest on the notes was to ter the people to take them, making, as it were, a tem ray loan of them. But the five-twenty loan has been a great success; the people have liberally joined hands and taken it, and the necessity for issuing the interest-bearing notes does not exist, save only as they might and would be useful in still further developing the re-Coal is the best and cheapest in the city A CARD.—Being the sole proprietore which is pronounced, by all who have to ources of our country.

The idea of "inflation" is embraced in this question. far superior to any other, not excepting them and other favorite brands, we wo Inflation is the bugbear to the credit of which the con mercial ruin of the country is very soon to be given. So say the alarmists, the croaking fogyiets, who, if they our patrons that we have just received ply of the "Silver Flint," and are new

ould grasp the idea of an expanding country, with one meet the largest demand. half the ability they do their greavy purse strings, th DAVIS & RIC would look upon the nerease of currency, to a reasonble extent, (and it has not yet grown unreasonably,) as a wenderful machine, with just the right sont of power to move the whole world, and dis, plant, and mine it GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. Great Reduction in Prices. afterwards.
We do not believe this is to be Mr. Chase's policy. W Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks. we do not believe it. The factories which legal tenders have created will stop; the busy scenes of mercantile life will become silent; the tide of emigration will case; the wheels of the nation be clogged, and the whole financial structure of the country topple into destruction. It has not only been the war which has developed the country elithagent they was the first first sheet. Also, Rich Furs of all kinds, In anticipation of the close of the sea now prepared to make a large of the country, although that was the first fuse that touched the huge pile. It started new ideas and combirmer prices on all our sto

J. W. PROCTOR nations, and progress has been the word ever since, and will be until we entirely discover of what our great country is really made. The legitimate demands of trade The Paris Cloak and Fur Empoum 920 Chest now experiencing render this a trying son for persons with delicate lungs. Coughs and blds are exceedingly prevalent, and the foundation f many a fatal case of Pulmonary disorder is ny being laid. Let the afflicted remember, in their oubles, ever since. Why retire them, and deprive the flourish ng cities of vitality?
The financial condition of the country in the future is that a prompt resort to Dr. D. Jayne's Expetorant. two not only will there be no premium on gold, but it will be something below par. We have seen gold sell at ½ per cent. discount within five years, and there is in the early stages of all diseases of the reiratory organs, will soon remove all apprehension of danger, and that coughs, colds, and hoarsess are effectually and speedily cuted by this sandard remedy. Prepared only at No. 242 hestaut SWISS BELL RINGERS, CONCERT HALL-This we not expect it now, when that amount is doubled, and still more when it will be tripled and quadrupled? The result of the increased production of g.id must be to lessen its intrinsic value; and the questions are, thereafternoon and evening will positively close the ened our citizens with a series of delightful entertain ments for the past ten days. In the afternion all children will be admitted at ten cents. Mears, Cox and A'Becket, of Carneross & Dixie's minstale, will BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

Your Troches are too well and favorably known Hon. Chas. A. Phelps, Pres. Mass. Smite. "My communication with the world has been very much enlarged by the Lozenge which I nownerry always in my pocket; that trouble in my Throle (for which the Troches are a specific) having male me CORNS, BUNIONS, INVESTED NAILS, ENLARGED

closely the effect they have had on the country. Let us "rut our shoulder to the wheel," finish the war, attack the "bowels of the land" with terrible energy (we might as well get rich fast as slow), keep our hearts in the right place, and our nation will, indeed, become the mighty giant, that shall stride over all lands and bow to JOINTS, and all diseases of the feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. Zecharie, Surgeon Chiropodist, 921 Chestnut streft. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the city. ja26t

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

UP TO TWELVE O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT. Continental-Ninth and Chestnut weather, and for most of the leading articles prices are without any material change, and husiness very inactive. The demand for Flour is limited both for shipment and home use, but prices remain about the same as last quoted. Sales comprise about \$,200 bbls, including Pennsylvania extra at \$7@7.12½; 1,500 bbls city mills Jas Kune, Jr. Penna A Colemen & Ia Ind F Hobinson, New Yo TG Nock F F Smith, Connection of the Hobinson, New You Ghas Hain, Connection B Ewing, Marylan R M Jones Major General Schoff Migor Whery. New Yor E L Chapp, New Yor E L Chapp, New Yor E New Yor He Walker W B Meaney, Cheste C H Pendleton, U S M C Thurnager, Chicken C H C Thurnager, Cheste C H Pendleton, U S M C Thurnager, Cincian

Pennsylvania extra at \$7@7.12½; 1,500 bbis city mills do, on private terms; and 2,000 bbis extra family, part at \$7.62½@7.75, and part on private terms. The retailers and bakers are buying at from \$6@6 \$7½ for superfine; \$6 \$7½@7.12½ for extra; \$7.25@5 for extra family, and \$8.50 up to \$11 \$7.50 for famey brands, according to quality. Bye Flour is dull, with small sales at \$6.50 \$7.50 for the private is defined at \$6.50 \$7.50 for his private is defined at \$6.50 \$7.50 for his private is collected at \$5.50 \$7.50 for his private is collected at \$5.50 \$7.50 for his private is collected at \$5.50 \$7.50 for his private is collected at \$7.50 for his private at \$7.000 bushels at \$7.600 for fair to private wester and demonstrated and white at from \$1.70 for the private part of the private wester and demonstrated and white at from \$1.70 for the private part of the Town A Martin

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A S Gear & w. (Wash, J C W L Helfenstein, Pottaville G McKay & Ia, Boston J G Lyons, N Hat G G Add, Montsomery co J H Reed, New York J A Dutchison & w. Fittsburg Miss Hntchison, Fittsburg E J Moore, Allea T C B Kitchen, New York Leslie Hanks, New York H J Hopper, In Girard-Chestnut street, below

weight 5,000 bushels Barley sold on terms kep. private, and 3,600 bushels Barley Malt at \$1.600£1.70 \(\) bushel.

PROVISIONS.—The market is very firm, but there is not much doing in the way of sales. About 2,000 bbls Mess Pork sold at \$18091 for old, and \$25 \(\) but for new. City packed Mess Best is selling in lots at \$13016 \(\) but by a country at \$120.3 \(\) 150 bbls Best Hams sold at \$12 \(\) 57 bbl. Dressed Hogs are better, and selling at \$860 \(\) 25 th bl. Dressed Hogs are better, and selling at \$860 \(\) 25 th bl. Dressed Hogs are better, and selling at \$860 \(\) 25 th bl. Dressed Hogs are better, and selling at \$860 \(\) 25 th bl. Or should be sold at \$11\(\) 260 country at \$120 \(\) 30 th bls Best Hams sold at \$180 \(\) 25 th bl. Or sides; and the \$0 \text{ for plain and larey hams; \$100 \text{ for sides; and the \$0 \text{ for plain and larey hams; \$100 \text{ for sides; and the \$0 \text{ for plain and larey hams; \$100 \text{ for sold at \$120 \text{ for plain and the \$0 \text{ for plain and and \$1 \text{ for sold at \$11\text{ for sold at \$11\text{ for sold at \$11\text{ for sold at \$100 \text{ for sold at \$11\text{ for sold at \$100 \text{ for sold for sold at \$100 \text{ for sold for sold COAL.—The market continues very dull. There is but little shipping except on Government contracts, and prices are unsettled.

COFFEE.—There is very little stock here, and prices are firm. About 500 base of Rio sold at 34635/25, and a small to of Java at 426 Bb., cash and time.

COFFOE.—There is more inquiry, and the market is thmer, with sales of 300 bales, in small lots, at 50688c B. ib. cash, for middlings.

DRUGS AND DYES.—There is very little doing in any kind. Small sales of Soda Ash are making at 35603/2c, with Small sales of Soda Ash are making at 35603/2c.

BY SOM AND DYES.—There is very little doing in any kind. Small sales of Sengal are reported at \$502.20, cash.

FISH.—Mackerel continue dull; small sales from store are making at 3600/17 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl for \$\frac{1}{2}\$ o. 2\frac{1}{2}\$ box on the sales at 800 continue dull; small sales from store are making at \$1600/17 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl for \$\frac{1}{2}\$ o. 2\frac{1}{2}\$ doth in a lower, with sales at 800 cor medium 32.000 frac \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl. Codds are lower, with sales at 800 cor modeling in foreign, with sales of Raisins at \$404.20 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ box for bunch and layers. Green Apples are selling at from \$2.000 frac bbl. Dried Frait is in demand at full prices; apples are selling at \$9000: 12,000 frac dried Peaches sold at 113/20 for quarters and halves at 1500 fc \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bl.

FEAU IIERS are searce; good Western are worth 600 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl. Dried \$\frac{1}{2}\$ con \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl. Dried \$\frac{1}{2}\$ con \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bl. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ con \$\frac{1}\$ con \$\frac{1}{2}\$ con \$\frac{1}{2}\$ con \$\frac{1}{2}\$ con \$\f

FEATIERS are scarce; good Western are worth 60@ 52c 5 lb.

FEIGHTS —The rates to Liverpool are without change and the offerings light; a brig was taken to Cicaringso at 60c and \$4.575 on Sugar and Molassas. The rates to New Orleans are \$7 lb., 20c 7 lb for rate. And 20c 7 look. There is very little doing in coal ready. There is nothing doing to alter quotations. HAY is more active, and selling at \$2.425 5 lb on. HAY is more active, and selling at \$2.425 5 lb on. HAY is more active, and selling at \$2.425 5 lb on. HAY is more active, and selling at \$2.425 5 lb on. HAY is more active, and selling at \$2.425 5 lb on. HAY is more active, and selling at \$2.425 5 lb on. HAY is more active, and selling at \$2.425 b of the selling at \$2.425 b on. HAY is more active, and selling at \$2.425 lb on. HAY is more active, and selling at \$2.425 lb on. HAY is more active, and selling at \$2.425 lb on. HAY is more active, and selling at \$2.425 lb on. HAY is more active, and selling at \$2.45 lb on the American-Chestnut street. abo

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IUMBER—all kinds are firmly beta,

MOLASES.—The market is very quist, and the sales limited at full prices.

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NoLASES.—The market is very quist.

No Price days and Other the full prices.

No Price days and Other th FI.ASIER — the tast sale of soft was at \$4.75 \ \text{Tr} ton.

Salt is firm; a cargo of Turk's istand has arrived to a center.

SEEDS — Clover is in demand, with sales of 500 bushels at \$7.75\text{SEEDS} — 10 yet in \$6.00 \text{Min}; 3.00 bushels of Firmothy rold at \$3. Flaxaseed to also in demand, with sales of 1,000 bushels at \$3.16 \text{Fiburship} bushel.

SFIRITS — Brandy and Gin are scarce and high, with \$1.100 \text{Min}; 3.00 \text{Min

Merchants'—Fourth. street. B
G I Miller, Baston
A F Eilenberger, Penna
John Voran, Conn
B Stater, St Louis
B Wansbrough, Pitterburg
S H Aldridge, Maryland
Hon W B Loerty, Erie
B F Siyers, Bedford
W F Sayre, M Chue
W F Sayre, M Chue
W H Binner, Alleratown
W H Binner, Alleratown
W H Binner, Alleratown
W F Holloway, N Jerssy
M S Satterthwate, W yoming
W Brown, Pittburg
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The Union—Arch attest, above 1 red.

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Miss J Red. Porf vis

B B Plerce, Boxton

B Plerce, B Black Bear Third St., above Call Mill.
Simon Deeb, Harrisburg A Stouffer, Frate
H B Nunampoher, Boading Thos Addin, Hungdon Simon Strond, Postaville L R Applelog, At 19760