



VOL. 7-NO. 132 PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1864.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS,

SCARFS, TIES, MUFFLERS, GLOVES

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A BEAUTIFUL GOLD COMPOSITE HUNTING

AN Excellent time-keeper, Sid.

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THE MAGIC RAIL, WAY WATCH.

With Patent Time indicater.

Showing the Hour without copains case, very handsome and reliable. \$15.

Legant Size and proposition and show had in Gentleman size.

Watches sent for inspection before prayment.

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LEVER WATCH,
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Beautifully engraved Hunting Cases, by Raskell of Liveryood, 256.

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THE OFFICER'S WATCH,
Detached Lever Movement, 13 Jewels, in Sterling fine
Sliver Hunting Cases, with new Patent Time Indicator,
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Every Novelty can be seen by sending for our latalogue,
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Tents, Awnings. Trunk and Wagon Govers.
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Pointe Lace and Pointe Appliqué, from \$5 to \$60,
fitnes, Barbes, and every variety of other descrip
of Lace Goods, at very low prices. IN EMBROIDERIES.

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00 do. Collars. 20 each o \$6 each.
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By the yard or piece, of all the well-known makes,
Buy them now for coming wants, and save dollars.

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Fancy Silks. \$1 to \$5.
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1 Lot All-wool Shaker Flauncis. 62%c. worth 80s. no26 ONG BROCHE SHAWLS, FROM

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Superb Long Brock Shawls,
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Excellent Long Blacket Thibet Shawls,
Gentlemen's heavy, warm Shawls,
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vary cheer. and very cheep.

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Corner of EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN. WARM GOODS FOR WINTER.
LARGE, SOFT, WOOL BLANKETS.
Good Flannels. Shaker, Welsh, Ballardvale, &c.
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Heavy Velvet, Beaver Cloths, Black Beavers, &c.
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Beautiful French Poplins, silk and wool.

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Linen Hdkfs., Ladies' and Gentlemer's.
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Vintage 18%, bottled in France.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS. READY TO-DAY. AT ALL THE BOOKSTORES, DREAMTHORP, MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1864. A BOOK OF ESSAYS, WRITTEN IN THE COUNTRY,

The Sixth Edition of this new volume is already an-nounced in England, and has elicited from the most cautious critics unqualified praise. The London Athenœum and other prominent periodicals have long and very flattering reviews of it. J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston, Publisher

BY ALEXANDER SMITH.

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idel Holmes.
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authorized by the Gerstary of the Treasury to continue the sale of this copular Loan, and TEN DAYS public ABOUT TWO NUMBED MILLIOMS remain unsold for the circulation of the Mational Banking Associations now being formed in every part of the Country. But a short time must elapse before this loan is wholly ab sorbed, the demand from Europe, Germany especially,

As it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfalling resources in the duties on imports, internal revenues, and in the issue of interesttain that it will not be necessary for him for a long time to some to issue further permanent Loans, the interest and principal of which are payable in Gold. These considerations must lead to the prompt conclusion that the time is not far distant when these "Five-Twenties" will sell at a handsome premium, as was the esult with the "Seven-thirty" Loan, when it was all sold, and could no longer be sabscribed for at par.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN,

remium on gold. the Bonds may ran for twenty years, yet the Government has the right to pay them off is gold at par, at any time after five years. The interest is paid half yearly on the first days of No-

vember and May. Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds which are paya-ble to bearer and issued for \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, eities, towns, or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one and a half per sent, on the amount of income, when the income exceeds six hundred dollars per annum. Income from all other investments, such as mortgages, railroad stocks, bonds, de., mus

pay from three to five per cent. tax on the insome. Banks and Bankers throughout the country will conatherwise properly attended to. will senabled to receive them at the time of subser bing, or at farthest in FOUR days. This arrangement nent of the money, and will greatly increase the sales.

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MICHAEL JACOBS, BANKER, No. 46 South THED Street. Pathabanyana. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, SPECIE. AND DEGUE-RENT MONEY BOUGHT AND SOLD. STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. Particular attention paid to the National of Time off-Sm WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING attended to by the most experienced workmen, and every Watch warranted for one year.

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TO BOOT AND SHUE MANUAL TURERS, Leather Rolling Mills, Splitting Machines, String Compines Compines Compines Compines Compines Compines Welt and Counter Skivers, Standing Syelet, Punch and Sets Combined, And all other Machinery and Goods for nalled and sewed work, to be had at manufacturers prices, at LAIMS & MAGINATS, Dealers in Shoe Findings, 20 N. TRIRD St. Agents for Hittow's Insoluble Coment. NEW DRIED APPLES.-100 BBLS. new Dried Apples, for sale by E. WILLIAMS, 43 tf 107 Squib WATER Street, 4998-11

Correspondence of The Press.] CAMP SETE REGIMENT P. V., HILTON HEAD, S. C., Dec. 23, 1862. THE SOTH REGIMENT—SWORD PRESENTA-TION. seing engaged in the front during the whole siego and reduction of Fort Wagner, we are pleasantly encamped on Hilton Head, and are resting from our labors. A memorable and pleasant episcde in the history of the 85th occurred on the 26th instant namely, the presentation of a magnificent sword. cash, and beit to Captain I. M. Abraham by the en-listed men of his regiment. After dresp parade, the regiment was formed in a hellow square, inside of which the ceremonies took place. The presentation was made on behalf of the donors by Lieutenant John W. Achison in the following neat and appropriate address :

JURN W. Achison in the following neat and appropriate address:

CAPT ABRAHAM: On behalf of the enlicted men of the 85th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I am requested to present to you this sword, with the accompanying sash and belt, in token of their cateem for you as an officer and gentleman, but more expectally as a mark of their appreciation of your servises white acting in the capacity of regimental commandant. Your conduct during the two yours that have elapsed since our organization as a regiment, whether suffering the toils and privation of the march, braving the perils of the battle-field or enjoying the quiet and repose of camp life, has always been of such a character as to establish your unawerving fidelity and devotion to our cause, and the comfort and welfare of these gallant men whose good fertune it is to have been placed under your command. For these simple reasons, sit, you have been selected as the recipient of this favor; and to none, I can confidently say, is this tribute of respect and affestion more justly due, by none can it be more worthly worn.

In committing it to your trust, permit me also to convey to you the assurance of the heartiest good will on the part of the officers and men of the regiment, and the warmest wishes of each and all for your future success, happiness, and well-being.

To the above eloquent speech Captain Abraham replied as follows, with much dignity and feeling:

Lieutenant, I accept this sword, sash, and belt at your hands, on behalf of the enlisted men of the Sth Regiment of Pennsylvanis. Volunteers with great gratification and hearty thanks. I thank you, sir, for the high sempliment you have been pleased to pass on my past conduct as an officer, and hope that my fellow-soldiers may have no cause in the future to change their opinions so flatteringly extensed. Permit me to embrace this opportunity of rendering to them through you my warmest thanks, for the willing, prompt, and coldier like obedience always manifested towards me, while no bean pleased to make me the re

"CAPTAIN I. M. ABRAHAM. The enlisted men of the S5th Regiment Pa. Vols."

and acorns. The cost of this handsome present was \$250, and is a fitting tribute to the worth of the estimable officer who received it. The Heroes of Chastanooga.

Railroad Business at Chicago.

Fourteen years ago the first railway train ran ont of Chicago. Now there are ninety trains leaving the city daily. The total number of cars in these trains is one thousand four hundred and thirty-two freight, and one hundred and sixty-three passengeroars. Placing these out trains all in one line, adding the length of engine and tender of each train, the total length of all the trains leaving the city daily is twenty-five miles and twelve rods; a very respectable day's journey for a man to drive from one end of the train to the other. The in-aoming trains average the same length, and about the same business. This, then, would make upwards of fifty miles of trains required to transact the daily railroad business of Chicago. The Tribune says:

"Allowing ten tons to be a load for a freight car, and thirty passengers to a coach, there are moved daily by railroad to and from this city nine thousand seven hundred and eighty passengers and twenty-eight flows and seven hundred and eighty passengers and twenty-eight. Suppose we imaginarily banish railroads, and set ourselves back fifteen years, when there were no railroads in this section, and when freight and passengers were moved by teams. One ton is considered a load for two horses. At this rate it would require six thousand five hundred and twenty horses to move the passengers, and fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty to move the freight, and twenty thousand eight hundred and forty horses to move the passengers and reight that strive and depart daily by railroad, and at less than one-tenth the rate of locomotive speed. What a spectacle would eleven thousand teamsters present, hitching up and starting off with their eleven thousand teams! Yet this business is all done so systematically—trains arriving, and teamsters present, hitching up and starting off with their eleven thousand teams! Yet this business is all done so systematically—trains arriving.

"The business on nearly every road is constantly increasing, and the engine and c

"Luctantem Icariis fluctibus Africum Mercator metuens:"

"Inctantem learnis finctibus Africum

Mercator metuens:"

Or, the

"Gur timet flavum Tiberim tangere,"

whilst, probably, in the whole country there is not one place better adapted than League Island to furnish a practical illustration of archapelagic Greece. Thus, the professor of that language might say:
"Suppose League Island to be Eubers; then here would be Beetis, and here Attics." And in the description of the siege and circumvallation of Syracuse by Nicies, in Thucydides, it might be of immense service, viz: "Observe, as we look at it, Syracuse is represented by that large stone to the south: Agrigentum we may consider marked by that abandoned hat. The remains of a barrel near the former not inaptly represent the Bay of Shapsus, and the oyster shell the great Port. The orange peel constitutes Syke, and the soft mud gives excellent opportunities of tracing the direction of the walls."

Where could the mind betteropen to the grandeurs of the world than here, where every minute carries some wanderer over the deep past, their very eyes bound on her journey? Where could our young men better grasp modern military science and appreciate the utility of mud as awar agent? Again, when smiling Spring unlooked the bosom of the earth, and the beautiful fields of New Jersey were groaning under embryo crops of sweet potatoes and watermelons, could the professor of drawing trouble himself about the foreign shores of Naples or Rome to furnish subjects full of romance and beauty? Would not each small boat which ploughed the yellow Delaware contain a history in itself! and would not our red-shirted and brown-trosusered Pisoators supply quite as much of the professor of drawing frouble himself about the foreign shores of Naples or Rome to furnish subjects full of romance and beauty? Would not each small boat which ploughed the yellow Delaware contain a history in itself and would not our red-shirted and brown-trassque as those inevitable red-trowsered and brown-visaged foreigners who are reclining in such apparent ease in a

Pennsylvania Soldiers in South Carolina. After the arduous summer campaign on Morris sland, the 85th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers

Captain Abraham is the only captain remaining in the regiment of the original company commanders, and, as senior captain, is in command of the regi-

ment, Colonel Howell being in command of the brigade, and Lieutenant Colonel Campbell (formerly aptain) being at home on recruiting service. The recipient is of most exquisite workmanship, the scabbard heavily plated with gold, and with the fol-lowing ornaments: Near the hilt is a Zouave in solid silver, represented standing in the position of a soldier at shouldered arms; near the lower ring are two muskets crossed, two sword-bayonets crossed, a knapsack, cartridge box, and canteen, also a Zouave csp, all combined in a beautiful ornament, also of solid silver. Both this and the Zouave are in full relief. On a gold plate, between these two ornaments, is the following inscription:

The steroes of Chartanooga.

There are unwritten volumes of heroism that will perish without record, of the last battles at Chattanooga. The following extracts from a private letter of the gallant Colonel John Mason Loomis, of Chiman Chartanooga, with interest.

dead and wounded. I have no language to do them justice.

Gilmore (acting colonel 26th Illinois), wounded in the hottest of the fight, you have with you. Conway, of. Fresport, Ill., jell as the sun went down, kneeling as if at evening prayer. We found him as daylight brote, frozen stiff, but gracefully, among the tall weeds, resting on his right knee and his left wrist, his sword firmly grasped in his right hand, extended as at salute, his pistoit in his left, his head howed low. Peace to his gallant soul. Young Ardine, too, brave heart! His ringing words of cheer re-echoed from the rocks after his spirit had fied. We carried the railroad.

I saw the enemy resting their riftes upon the iron rail on the other side, and our men do the same on our side of the track, each burnt by the fire from the other side, until our men with a cheer bounded over and won, and—proudly I say it, held all they won.

The University of Pennsylvania,

The University of Pennsylvania.

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: Those who have ones been connected with the University of Pennsylvania read the articles contained in your papers of the Six and lat with deep interest. Your lirst correspondent, who signs himself "Undergraduate," but the soundness and maturity of whose views would seem to indicate an alumnus, proposes that the University shall be removed to Torresdale, or vicinity, and it is just possible that such a removal would have the additional advantage of convenience to his home.

A removal to Torresdale, that charmingly picturesque part of our seenic Delaware, would include almost of necessity a dormitory, commons more or less short, and a dependence upon the crazy old steamboat or the variable railroad for a majority of the students to whom home is too attractive to leave for all night. Torresdale has no drawback, we believe, in point of hygiene, though there are times when and places where the town is dangerous. The suggestion of a Philadelphian seemed much more desirable—viz: to locate the institution on the banks of the Schuylkill. This would afford the same facilities for boating, swimming, washing, and skating, while at the same time it has corresponding advantage in the readiness of access which it affords to Philadelphia. But is there no better spotthan this? Let us try to unite the genial and salutary influence exerted on minds developing in classic and physical studies by the flow of a majestic river, with those advantages of communication with the city offered by the last site.

What could be better than the vicinity of League Island? There, Professor J—would merely have to wave his hand toward the stream to illustrate the "Luctantem Learities fluctious Africum Mercator metreus:"

THE REBEL STATES. The Designs of the Rebels-Advices from

The Designs of the Rebels-Advices from Richmons,—Desperate Measures Resolved Upon-How the Rebeis are Filling Up their Armit e-Negroes to be Used-A Concentration i Or the Defeat of Grant, and the Invasion of Kentucky, &c.

(From the Cincinnat, Gazette]

[The following at viewent has been handed to us by a gentieman, a wilzen of Kentucky; in whom we have entire confidence. Hassures us that the information was obtained from a person recently from Richmond, who white there occupied an important official position. This information given below was communicated, wondernially to Secretion sympathizers, through why was the leaked, and resched our correspondent in a way good from sources that give him full confidence in the reliability of the statements.—Ed. Excepte]

"We have from the most Eliable information in the reliability of the statements.—Ed. Excepte] give him full confidence in the reliability of the statements. Ed. Gazette I

"We have from the most soliable information just received from Richmond, the following programme: Our informant occupied a position that gave him an opportunity to see the rebel President often, and required him to be present at Oabinet meetings. They are determined to regain, if possible, Kantucky and Tennessee—witherst these there can be so Confederacy. It is the intention of the War Department to conscript all allebyddied persons, without regard to age or condition. Already it has begun, and men who have heretefore excepted the army are now in the ranks. The case is desperate, and the leaders are aware of it.

"Invalide, or those not absolutely disabled for garrison duty, will be there placed. Negroes who can be trusted will be armed, and fight tride their masters. They will not be trusted in companies or regiments, in the field. The ferts will be manual entirely with aggroes, commanded by white cemmissioned and non-commissioned officers. The grayout regiments, in the near The farts will be manked entirely with acgross, commanded by white commissioned and non-commissioned officers. The regroes' pride will thus be appealed to, as he can that beside his master. In many cases this will be effects al. "By this measure they will be enabled to bring a large force into the field, and hope to drive the Union troops from Tennessee and Kentucky. They know as well as we the five of the calistment of our troope, and they that the know as well as we the time of the calistment of our prope, and the critical of the calistment of the

rmy of liberation.
"In a rebel caucus of the members of Congress, it was determined to give up all-coast defence rather than Kentucky and Tennesse.

"If they prove able to drive Grant from his stronghold, it will, they believe, prolong the war, cause their recognition abroad, encourage Copperheads at the North, give them strength in Europe, and cause depression throughout the land. We do fore. "We sincerely trust that General Grant will not allow himself to be surprised, nor the Government allow him to be overwhelmed. The whole available force of the South will be brought against him, and that soon." Rebel Account of the Assault Upon Knox-A correspondent of the Augusta Constitutionalist writes an interesting description of the charge of the Confederate troops upon the Federal works of Knox-

Confederate troops upon the Federal works of Knoxville. He says:

To the left of Knoxville; upon a high hill, is a large dirt fort; mounting six guns, which commands all approaches to it for more than a mile. In its front and finites was once a thick field of pines, which were cutdown by the enemy, the tops falling in all directions, making a mass of brush and timber almost impassable. In addition to this, they had wires netted alk around their works, and a ditton from four to six feet deep, corresponding with the regularity of the ground, the extreme slope of the parapet making an acute angle with the fall of the ditch. Immediately in their front, for two or three hundred yards, all brush and rubbish were removed, in order that their grape and canister might have a clear sweep at any attacking column. This fort, Bryan's, Humphrey's, and a part of Walford's brigades were ordered to assault at daylight on the morning of the 23th of November.

Through this rugged field of obstacles, before day, Bryan's brigade left its way, with many a fall and many a bruise, yet quietly, uncomplainingly, the men followed the dawk figure of their leader guiding us through the gloom, to the line of sharp shooters attaioned at the edge of the clearing. Here the command rested, waiting daylight. Each man pressed his cap more firmly down upon his brow, and with lips compressed and steadfast eye, waited for the word tomove, whils? Generals Bryan and Humphrey glided noiselessly through their commands, carefully ville. He says:

his cap more firmly down upon his brow, and with lips compressed and steadast eye, waited for the word to move, whilst Generals Bryan and Eumphrey glided noiselessly through their commands, carefully examining the ground before them.

All was quiet as the grave. Suddenly the stillness was broken by the sharp crack of a Minie rifle, when "up, hoys, charge " was given by our commanders. The brave fellows, springing up with a shout, on they pressed to the fort, through a murderous fire of shot and shell. Owing to a rain on the day before, and frost on the night of the attack, the earth would give way from under our gallant men as they climbed upon the shoulders of each other, endeavoring to reach the parapet, and down they would tumble into the disch. Hand grenadeafatter hand grenade were thrown upon them, and yet they still remained olimbing and falling for over half an hour, whilst the air sparkled with whistling fuses and incessant rolls of musketry from the walls. When, finding all attempts to scale the sides of the fort impossible, (only one man, Sergeant major Balley, of the 50th Georgia, reaching the top, he, poor fellow, was killed immediately,) we slowly withdrew under a terrible fire from the enemy.

It was a sight lorg to be remembered to see General Bryan at the head of the column, leading and cheering his men, giving orders in a caim and self-possessed tone. Indeed he seemed to bear a charmed life, whilst hundreds around him were killed and wounded, he was untouched, and when the assault falled, walked away crying, "Rally, boys, rally, we are not whipped; we could not climb the fort, that's all!" The men all stopped at his command, and pressing forward to shake hands in grateful delight of his safety. One of his colonels soolded him severely for exposing himself so recklessly.

Many sons of the sunny South reddened the field with their hearts' blood, whilst not a Yankee, that I could see, was slain. Oh! it was a sad sight to see those two old wentours, Generals Bryan and Humphrey, who cusayed to speak

THE GOVERNOR'S COMMUNICATION.

The People of the Licke of New York, by the Grace of God Free and Independent:

To Thomas C. Acton: Whereas, You were appointed a Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police of the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New York; and whereas, charges of official misconduct have heretofore been made before me on the oath of Henry K. Biauvelt against you, and copies of such charges were duly served upon you personally, and an opportunity was given to you to be heard in your defence, to which charges an answer, facts fully establishing a material portion of such alleged official misconduct were admitted, whereby such answer, facts fully establishing a material portion of such alleged official misconduct were admitted, whereby such charges were sustained, and you have entirely failed to make any defence thereto: Now, know you, that we have superseded and discharged, and by these presents do augersede and discharged, and the said office, and do hereby command and direct you to cease and forbear further acting in or executing the said office.

In testimony whereof, we have annexed these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said State to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Horatio Seymour, Governor for said State.

At our city of Albany, the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty hree.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Attested by HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State. State.
Judge Bostwick, William McMurray, William B.
Lewis, Supervisors Briggs and Littell.
REPLY OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor:

SIR: We are advised by our counsel that you have no authority to remove us from office without an investigation of the charges against us, as required by the revised statutes.

We will, therefore, continue to act as Commissioners of Police until your power and our rights shall have been judicially settled.

In your communication of the third day of June, 1663, presenting the charges against us, you said, "When your answers are received, I will make the proper order for an inquiry into the truth of the charges made."

You will not be surprised that we expect a fulfilment of the promise thus made, and insist upon a trial. Our course is adopted for the sake of the public, because it is important, in our opinion, that the people should know whether the law authorizes the removal of the Police Commissioners without a fair opportunity to be heard. If so, they may deem

the removal of the Police Commissioners without a fair opportunity to be heard. If so, they may deem it necessary, by legislation, to introduce a better rule, so that the police department may not be subject to the absolute control of the Executive.

Yours, respectfully,
THOS. C. ACTON,
JOHN G. BERGEN. The following is the language of the Commissioners, in their last report, concerning the riots in the city:

"On the morning of the 13th of July last the peace and order of the city of New York was broken by a formidable mob, which entered upon a career of robbery, arson, and murder that was not completely checked until the morning of the 17th. These violent proceedings had a political erigin, motive, and direction, and received sympathy and encouragement from newspapers and partisans of influence and intelligence. The military were absent fighting the battles of the Union in Pennsylvania and Maryland. The Board of Police had long been threatened with summary removal, which was expected to occur immediately. Members of the force desired the removal, and there were not lacking instances of insubordination, the fruit of the expected change. A large portion of the force were of the same nationality, political and religious faith of the riotous mob. Under these new and extraordinary circumstances, there was apprehension that the force might fail in united action, or be embarrassed by sympathy with the rioters, and be overpowered and beaten.

"The Board are most happy to report that the apprehension! proved to be groundless. The force acted as a unit, and with an energy, courage, and devotion rarely exhibited. The keenest observation failed to discover that either political, religious, or national feeling had anylinfluence adverse to the efficient action of the force. The courage that arises from the aggregation of numbers, the steadiness and celerity of movement which result from organization and drill, and the fidelity and pride of corps, which result from discipline, were exhibited in a degree most gratifying to the Board and honorable to the force." The following is the language of the Commis-tioners, in their last report, concerning the riots in

of Holofernes, the found agreed to the properties, and of the found to the form of the for

THREE CENTS.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY. (Exicasis from our English files, EXTRAORDINARY SORDER THE TENTITY COLLEGE, DUBLIR.—A singular scede occurred at the winter commencements at Dublin, on the 18th. At the conferring of senior degrees, and the Freezants Journal, and when the name of Dr. Lyster, deal of Leighlin, was salled out, the Rey. Professor Jeliot rose amids a sounce of tunuit and dealening offer from the funior surjects in the lower and of the Leightin, was called out, the Ecv. Professor Letter tose amids a sounce of tumuit and deafening orice from the junior students in the lower end of the Examination Hall. For several camutes not one word the reversed gentleman uttered could be heard, in consequence of the rounds of Kertsen fire and vocifierous exclamations from the younger students, who practised all kinds of practical jokes, such as throwing squibs under people's feet end pitching hats into the places occupied by viritors, and even as far as the portion of the hall occupied by the Chivarity When silence was partially restored, the Ecv. Mr. Jellett sand that, as a member of the University, he felt it his duty to protest against granting on now ray degree in the case of the gradiental whore name had just been called out, as no merit had been set forward to show that the person, though resom mended by the Lord Lieutenant, was crutted to receive an homorary degree. As statute which he (Processor Letter) to forward to show that the person, though reson mended by the Lord Lieutenant, was entired 5 receive an honorary degree. Astatuse which he (Professor Jellett) held in his head had been passed to prevent the indescindinate confersing of honorary degrees on persons who had no ment to show. He was aware that the University had the power to confet honorary degrees, distinctions which the highest names in Europe would be praid of but, in the face of this statute, he did not believe the University had the power to confet degrees were there was no merit. Hone had been put forward in connection with the gentleman to whom he objected. As there was no merit put forward as a claim to the degree being conferred, he took if for granten there was none; and he believed that nothing short of a royal mendate, would justify the University in conferring the negree. The flev. Dr. Tood, on hising to riply, was received with cheers, counter cheers, rounds of Kentishfire, turowing of hats, shouting, crowing, and sit sides of noises which could be made for the purpose of creating an upnoar. As far as we could hear what Dr. Todd said, it was to the effect that the flood Lieutenant expressed a want that an honorary degree was a hard-working Protestant elergy men, and had taken the greatest core in investigating toog claim of the reverend generation of honorary degree was a hard-working Protestant elergy men, and had been offered by her resjectly Royerment a bishoprie in the countering. After some observations from Professor Jellett, during a scene of noise, fearful crushing, and confusion, appell was taken, which resulted in Professor Jelletty by rotest being negatived by a majority of 21 to 13. The junior students finded in the court-yard, and sequined all the gentlemen who had been in the evoxuation hall to yo barcheaded until they had nearly reached the contents and an accordance of the contents.

DAYLORAGE UNIT THEY DAD DEATH FEARMEN THE CONtrazet to the college from the frost enclosure."

REMARKABLE MURDHE IN HORLAND.—An extraordinary case has just been heard by the chief
chiminal court of the province of Guederland.
The accused, George Hornidge, sitss Henry Chadler.
Someste Lee, aged 71, a British sulger, was obarged
with having maliciously and wilfully murdered his
neighbor, Captain Van Dongen Francke, of the
Netherlands army. From the evidence it appeared
that the prisoner, who had been anodher in the British amy, had fought, in 1824; a duel, in the parish
of Blessington, county of Wicklow, with one William
Wallace, and had killed his antagonist under croumatances which induced him to fy his country. During several years he led a roving life, and at fast
settled in this quiet town of Excheim, ectering
himself in the town registry as Henry Charles
Somerset Lee. Here he lived quietly for many
years, seldom visiting, seldom visited by his neighbors. His next-coor neighbor, Captain Van thus,
gen Francke, had at first been on terms of friendliness with him; but owing to a misunderstanding,
anising in a great measure from idle gossipings, a
10-t of cat and dog feeling had gradually arisen between them. Francke and his wife were, it would
seen, aware of the irritable temperament of their
neighbor, and taxed their inventive families at 16 od.

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same

to no instance can these terms is desirted from, as they after very little more than the cost of paper. ** Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS.

To the getter up of the Club of ten or twenty, as zera copy of the Paper will be given.

Mindel comes in the best room in the house, illuminates the tree, and puts on it, and under it, whatever all good children during the whole year hoped to get. The most levely and innocent least, in fact the feast of children, this essentially German feast, having finally made "fourd nonde" is into trooper, while you Americans have accepted the theory, to accept also the name, and not spill it by atroclous orthography? Is it not a great deal better to spell Christ-Kindel than to atrangulate it into the non-sensical expression of K-in-Professor Goldwin Smith, one of our steadfast

tween them. Francke and his wife were, it would seem, aware of the irritable temperament of their heighbor, and taxed their investive faculties in foding out means of annoying him. This effort was not unretalisted by Hornidge. When the one wanted to take his nap, the other would knock at the partition wall, or work at a pump, no as to shake the very house in which he lived. At length, on the 20th of last July, Francke, it seems, irritated at the abuse Hornidge had lavished upon him schort time before, disturbed his neighbor in such a way as made his blood. boil with fury. Arming himself with deadly weapons he went into his garden, and, forting his way into that of his neighbor, whom he found at the pump near his house, he inflicted upon him such severe wounds as in a short time after caused his death. The prisoner pleaded, in extenuation of his orime, that his passion had overpowered him, that he had been so exasperated by the potty annoyances inflicted man, more especially by the wife of the murdered man, that he had lost all control over himself. The court has deferred sentence.

The King of Bayaria and The Armier.—The friends in England, has published a reply to the mis-statements uttered during a recent speech in Glasbut now. as Professor Smith shows by citation THE KING OF BAVARIA AND THE ARTIST.—The Roman correspondent of the Morning Post mentions a recent pleasing act of King Maximilian, of Evvaria, now residing in Rome. On the King's birthday, all the loval Ravarians in Rome were to be not, that the Canadians are of the same race as ourselves; he says that the Canadians are of the same
race as the Northerns, but he says that the Northerns are not of the same race as ourselves.

"A good many of the Northerns can scarcely fail to
be pretty nearly of the same race as ourselves, since
they have but just left our shores. The old gentleman in 'Tristram Shandy,' after hearing all the
learned arguments on the other side, comes round
in his mind to the conclusion that, after all, the
Duchess of Suffolk must have been some kind of releation to her own son. Yes, on those battle fields
the Covenanter is once more encountering the Oavaiter; and I think that once more will he save liberty
from byranny, and progress from the worst of all rescion. Of two great efforts to drag the English race
back into slavery of body and mind, one found its
grave at Marston Moor, and the other at Gettysburg."

Professor Smith has also addressed the following
note to the London Daily News in relation to the
controversy between Mr. Cobden and the Times,
making a sharp hit at Mr. Delane:

"To the Editor of the Daily News:

"Sir: 'A Member of an Oxford Common Room'
has thought fit to furnish to the Times, for its assistsace in cuching Mr. Cobden, a report of a private
conversation which took place in one of the common rooms of this university, and in which Mr.
Cobden bore a part.

"Mr. Cobden has more than once been—and I
hope will often be again—a guest in an Oxford common rooms of this university, and in which Mr.
Cobden bore a part.

"Mr. Cobden has more than once been—and I
hope will often be again—a guest in one of the common rooms of the bown and still more due to Oxford
codicty, to say that there is, I trust, but one person
amon room. He has been—and I hope will be again—a
guest in the common room of my own college.
And it is due to him, and still more due to Oxford
codicty, to say that there is, I trust, but one person
and the way in which it has been betrayed by the writer
of this dishororable let ony, all the loyal Bayestans in Rome were to be seen early in the morning rushing up the Ports. Ancians to the Villad Maits, to write their names in the villad Maits, to make the del. In a spi fit, unwilling to meet the King on the stairs, was going away in a hurry, when he was readed, in a shy fit, unwilling to meet the King on the stairs, was going away in a hurry, when he was readed, in a shy fit, unwilling to meet the King on the stairs, was going away in a hurry, when he was readed, in the book, and, running the stairs, was going away in a hurry, when he was readed to the stairs was going away in a hurry, when he was readed to the stairs was a stair of the color, a carriage dover apidly up to his should be paid to the color. He turned round guickly to avoid being grazed by the wheels, and found himself face to the grazed by the wheels, and found himself face to the studio, told Riedel that he had resolved that the studio, told Riedel that he had resolved that the first visit he made on his birthday should be paid to the great actist whose works were an hoor to Bayer and the studio of the first visit he made on he birthday should be paid to the great actist whose works were an art, and consisting the studio of the first visit he made on he birthday should be paid to the great actist whose works were an art, and consisting the studio of the first visit he made on he shirthday should be paid to the great actist when he was attacked by a garder, was knowledged one night when he was attacked by a garder, was knowledged one night when he was attacked by a garder, was knowled to down had its writer taken from him, and was left of the hop to the stair of

AN INNOVATION IN UTAH.—Brigham Young has, up to this tine, jealcusly kept his Mormous from hunting after the predous metals which are believed to abound in the mountains of Utah. But the time has now come when it is no longer in his power to prevent mining there. Evidence of this appears in a circular from the headquarters of the District of Utah, signed by order of Brigadier General Oonaer, In this circular, which is dated November 14th, the belief is expressed that the country is rich in minorals; and it is stated that for opening it to a "new, hardy, and industrious population," the search for minerals should be not only unshackled, but fostered. The circular announces that prospecters and miners will be protested, when nocessary, by the military; and directs that soldiers at the second posts shall, whenever convenient, be permitted to prospect for mineral. The document deals in such generalities as that these mountains are the property of the nation, whose policy it has ever been to extend "the broadest privileges" to her ditzens, and to invite them to seek, find, and enjoy the riches of its domain. Commanders of posts, etc., zer ordered to afford every facility for carrying out the objects of this circular, and to report from time to time what progress has been made in developing the mineral wealth of that country.

A SCRAP-BOOK GIBT TO SICK SOLDIERS.—A lady

A SCRAP-BOOK GIBT TO SICK SOLDIERS.—A lady in Leicester, Massachusetts, has sent to Governor Andrew a very interesting work of patient industry undestaken from patriotic motives. While attending in one of the hospitals upon her nephew (who has since died from his wounds received in the war) she heard a sick soldier there exclaim, "Oh if I had a scrap-book, such as my sister used to make, how I should enjoy it!" Others of the soldiers expressed the same feeling. The remark sunk into the lady's heart, and since her return home she has given all the time she could spare from housekeeping duties (uring eleven weeks to making a scrap-book of an old blank ledger; but she does not avail herself of newspaper cuttings and a pastepot, like compilers of scrap-books generally; sil of the extracts are laboriously copied out in a nobly plain handwriting, filling the whole of the large volume. The selection has been made with judicious reference to the object in view, and comprises a vast variety of styles and of subjects.

General Schenck declined a supper at the Philips House, Dayton, on New Year's Eve He declined because he feared the proposed festival would interfere with the Sanitary Fair. He said in his letter responding to the committee:

"I am unwilling that any festival of a personal or narrower character, on my account, should withdraw my friends, in ever so small degree, from that noble and more general work, or interrupt the time which they are devo'ing to so good and blessed a cause. Ged bless sil who are thus theering and upholding at home the bearis and hands of those who, in the field, are periling all for us and our common country. I am proud to represent a people so true and so loyal. And, after my brid holiday visit at home, I shall go back to my post at Washington strengthened and encouraged anew to go on doing all I osn to sid in putting down this wicked rebellion and removing its causes, that thereby we may have hereafter lasting domestic peace, with an undivided and indivisible Union."

Guenilla Outrages in Kentucky.—We are almost heartsick at the announcement of rebel outrages, but more vandalism was perpetrated in Logan county, on the night of the 22d last, by a small gang, supposed to be Thom. Morrow and his crew. Early in the night, G. H. Hall, one of the best citizens of the county, and a quiet man, was called upon to open his house, which he refused to do. The rebels then tried to force their way in, when he commenced firing upon them. They then set the house on fire, and, having thus compelled the family to leave the premises. Mr. Hall was badly wounded by a shot in the shoulder. The scoundries then eacked the house and left, taking two negroes with them, and leaving one of their number killed. From this point the gang went to the house of William Porter, and tricd to get in, but the family of three men proved too many for them, and the robbers left without any plunder after a few rounds had been dired on both sides. They next proceeded to Edward Cofiman's; stole all his horses, and then stole away.—Louisville Journal,

catablishments of Madrid.

CHARADES AT COMPLEGNE.—A charade was performed at Complegne on the word "Courage." The syllable "cour" was represented by a Sultan, personified by M. Aguado, surrounded by a number of charming women. The next syllable "age" was shown by four ladies dressed to represent the four divisions of life. The whole word was set forth in the tableau of Judith holding in her hand the head of Holofernes, the female figure being dressed in a robe of wondrous richness—gold brocade covered with diamonds.

Geographical Discovery.—In New Zealand, a

THE ARCHESHOP OF BALTINGRE.—The Philadelphia American says:

"Tidings from Rome are expected announcing the appointment of Right Rev. Blahop Wood, of this diocese, to the Archbishopric of Baltimore, vacant by the death of the lamented Kenrick. This See is the highest in the country. Its Archbishop is the president of all Episcopal Councils."

It would, no doubt, be a source of great gratification to the loyal members of the Cathelic Church in this city and State, and throughout the diocese generally, to have the Right Rev. Blahop Wood—than whom there is no more loyal man in the country—it will be remembered, when the news of the rebel attack on Fort Sumpter reached Philadelphia, raised the Star-spangled Banner over the dome of his cathedral in that city.—Baltimore American. THE ARCHEISHOP OF BALTIMORE.—The Philadel-