ALEX. WHILLDIN & SONS, 18 North FRONT Street,

CABINET FURNITURE. ABINET FURNITURE AND BIL

MOORE & CAMPION, BILLIARD TABLES the dhave now on hand a full snepty, catened with the MOORS at CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIOMS, in the pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others.

I for the quality and finish of these Tables, the mannificaturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Judge, who are familiar with the scarnets of their work.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., Northeast Corner of FOURTH and RACE Streets,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FORFIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PRITTY, &c. FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

designs and consumers supplied at 137 if VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, REMOVAL - JOHN C. BAKER KEMOVAL.—JOHN C. BAKER, Wholesale Druggiet. has removed to 713 MARKET Street. Particular strention is acted to JOHNC BALER & CO. 8 COD-LIVER OIL. Having increased facilities in this new establishment for manifacturing and soutling, and the avails of lifteen years' experience in he business, this brand of Oil has advantages over all there, and recommen's itself. Contant surplies are bitained from the fit heries, fresh, pure, and weet, and sective the most careful personal attention of the original proprietor. The increasing demand and wide spread arket for it make its figures low, and afford great adantages for those buying in large quantities.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. A HANDSOME VARIETY OF ABOVE Goods, of superior quality, and at moderate prices.

Rept constantly on hand,

ARR & RROTHER, Importers,

dell-first 234 GHESTNUT Street, below Fourth. FOR SALE—A VALUABLE

FARM of 180 scree, on the Beinlehom turupite.

Montgomery county, Pennsylvasia, 19 na less fron the city, 2 miles from the Station on the Borth Ponnsylvasia. Railroad, known as the 'Wager Farm'. The improvable Railroad, known as the 'Wager Farm'. The improvable Railroad, known as the 'Wager Farm'. The improvable romansion, tenant-hones stone barn, stabiling for forty-tive nead of cattle, carriage hones, wagon-hones, granary, ice-house, dc. a good spile orchard, peach orchard, and a variety of al. kinds of pear trees and other fruit. The farm is under a good fance, divided into convenient fields, and well warded by three streams. The area in under the stream of the stream of the farm of the stream of

TO POOT AND SHOE MANUFAC-DEOOT AND SHUE MARGUEAU

TEXERS,
Leather Rolling Mills,
Splitting Machines,
Skiwing
Heeling
Cirtuping
Well and Counter Skivers,
Standing Eyelet, Punch and Sets Combined,
And all other Machinery and Goods for nailed and
ewed work, to be had at manufacturers ordees, at
Laing & Machines, at
Leath & Machines &
Agents for Hilton's Inscibble Gement,
dell'-ins

NEW DRIED APPLES.—100 BBLS.

New Dried Apples, for sale by
REGORES & WILLIAMS,
REGORES & WILLIAMS,
104 South WATER Street. TATOUR OIL.—500 BASKETS LA.

for sale by

dell-12:

South WATER Streat

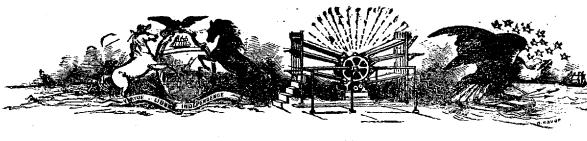
PARLOR SKATES—

PARLOR SKATES—

For sale by

dell-12:

Also, Fine Pen and Pocket Knive dell-1 in the part of the



PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1864.

COFFIN & ALTEMUS, CARD-1864. No. 220 CHESTNUT STREET.

Agents for the following Goods: PRINTS. JAMES SANDERS. | GREENE MFG. CO. BLEACHED COTTONS. CEISDALE,

VOL. 7-NO. 138.

COMMISSION HOUSES

ZOUAVE, COHANNET, CENTEAL, OT COWA, KENT BIVER, WHEATON, MANTON, GREENE MFG. CO, FORESTDALE, J. & W. SLATER, SOCIAL DUENTER,
DYESVILLE,
RED BANK.
JAMESTOWN
CENTREDALE,
CÖVENTRY,
THAMES EIVER, COLLINS.
PALMER RIVER.
BELLOWS FALLS.
WOOD RIVER.
TOLLAND
MANGHESTER. &c. &c.

BROWN COTTONS. FARMERS' EXTRA.
PASSAIC,
MECHANICS' and
FARMERS', &c., &c.

CORSET JEANS. GLASGOW, FISHERVILLE, MANCHESTER-Colors SILESIAS. LONDON, SOCIAL, LONSDALE, &c., &c.

PAPER CAMBRICS. LONSDALE and WARREN MFG. CO'S. WOOLENS. GLENHAM CO'S CLOTHS-Blacks and Fanc Mixtures, Water Proofs, Sultanas, &c. HINSDALE GO'S BLACK CLOTHS. CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS.

Gaysville, Perry's, Saxton's River SATINETTS-Bass River, Crystal Springs, Converseville, Orcuttville, Bridgewater, Uxbridge, Cha pin's, Campbell's, Lathrop's, Goodrich, &c., &c. JEANS-Robert Rodman's Gold Medal, and others.

LINSEYS-Large and Small Plaids. jal-wimtls COFFIN & ALTEMUS, No. 220 CHESTNUT STREET,

ARMY BLUE CLOTHS AND KERSEYS, AND GRAY FLANNELS.

Offer by the package the following description of Goods

PRINTED AND FANCY SATINETTS, IN GREAT VARIETY. HEAVY TWEEDS AND COTTONADES,

NECRO KERSEYS PLAIN AND TWILLED. PRINTED CLOAKINGS AND SLEEVE LININGS. DOMET AND FANCY SHIRTING FLANNELS. BLUE DRILLS, DENIMS, NANKEEMS. CORECT JEANS AND CAMBRICS, OF VARIOUS LAWNS-DUNNELL'S AND OTHERS.

BLEACHED GOODS OF STANDARD MAKES, IN VARIOUS WIDTHS. BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, IN GREAT jalwfm-t18 THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE

Is called to OUR STOCK OF SAXONY WOOLEN CO. all-wool Plain Flamnels TWILLED FLANNELS. PLAIN OPERA FLANNELS.
"PREMIERE QUALITY" Square and Long Shawls.
WASHINGTON MILLS Long Shawls.
BLACK COTTON WARP CLOTHS.

FANCY CASSIMERES AND SATINETTS. INGS, &c., from various Mills. DE COURSEY, HAMILTON, & EVANS,

33 LETITIA Street, and 32 South FRONT Street. NOTICE TO GRAIN DEALERS AND 10,000 UNION A, SEAMLESS BAGS, All Linen, weight 20 onness. The Best and Cheapest Bag in the market. ALSO, BURLAP BAGS,

of all Sizes, for Corn, Oats, Bone-dust, Coffee, &c., are manufactured and for sale, for net cash, by CHARLES H. GRIGG, Agent, Eo. 137 HARKET Street (Second Story). Late of 219 Church alloy. SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHIN-

No. 113 CHESTAUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!

NEW AND SECOND HAND. BAGS. JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., No. 112 KORTH FROMT STERRY. WOOL FACER FOR SALE.

PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS. ELEGANT MIRRORS. A LARGE ASSORTMENT. NEW ENGRAVINGS,

TINE OIL PAINTINGS,

EARLE'S GALLERIES, WATCHES AND JEWERY. ELEGANT CHRISTMAS PRE

ELEGANT CHRISTMAS PREFOR A LADY,
A BEAU TIFUL GOLD COMPOSITE. HUNTING
CASED WATCH, JEWELED,
An Excellent time-keeper, 8th.
For a Gentleman,
THE MAGIC RAIL WAY WATCH,
With Patent Time indicator,
Showing the Hour without opening case, very handsome
and reliable, 3th.
Watches sent for inspection before payment.
CHAIRS in great variety, Gentlemon's, 3t and upwards;
Ladies, 82 and upwards. Send for circulate & CO.,
Importers of Watches, 212 BROAD WAY, N. Y.

dell-mwf lmo-4tw

THE PRETTIEST PRESENT THE PRETTIEST PRESENT
FOR ALADY,
IS THE GOLD COMPOSITE PATENT DETACHED
LEVER WATCH,
Jeweled in 13 actions,
Beautifully engraved Hunting Cases, by Easkell of Livery March,
FOR A GENTLEMAN,
THE OFFICER'S WATCH,
Detached Lever Movement, 13 Jewels, in Sterling fine
Silver Hunting Cases, with new Patent Time Indicator,
inst invented for the Army. The handsomest and most
useful Watch evar offered, \$22.
The Gold Composite can also be had in Gent, size,
Watches sent for inspection before payment.
Revery Novelty can be seen by sending for our Catalogue,
Agents wanted in every regiment and every country
on unusually liberal terms.

ARRANDALE & GO.,
Importers of Watches, \$12 BROADWAY, N. Y.
de21-mwc/im-4tW

G. RUSSELL, 22 NORTH SIXTH Street, has just received a very handsome assort-neat of FIME SEAL RINGS. no2-3m FINE WATCH REPAIRING attended to by the most experienced workmen, and every Watch warranted for one year.

G. RUSSBLL,
neg-3m \$2 North SIXTH Street.

HOTELS. CHAS. H. MANN, Corner MARKET Street and MARKET Square. MATERIALS FOR MINCE PIES. BUNCH, LAYER, AND SULTANA RAISINS,

CITRON, GURRANTS, AND SPICES, CIDER, WINES, &c., &c. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets. WRIGHTS

ME PLUS ULTRA
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
SPRING GARDEN AND PRANKLIN STREETS,
no6-3mos TOOL CHESTS.

SMALL MEDIUM, AND LARGE SIZE.

Containing GOOD TOOLS.

For sale by
del6-tm*

GO7 MARKET. E A DIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S SKATES,
In great variety, forsale by
LESLEY & CO. LESLEY & CO., 607 MARKET Street.

del5 lm*

STEEL SKATES.—

S A new and splendid article for sale by
LESLEY & CO.,
GO7 MARKET Street. For sale by LESLEY & CO.,

Also, Fine Pen and Pocket Knives, Table Gutlery, &c.,

dels-lm

RETAIL DRY GOODS. NEW PUBLICATIONS A TRULY GREAT STORY. EYRE & LANDELL.

STAPLE HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

BEST FAMILY CUSTOM. 104 PEPPERELL SHEETINGS. 54 AND 64 PILLOW CASINGS. LARGEST PREMIUM BLANKETS. CLOTH EMBROIDERED COVERS. DAMASK CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

RED BORDERED LARGE TOWELS. UNSHRINKING WHITE FLANNELS PREMIUM BED TICKINGS. RICHARDSON'S SHEETING LINENS. GOOD BLACK SILKS. GOOD PLAIN SILKS, HILGER'S BLACK CLOTHS, GOOD CASSIMERES, FINE MERINOES. SHROUDING CASHMERES. BLACK BOMBAZINES.

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES. EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS. CIVIL AND MILITARY CLOTH

> HOUSE. WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS,

Fo. 84 SOUTH SECOND, and 93 STRAWBERRY Streets, is happy to sate that he has laid in an extensive stock of CHOICE GOODS, such as: ARMY AND NAYY.
Blue Gioths,
Sky-blue Cloths,
Sky-blue Cloths,
Sky-blue Doeskins,
Dark Blue Beavers,
Dark Blue Beavers,
Dark Blue Filots,
S-4 and 6-4 Blue Flannels
Scarlet Gloths,
Mazarine Blue Cloths,
to come early, as our prese CIVIL LIST.

Black Cloths,
Black Dosekins,
Black Cassimeres,
Elegant Contings,
Billiard Cloths,
Bagatelle Cloths,
Trimmines

We advise our friends to come early, as our pres-tock is cheaper than we can purchase now ja6-1 BLANKETS. BLANKETS.

From \$3 to \$19- and every intermediate price.

\$9, \$10, \$12, and \$16 Blankofs are very desirable.

MUSLINS.

By the yard or pleee, of all the well-known makes.
By the yard or pleee, of all the well-known makes.
Buy them now for coming wants, and save dollars.

Fianness.

Whites, from \$5 to \$1; Reds, from \$6 to 75 cts.

Grays, from \$6 to 75 cts.; Blues, from \$6 to 75 cts.

Fancy \$6-4 Shirtings; Sacque Flannels, &c.

DAMASKS.

Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, and Towels.

Towelings, Nursery Diapers, Tokings.

PRINTS.

Mearican. Merrimack, &c., in figures and stripes.

Heat shirting prints: Real blanchester ginghams, \$6e.

Mildewed Balmorals, \$2.60; Perfect Balmorals, \$3.

Fine Balmorals, \$3.60 and \$4.60; Missee, Balmorals.

000PER & 000 ARD.

del7

S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET.

H STEEL & SON WOULD CALL attention to their Stock of FINE DERSS GOODS, all bought at very low prices, early in the season, and at the recent Auction Sales:
French Meximoes, 75c to \$2.50.
French Poplins and Reps, 87%c to \$1.75.
Dress Goods of every variety, 25c to \$2.50.
Soon yards two-yard wide Mertimose, \$1.25.
Blanket Shawils, a great variety of styles, \$3.25 to \$13.
Broche Shawils, a great variety of styles, \$3.25 to \$13.
Circulars and Sacques, of all kinds of Cloths, at low prices.

Fancy Silks, \$1 to \$5. Fixing Foli do Scies, \$5, 25 to \$2 50. Hoire Aniques and Corded Silks, \$3, 50 to \$5. Hore All-wool Shaker Flannels, #25c. worth file at SPECIALLY INTERESTING

ECIALLY INTERESTING:

EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN,
USEFUL PRESENTS!

Superb Long Broché Shawis.

Beautiful Long Blankt Shawis.

Excellent Long Black Thibet Shawis.

Excellent Long Black Thibet Shawis.

Gertlemen's heavy, warm Shawis.

Misses' gay, pretty Shawis.

Children's School Shawis, &c., in great variety. At THORNLEY & CHISM'S, ner of EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN. WARM GOODS FOR WINTER. LARGE, SOFT, WOOL BLANKETS,
Good Flanneis, Shaker, Welsh, Ballardvale, &c.
Quilts, Crib Blankets, and Gradle Blankets.
Heavy Velvet, Beaver Cloths, Black Beavers, &c.
A splendid stock of Cassimeres, &c.
At THORNLEY & CHISM'S. DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.

Beautiful French Poblins, silk and wool.
Beautiful Rep Poplins, all wool.
Beautiful Colors in French Merinoes.
Beautiful Colors in French Merinoes.
Beautiful little-plaid all-wool Cashmeres.
Beautiful figured all-wool Delaines.
Beautiful figured all-wool Delaines.
Beautiful quality in plain Delaines.
Beautiful Guilly in plain Delaines.
Beautiful Rilks, Figured Silks, Fancy Silks, &c., 12 great yarlety of several Drees Goods. With a great variety of general Dress Goods,
At THORNLEY & CHISM'S, Corner of EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN.

STAPLE GOODS. Af ne stock of Chinizes and Calicoes, Cheap Delaines and Ginghems. Elesched and Unbleached Muelins. Table Linens. Towels, Crashes, Dispers, &c., Striped and plaid Shirting Flasnels. Bed, gray, blue, heavy Shirting Flannels, &c., At THORNLEY & CHISM'S. BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c. ALMORAL SALES, &C.

A large stock of Balmorals,
Linen Hdkis., Ladies' and Gentlemer's.
Gents' Silk Hdkfs, in great variety, &c.
AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED DRY-GOODS STORE OF
THORNLEY & CHISM,
ROM-2m J. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN. JOHN H. STOKES, 702 ARCH

STREET, would call the attention of the ladies to his immense stock of DRESS GOODS, most of which has been reduced for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, consisting of French Merinoes, Figured Camiet Cloths, Wool and part Cotton Delaines, Figured and Striped Mohairs, English Merinoes, Wool Plaids, Plaid Dress Goods, Calleges, &c.

QUARTERMASTERS' VOUCHERS U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES

WANTED.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

U.S.

The undersigned, as General Subscription Agent, is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to continue he sale of this popular Loan, and TEN DAYS public totice will be given of discontinuance.

and this amount is searcely sufficient to furnish a basis for the circulation of the Mational Banking Association hort time must elapse before this loan is wholly a As it is well known that the Secretary of the Tresury has ample and unfailing resources in the duties on mnorts, internal revenues, and in the issue of interes caring Legal Tender Treasury Motes, it is nearly ser tain that it will not be necessary for him for a long time to come to issue further permanent Loans, the interest

Thase considerations must load to the prompt consi sion that the time is not far distant when these "Five-?wentles" will sell at a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven-thirty" Loan, when it was all sold, and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN,

rielding about mont per cent. per annum at the present premium on gold. the Bonds may run for twenty years, yet the Government has the right to pay them off in gold at par, at any The interest is paid half yearly on the first days of Noramber and May. Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds which are pays

bie to bearer and issued for \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, or Registered Bonds of similar denominations, and in addition \$5,000 and \$10,000. These "Five-Twenties" cannot be taxed by States, eities, towns, or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one and a half per cent, 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, &c., mus pay from three to five per cent. tax on the income. Banks and Bankers throughout the country will con tinue to dispose of the Bonds, and all orders by mail or otherwise properly attended to.

The Treasury Department having perfected arrange ments for the prompt delivery of Bonds, Subscriber will senabled to reseive them at the time of subseribing, or at farthest in FOUR days. This arrangem

JAY COOKE,

will be gratifying to parties who want the Bonds on pay

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

114 SOUTH THIRD STREET. PHILADELPHIA

REMOVAL.—JOHN DICK HAS REMOVED his SEED STORE and GREEN-HOUSE
from: 1,29 MARKET Street to his New Store and Greenhouse, 1223 CHEST NUT Street, where he will keep on
hand a full supply of Out Flowers for Bouquels. Fyramids. Baskets. Wreaths, and Loose Flowers for decoration. And Sesortment of Seeds. Trees, and Flants, of
the various sinds, kept on hand.
Seed Farm and Nurseries, DARBY Avenue, Kingsessing.

TOODIT AND MADE OF STORES AND STORES PORTLAND KEROSENE, ON HAND WM KING, 117 ARCH Street NEW HALF PEACHES.—12,000 LBS.

new half Peaches, for sale by

EHODES & WILLIAMS.

107 South WATER Street.

MOW READY IN THE NEW YORK WEEKLY. STORY OF STARTLING INTEREST. ENTITLED.

THE NEGLECTED WARNING; OR, THE TRIALS OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER, From the pen of the gilfted.

MARY KYLE DALLAS. hose name has become a household world whereve

the English language is spoken.

The story in question is made up of mingled fact and fiction, and the beroine is a young la ly who from affin ence is reduced to poverty by the death of a father, who is rendered bankrupt by the schemes and machinations of a villain. Thus impoverished, the friendless girl looks to teaching in a public school for the means of sup-port, and the authoress, with that nervous power which marks all her literary productions, carries her through the trying ordeals which ever beset the young and friendless girl who tries to obtain a situation as teacher Having been ateacher herself Mrs. Dallas is thoroughly familiar with her subject. She knows it nall its de-talls, from the commencement to the finish, and she is posted also with regard to the churacters of most of those who occupy prominent positions in relation to the ma nagement of the public school system. Where merit is due she freely accords it; but where censure is warranted due she irrely accords it; but where censure is warranted she applies it with an unsparing hand, and in a manner calculated to make the recipients of it wince.

Altogather, we doubt it a more exciting, and at the same time a more useful story, as to the moral which it convers, was over offered to the public, and we shall be much mistaken if its publication does not lead to wide appead comment. That it contains several Pairkan. charges, which will "strike somewhere," the public, may rest assured. Let no one fail to secure the opening chapters, and our word for it they will not be slow in looking after what

ollows.

Besides the above great story, the NEW YORK WEEK-WHITE BAGLE, THE AVENGER; or THE BRIDE OF THE SETTLEMENT, by Francis S. Smith, and another most exciting serial, "MARIE BERTRAND: or. THE FELON'S DAUGH from the pen of Horatio Alger, Jr. Added to all which it gives weekly from eight to twelve first-class sketches. of different varieties, a large number of flue poems, and a variety of departments, of a useful and entertaining character, including "PLEASANT PARAGRAPHS," "MIRTHULL MORSELS," "KNOWLEDGE BOX" "ITEMS OF INTEREST," etc, the whole going to form a family newspaper which, as is freely admitted by all

who take it has not its equal either in this country or the old. Price, five cents for a single copy, \$2.50 per year, and liberal terms offered to gatters—up of clups STREET & SMITH. Editors and Propriet No. 11 FRANKFORT St., New York City. THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING TELEGRAPH!

TEB PHILADELPHIA EVENING TELEGRAPH !! THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING TELEGRAPH!! THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING TELEGRAPH! A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER!! A DAILY AFTERMOON NEWSPAPER! A DAILY AFTERNOOR NEWSPAPER!! PRICE TWO CENTE!! PRICE TWO CENTS!!!

Served by carriers in all parts of the city Office, 108 SOUTH THIRD Street DUBLISHED THIS DAY:

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

THE GREAT HISTORY OF CHE WAR.

OF WHICH 2 COO COPIES HAVE BEEN UNDERED EFFORE PUBLICATION

BATCLE-FIELDS OF THE SOUTH,

FROM BULL RUG TO FREDERICKSBURG.

With Sketches of Confederate Commanders and Gossip of the Camp.

By an English Combatant,

Lieutenant of Artillery on the Field Staff.

With two Maps. 1 volume, octavo. 550 pages.

Price 32 CO.

Also, New Editions of BREAKFAST IN BED:

OR, PHILOSOPHY BETWEEN THE SHEETS.

A Series of Indigestible Discourses,

BY GEORGE ADUSTUS SALA.

Author of "Twice Round the Clock," "William Hogarth," The Syen By George Adventures of Captain Danger
ous, "de., &c 1 volume, 12mo.

Price 31.

MRS. GREY'S NEW BOOK.

ous." &c., &c l volume, 12mo.

MRS. GREY'S NEW BOOK.

1 volume, oc zwo, paper, Price 50 cents.

GOOD SOCIETY.

Author of "The Gambler's Wife," &c.

"Good Scicity, in all its various phases, comes in for a complete anatomization at the hands of our author. That very many of the characters are sketched from life can admit of no doubt. The dialogne is lively, and the interiors are painted with a well-accustomed hand, whether the scene is laid in the Marquits massion, the Squire's hall, the Country parrouage, the Parish chapel or the Lodging-house in Belgravia. Altogather, to our min d, this surpasses any of the former works of the willess. "Fatted Sorvice Magnetic that "Posts."

"Mrs. Grey writes well and the parish "Posts."

Successor to M. Doolady,
No. 49 WALKER Street, New York.

For sale by all booksellers.

NEW BOOKS. FIVE YEARS OF PRAYER, With the Answers. By S. J. PRIME. Price, \$1 25.

By W. C. BALDWIN, Esq. \$2.50. BOYHOOD OF MARTIN LUTHER.
Or. The Sufferings of the Heroic Little Beggar Boy, who
afterwards became the Great Reformer. 75 cents. PROT. EPIS. BOOK SOCIETY,
ja6-wfmSt 1224 CHETNUT Street.

1864. THE PHYSICIANS VISITsizes and styles now ready and for sale by
LINDSAY & HLACK (SYON, Pablishers,
ja9 25 South SIX III street, above Chestaut. NEW ENGLISH MEDICAL AND SCI-ENTIFIC BOOKS.

An invoice of new English Medical and Scientific Books.

Publishers, Booksellers, and Importers, ja9

25 South SIXTH Street. CHALLE', 1308 CHESTNUT STREET.

FRENCH 400 AND PAPER.

LINEN PAPER.

LINEN PAPER.

Envelopes all Sizes to Match. Initials Gratts.

200 Rams Note Paper at 51 per Ram.

All Kinds of Stationery at tom price.

CHALLENS, 1308 CHESTNUT. JUST PUBLISHED—THE PEAYER burg. By Rev. Thos. H, Stockton, D, D. Price, 10 eents. Published by S. & ALFEED MARTIEN, del2 606 CHRSTNUT Street.

A BOOK FOR THE TIMES, A DOUR FOR THE TIMES,
AND THE BEST THING OUT.
SECESSION AND EAST TENNESSEE.
1 Vol. 12mo. Price 80 cents.
FOR Sale by
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., MARKET Street.
W G. PERRY, S. W. Corner FOURTH and RACE.
RISLEY'S PAWS Exchange, CONTINENTAL HOTEL.
W B. ZIEBER, THIED Street, below Chastant.
ja6 6r.*

NEW BOOKS-JUST RECEIVED BY THE WAISLIP INN, AND VALUE TO THE WAISLIP IN THE W. Long'cllow.
SOUNDINGS FROM THE ATLANTIC. BY Oliver Wendell Holmes.
THE THOUGHTS OF THE EMPEROR M. AURELIUS ABTOWNUS
GENERAL BUTLER IN NEW ORLEANS History of the Administration of the Department of the Gulf in 1862. OY.

TIMOTHY TITCOMB'S LETTERS TO THE JONSES.

MY FARM OF EDGEWOOD, By Ike Maryel

HUGH MILLER'S HEADSHIP OF CHRIST, and the

tights of the Christian People. ROUNDABOUT PAPERS. By Wm. Thackersy. With HINSTRATIONS.

HISTORY OF THE SIOUX WAR, and the Massacres
of 1882 and 1893 By Isaac V D. Heard.

MARY LINDSAY. A Novel. By the Lady Emily
Ponsonby. POUSONDY.
POEMS. By Jean Ingelow.
IN WAR TIMES, AND OTHER POEMS. By J. G. MAIDER.
MENTAL HYCIENE By I. Ray.
HANNAH THURETON. A Story of American Life,
By Bayard Taylor.
200 TUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE

BY ALL BOORSELLERS.
THE MAN OF THE NORTH AND THE MAN OF THE MAN OF THE NORTH AND THE MAN OF THE MOUTH: or The Influence of Climate. Translated from the French of Ch. Victor De Bonstaten.
"There are few works more faschating than the one now translated Tablished thirty seven years ago, if it has any application to our own great national cycles it will be without any party spirit, and wholly on impersonal and philosophical grounds."

1 yol. 16mc., cloth Frice 51 Sent postage free by FLEYPOLDT, Publisher, 1223 CHESTAUT Street. NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!

Just received by

ASHMEAD & EVALVE
Successors to Willis P. Hassard.

Successors to Willis P. Hassard.

CARROT POMADE. With twenty-six Illustrations.
By Augustus Happoin; in his best style. Something new,
and very amusius. To cents.

SOUTHERN HISTORY OF THE WAR-BATTLEFIELDS OF THE SOUTH. With two Maps. Svo. \$2.50.

CHRISTMAS CAROL. Illustrated by Hows.

LEGENDS OF THE BIRDS. By Charles Godfrey Leland. Illustrated, by F. Moras. in colors.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF NEW YORK PIOTURE
GALLERIES. With forty Photographs by Turber.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Uniform with the above
work. Two superb books. \$50 each.

THE FUNNY CHRISTMAS BOOK.
THE BOOK OF NOMSENSE
Will Enliven any Christmas Circle!
It will make Anybody Merry!
It is the Book for Christmas!
Have it in the Household!
It has 113 Pictures, and is only \$1.

WILLIS P. HAZARD.

MO. 31 South SIXTH Street. TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND PER

A COMPLETE STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES CAN BE OBTAINED AT

922 CHESTNUT STREET, 11 DOORS WEST OF THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL. JOHN A. MURPHEY.

IMPORTERS OF WINES AND LIQUORS. LAUMAN, SALLADE, & CO., WO. 138 SOUTH HINTH STREET. G. M. LAUMAN, A. M. SALLADE, J. D. BITTING. 2010-6m

H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY. fallm No. 641 North NINTH Street. and smatsura,

Three Thousand Slaves Set Free

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1864.

New Jersey Testimonial to Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania. Fifty six of the prominent loyal citizens of New ey, entertaining the highest respect and admira-for the patriotic conduct of Governor Curtin, have subscribed to present him with a handsome to timonial. It consists of the complete works of Audubon, the great naturalist-viz: The Rirds and the Quadrupeds of North America, (three large folio volumes of colored plates, and eight quarto volumes of text,) superbly bound in full crimson Russis, extra gilt. On each volume, in letters of gold, is the inscription, "From the Loyal Citizens of New Jersey to his Excellency, Andrew G. Curtin, the Loyal Governor of Pennsylvania." Within, there is the ollowing presentation address: "To His Excellency, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the

State of Pennsylvania:
"The undersigned, loyal citizens of the State of New Jersey, in token of their appreciation of the distinguished services rendered by your Excellency to the National Government, during your late administration, and the able manner in which you deended the policy adopted for its preservation and perpetuity, during the late canvass, which resulted in your re-election, coupled with your untiring de-votion to the soldiers in the field, and kind cars of those in hospitals, in your own State, respectfully tender the accompanying testimonial:

"'Audubon's Great National Work, The Birds and Quadrupeds of North America, on this day of your second inauguration as Executive of Penn-sylvania, January 19, 1864. We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your friends." To this is appended the signatures of the gentlemen from whom this beautiful present comes—fifty-six in all—being the number of the signers of the Declaration of

Y. M. Gillingham Linwood
J. B. Hay, Winslow,
J. B. Hay, Winslow,
John R Frieks, Vibreentown
Wm. C. Pyrter, Waterford,
Robert T. Johnson Salem,
Geo. M. Boueson, Camden,
Geo. M. Boueson, Camden,
Geo. M. Boueson, Camden,
G. J. H. Trontman, Haddonfield,
J. E. Hopkins, Haddonfield,
J. H. Trontman, Haddonfield,
J. H. Trontman, Haddonfield,
J. H. Trontman, Haddonfield,
J. W. Johnson, Trenton.
Lawid Ree, Haddonfield,
W. J. Lohnson, Trenton.
Lawid Ree, Haddonfield,
J. P. Pevton, Haddonfield,
W. J. Johnson, Trenton.
Lawid Mills,
Geo. Kuszy, Gamden,
Geo. Haddonfield,
J. P. Pevton, Haddonfield,
J. P. Pevton, Haddonfield,
J. P. Hongson,
J. P. H. Woods, Gibbshoro
J. P. H. Woods, Haddonfield,
J. H. Woods, Gibbshoro
J. H. Woods, Gibbshoro
J. P. S. Lees, J. Longscowning
Geo. Kary, Language
Geo. Braw, Hilling, Haddonfield,
J. H. Trontman, Haddonfield,
J. H. Trontman, Haddonfield,
J. H. Y. Peyton, Haddonfield,
J. P. Pevton, Haddonfield,
J. H. Woods, Haddonfield,
J. H. Woods, Haddonfield,
J. H. Woods, Gibbshoro
J. H. Woods, Gibbshoro
J. P. S. Lees, J. Longscowning
Geo. Kary, Gamden,
Geo. Huster, Gibbshoro
J. H. Woods, Gibbshoro
J. P. S. Lees, J. Longscowning
Geo. Braw, Gibbshoro
J. P. J. Longscowning
Geo. Braw, Gibbshoro
J. J. Longscowning
Geo. Braw, Gibbshoro
J. P. J. Longscowning
Geo. Braw, Gibbshoro
J. J. Longscowning
Geo. Haddonfield
J. P. Pevton, Haddonfield
J. P. Pevton, Haddonfield
J. P. J. Longsco

Duchies; declaring that the auccession is less a question of legitimacy or dynastic policy than of the title to the German nation to one of the fairest portions of the German land, the defence of which is a national matter, since its loss would open a path for the enemy to the heart of Germany; that the London protocol of 1852 is null and void, and that this violation of the rights and interests of Germany must, if need be, be repelled by force of arms; that it would show a lack of self-respect were not the German people, forgetting all party distinctions, to exert their united power to secure to Scheswig-Holstein that political independence which was lost to her in 1850 by a treason unparallelled in history; that our present misfortunes do not permit us to forget our duty to home and to the German name, and that we will aid our brethren in Schleswig-Holstein by every means in our power; that a transcript of these resolutions, and the proceedings of this meeting, be sent to the Gertral (tommittee of the German wational Verein, and to the Gevennent of Schleswig-Holstein; and, finally, that the committee which called this meeting be requested to continue in the good offices for realizing the rights of Schleswig-Holstein.

Progress of Civilization.

Progress of Civilization. The Chinese are about entering upon the study of European international law. An Euglishman, well versed in the Chinese language, having translated portions of Wheaton, Minister Burlingame sought an interview with the Imperial Council for the pur-

pose of laying it before them. Of this interview, a letter in the Times, dated Pekin, Sept. 14, thus speaks:

"That book," said Mr. Burlingame, by way of inducing them to canction the expense of printing it, "may yet have you expense of a foreign war." "If it spars us a war, it is not the expense which we consider, but the life," they replied, affecting that sublime indifference to pecuniary considerations, which is only exhibited by an avaricious people, and a parsimonious government. "The author," added Mr. Burlingame, "has a European fame. When published here, he will gain a Chinese reputation." The President replied with the air of one who imagined that he was adding the top stone to a column and utterly unconscious that in publishing a system of international law his people are only blinging up the lear of civilization.

"He is acknowledged," said Mr. Burlingame,

rope."
"We," said the President, determined not to be invessed into a premature acknowledgment of an unknown code, "we shall deal with him according to the maxim of Confucius: 'Cull out the right, and observe it; cull out the wrong, and correct it." right, and observe it; can out the wrong, and correct it."

Viewing it in this light, they seemed to have little hesitation in regard to its publication; imagining that, because it addresses them rather in the language of an ethical philosopher than a legislator, they are at liberty to adopt or reject its precepts, as may suit their convenience. * * * Mr. Burlingame had remarked that "it would facilitate the despatch of busicers for them to learn the usages that govern the intercourse of nations."

"Not only so," the President added, "it will serve as a guide for the embassies we may send to foreign Powers."

Recruiting in the South for Our Armies.

Governor Andiews' recommendation, that the ranks of our depleted regiments might be recruited Governor Andrews' recommendation, that the ranks of our depleted regiments might be recruited in the South, by the offer of pecuniary inducements, is expressed in the following language:

Having sent into the field one man at least out of every three of her enrolled militia, at some time or another since the war began, and having spent for the service already not less than \$15,000 000, including municipal expenditures, but not including the national taxastion. I do not think it unbecoming the neational taxastion. I do not think it unbecoming the people of this Commonwealth to suggest any measure of justice tending to preserve her industry, her ability to be useful to the country, and yet to swell the ranks of the national armies.

With this view, I think it not improper that she should be allowed to recruit her wasted regiments on the very fields where those regiments have borne the national flag with Lonor, and in the very States they have helped to grasp from rebel usurpation. Every man she might thus induce to join her ranks, would be one civilian saved to the national industry, one soldier added to the army of the Union, one the less possible victim of rebel conscription, one Union man of the South enjoying, in the form of a Missachusetts bounty, some compensation for the waste and want with which the rebellion had visited him Now, whether white man or black man, why should we not be permitted to invite them to come! Why should we not encourage them by the pecuniary a vantages of a remunerative service? Why not weaken the walks of the house of the enemy by attracting whatsoever supports them? And how could the mission be more actively prosecuted of disabusing misinformed Southern men, and spreading over the principles of the democratic North?

I venture to suppose that the opportunity offered to any inhabitants of disloyal States of serving in principles of the democratic North?

I venture to suppose that the opportunity offered to any inhabitants of disloyal States of serving in the regiments of the patriotic free State volunteers, of being helped and relieved by their bounties, of marching under their tried and experienced commanders, shoulder to shoulder with their intelligent veterans (of the rank and file, would be the beginning of one of the many moral victories of the war. This measure, already proposed in Congress, of permitting all the loyal States to recruit for their volunteer corps in those States to which no contingents are assigned. I respectfully submit, deserves the support of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

Nevertheless, under whatever decisions and laws, with idelity and courage unswerving and indomitable, her people will do their duty.

Periodicals Received.

Periodicals Received. H. McQuillan, besides the able reports of the proceedings of Dental Societies, by Drs. James Truman, Thomas Burgh, and S. S. Nones. The "Periscope of Medical and General Science in their re-lations to Dentistry," is a careful collection and condensation, by Dr. George J. Ziegler, of the most recent items in home and foreign journals. In the "Review of Dental Literature and Art," a paper, by Professor McQuillan, on Antagonistic Fo one of the clearest and most terse pieces of close scientific argument we have read for a long time.

The Dental Cosmos is one of the most satisfactory of American periodicals devoted to surgical and medi-The Art Union, published by Virtue, at London and New York, from W. B. Zieber. The December number closes the volume for 1863, with which was also given an illustrated catalogue of the International Exhibition, which makes a separate book of over 300 Exhibition, which makes a separate book of over 300 small quarto pages, with 1,600 engravings. The Art Union, for 1863, contained 12 fine line-engravings from pictures by Lealle, F. Goodall, W. Etty, J. N. Paton, Sir David Wilkie, F. R. Plokersgell, J. C. Horsley, J. Noel Paton, J. Clark, G. Smith, F. Taylor, H. Warren, and A. Johnston. Also, twelve engravings from Turner's paintings, five from sculpture by Mis. Thorneycroft, H. Weekes, B. E. Spence, and G. Fontana: and seven, after T. Allom, of the Seven Churches in Asia Minorall, except these last, are in the best style of the art. There also a considerable number of wood engravings, and about 260 pages of letter-press, exclusively upon the fine arts and their literature. In fact, the Art Union, in its twenty-five annual volumes, has done an immense quantity of good volumes, has done an immense quantity of good service to art, artists, students, art manufacturers.

A Raid into North Carolina.

PANIC OF THE REBELS. A Loyal Exadus.

A Norfolk correspondent of the New York Times furnishes an interesting account of General Wild's recent expedition, with a considerable body of colored treops, beyond our lines into North Carolina. recent expedition, with a considerable body of colored troops, beyond our lines into North Carolina. The results of the expedition are thus stated:

The material results of the raid may be summed up as sollows: Between two and tires thous and up as sollows: Between two and tires thous and slaves were released from bondage, with whom were taken along about three hundred and fifty ox, horse, and mule teams, and from fifty to acventy five saddle hoises, some of them valuable animals.

The guerilas lost thirteen Eilled and wounded; ten dwelling houses, with many thousand bushels of corn belonging to them, were burned, besides two diswilleries; four of their camps were destroyed, and one on their number was hanged; and one hundred rifles, uniforms, infantry equipments, &c., fell into our hands as spoils, with a loss on the part of the brigace of twelve killed and wounded, and one man taken prisoner. Besides this, fourteen rebel prisoner and four hostages were brought in.

In regard to its norsi and political results, however, the importance of the raid cannot be overestimated. The counties invaded by the colored troops were completely pante stricken. Scores of families, for no cause but a guilty conscience, fled into the swamps on their approach. Never was a region thrown into such commotion by a raid before.

Proud scions of chivalry, accustomed to claim the most abject obedience from their slaves, literally fell on their knees before these armed and uniformed blacks, and oeeged for their lives. I was frequently asked how I, a cittien, direct to trust myself among such incarnate-desions. "What shall I do to be caved?" was the question asked on every side.

No sconer would a brigade enter a neighborhood, than General Wild's quarters would be besteged by those wishing to take the oath of adequated and followed by hundreds of North Carolinians, hastening to Norfolk to obtain certificates of their loyaty. One hundreds of North Carolinians, hastening to Norfolk to obtain certificates of their loyaty. One hundreds of Nor

A NIGHT RIDE THROUGH THE DISMAL SWAMP. heard exclamations of welcome, and then a call of "All right-come on?"
Riding up, we lound that the picket was from Col. Draper's own regiment, and learned that General Wild had left a considerable force behind to guard the bridge he had built. I need not say that this was an agreeable surprise. In a few moments we reached the camp, which presented a scene of singular picturesqueness. All about were strewn timbers, boards, joists, shingles, and the miscellaneous debris of the buildings form down, among which, under shelter of every imaginable device, the sable solciers were stretched upon beds of corn-stalks, while a hundred blazing fires threw their glare upon the sleeping figures, and lighted up the green cedar swamp around.

HANGING A GUERILLA.

About noon, the sun coming out, a halt was order-

the siceping figures, and lighted up the green octar swamp around.

HANGING A GUERILLA.

About noon, the sun coming out, a halt was ordered. The general and his staff rode forward to a small unfinished building, designed for a post office, standing upon a knoll at a cross-roads. Sufficient boards and laths were knocked off to afford an unobstructed view of the proceedings from two sides, when one of the officers, producing a cord, tied a hangman's knot at one end of it, and, standing upon the head of an empty cider-barrel, made the other fast to one of the joists overhead. After considerable experimenting, the batrel was made to serve for both the sastfold and the drop, being ingentously balanced upon one of the floor timbers, and held in place by a werge which could be instantly removed. From this to one of the windows a board was laid, and thence another to the ground outside, forming an inclined plane. Meanwhile, most of the officers had ridden forward, and tied their horses to the fence of an adjacent farmhouse, whose inmates had closed all the window-blinds, and a crowd of colored soldiers encircled the building, watching in silence these ominous proceedings. Lieut, Ool Shurthiff, of the 5th United States, was appointed spiritual advisor to the criminal, and went back with a guard to bring him to the place of execution. When informed that he had but a few minutes to live, and was counseled to improve this time in making his peace with God, he dropped upon his knees in the road and prayed: "O, mericiul Father, look down upon me!" These words alone he repeated a hundred times, until the acting chapiain stopped him. He then rose to his feet, walked up the inclined board with a firm step, at the point of the bayonets of the colored guard, advanced quickly to the head of the cider barrel, and stood under the moose. This being placed around his neck, Col. Shurthiff invoked the Throne of grace in behalf of the guitty wretch. As the word "Amen" dropp-d from his lips, the General, who had taken that the result of t

BEHAVIOR OF THE NEGRO TROOPS.

This raid possesses bistorical importance. It is the first of any magnitude undertaken by negro ivops since their enlistment was authorized by Congress, and by it the question of their efficiency in any branch of the service has been practically set at rest. Thoroughly obedient to their officers, during a march of 300 miles their conduct on every occasion was truly admirable. One incident in this connection, coming within my own experience, may be properly related here: On the morning after the fight at Sandy Hook, when Gen. Wild had determined to return and attack the guerille camp, the men were drawn up in line to be reviewed, and all who wished to remain behind were asked to step out. Only thirty-five—and those footsore and lame—did so. I was instructed by the general to find a hundred for the camp guerd, and went down the line endesvoring to persuade more to volunteer, telling them that there would be a big fight—that the guerillas would have them at great advantage down in the swamp—that they lost a number of men yesterday, and would lose a great many more to day, and that they had better remain behind and help take care of the camp, where it would be perfectly safe, with little to do. I got but one man out of five hundred, all the rest replying, "No, no; I want to fight the g'rillas." BEHAVIOR OF THE NEGRO TROOPS.

Population of the United States of the Military Ages.
The National Intelligencer publishes a page from the proof sheets of the forth-coming volume on popula tion, alluding to the eighth census, from which we

One of the orators of the American Revolution expressed a statistical estimate of his time when he observed, "We are three millions; one-fifth fighting men." Indeed, where a population has reached nearly its permanent condition, as in Europa, and the old States of America, one fifth of the total population is still found to represent very nearly the number of males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. But the emigrating ages are allied to the military ages; and in the newly-settled States of the West, the proportion of "fighting men" is accordingly greater, with partial exceptions, than in the Atlantic States. Thus, beginning at the east and proceeding westward, the number of white males from 18 to 45 is, in Maine, 18 5 per cent. of the whole white population; in New York, 20.8 per cent.; in Ullinois, 22 1 per cent., in Minnesota, 23.8; and in California, 47 1 per cent., The similar proportion in Virginia is 18 7 per cent.; in South Carolina, 18 9; in Arkansas, 20.1; and in Texas, 21.9 per cent. One of the orators of the American Revolution

Number of White Males in the United States betw ages of 18 and 45 years—Census of 1860. STATE. \$25 STAYE. \$25 te to 45 age.

Entering on 18 years of age...... Passing over 45 years of age..... THREE CENTS.

The Oath of Allegiance. The genuineness of the following corresponds is vouched for by a gentleman of respectability: Is vouched for by a gentleman of respectability:

I.

Norpola, Vs., Dec. 14, 1863.

My Dean Cousin: I have written to you several times since I had the satisfaction of hearing from you, and I would not trouble you again had not the fortunes of war placed me in circumstances of great distress, and may in a few weeks reduce me to entire destitution.

fortunes of war placed me in droumstances of great distries, and may in a few weeks reduce me to entire distriction.

General Butler's reign of terror has commenced in earnest. He is enforcing the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln Government with great rigor, and the worst of it is the promised protection is of no avail. His negro soldiers are sent out in every direction to waste and destroy the country. Those who claim to be loyal stitzens are told that they should give freely to the Government they have sworn to support, and they receive no compensation for stolen property. Others fare still worse. Many poor women in this department have had everything taken from them, the last horse, and the last mouthful of food, and this is the Government we are called upon to swear altegiance to, or to be diven out to stave. We cannot tell how soon our once pleasant and comfortable home may be taken from us and filled with negroes (for that is the programme now), and, like many others of the highest standing in Norfolk, be turned out without a blanket. Should this be the case, we must try and anubist across the Federal lines until some employment can be procured.

I therefore write to request you to ask Mr. — if he can pay the mortgage in your possession. If he cannot conveniently (and I should not like to distress the old man) will you buy the mortgage? Setting aside friendship, I ask you in the name of humanity to accommodate me in this, if it should be necessary for me to have the money by the first of the year. I cannot make you a legal title to the mortgage as I am now situated, but the title shall be given, as soon as possible. You have the nortgage in your possession, and it shall never be taken from you. The greatest proof I can give you of my honesty is that I look upon the command "Thou shalt not steal," and rather than lie down upon my dying bed with a false oath upon my conscience, I will go forth at sixty years of age without a comfort, so necessary at my time of life, to earn my bread in the best way I can.

not for the seyoung girls. They bear up bravely now, qut they do not know what is instore for them.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21, 1863.

DEAR COUSIN: Yours of the 14th instant was received by my husband some three days since. At that moment he was confined to the aofs, and unable to reply, and since them has been nearly all the while in bed under the influence of severe illness. He has not, as yet, been benefited by the necessary remedies, and is, I regret to say, now quite too ill to attempt the duty of answering the appeal you made in the behalf, and say to you that there can be no difficulty in complying with your request, if you will funish him with the necessary power of attorney by which he can accomplish it. The simple act of taking the oath of allegiance to the nobleat and best Government the windom of man ever devised, is an easy, just, and only way of settling your present dilemms, and empowering him to assist you. He bids me tell you that the "reign of terror," which you describe Gen. Butler's rule to be, is a mere chimera. The noblest vindication, and the truest that can be made to the malevolent slanders cast upon that wise and heroic patriot, is to point attention to the acts of beneficence by which he saved the hunry populace of New Orleans.

Decas such as his must 'five in the hearts of grateful men, and through them be transmitted to an admining and reverent posterity. His was the hand to stay the ruin brought upon 00,000 suffering poor, which the actifah plans of traitors had all out consummated; and when the rebel leader Lovedly, regardless of honor and the principles of common humanity, remorseleasly sought to carry out his plans of dastardly treason, General Butler's energy and benevolence opened the way to rescue these starving victime!

The malevolent spirit which by fraud and falsehood originated this rebellion, has not failed to exerstarving victims!

The malevolent spirit which by fraud and false-hood originated this rebellion, has not failed to exercise its blinding power to mislead the oth rwise good and irue; and, we presume, (from the viruleone of the hatred you express towards the beneficent Grovernment we glory in supporting) that you and yours are among the sad victims of that dreadful celusion. South has committed, in throwing to the winds her properly and scorning the sacred truet of her buthright? In taking the "oath," you but resume your natural position, and retrace, from the paths of dishonor and ruin, your footsteps towards peace and luxury, contentment and integrity. It were simply wouldly wise thus to do, did no higher motive impel you to the act; for as certain as there is sunlight at monday, so surely will our cave prevail. In true Northern hearts there has need out one feeling, and that has been the conviction of ultimate spacess; not by might, not by power of wealth, to by provess or superior courage, (for were we not opposed to our own brethren—our own blood!) but by the might and power of the justice and immutable truth of our cause. On it we could call down by earnest invocation the blessing of the Eternal. Without malevolence, without subterfuges, we could battle for the right! A just and righteous indignation mingled in our recognition of the frightful necessity of conquering our foes in consanguinity, and the arm that was ready to strike not only for the life of the Union, but for the life of liberty and humanity, was long stayed in its vengeance by the Godgiven virtue of magnaminity.

We believe that when our great and gracious Father shall have sufficiently disciplined us for the tolerance we gave in mistaken magnaminity to the sin of Southern slavery, we shall see the futtion of all our pestand present expectations. Even now, how nearly its accomplished it takes small wisdom todiscover, since throughout the length and breadth of rebellom we see the power of treason quivering in dark throes beneath the dauntiess and undeviating march of law and ruth. Your count has felt deep solicitude for you and his other relatives at the South, and he has retrained from writing to you of late, because he felt there could be no assimilation in sontiments where principles were so much at variance het week you to the words he has given you in these pages, did he not felt full and the staye and in t God offers in loyal treasures.

With every sincere emotion of friendly interest for you and yours, and in earnest hope that you will choose the wine way.

P. S.—Geleral Butler hung one Southern man, for desceration and abuse of our "stars and stripes," in tearing from the national mint at New Orleans the reverenced emblem of our nationality, and, in a Butus-like spirit of even-handed justice, he hung six Northern soldiers for the crime of plundering (under pretence of lawful search for arms among traitors,) the dwellings of several citizens of New Orleans.

NORNOLK, Va., Dec. 18 1862.

My Dear Cousin: I wrote you a week ago on a matter of business which it will now be unnecessary for you to trouble yourself about.

I have concluded to become a loyal citizen, and shall not want the morey.

Governor Andrew's Message. AND GLORY OF THE WAR. Governor Andrew's message has the following admirable conclusion:

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representa-Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

Several topics—among of others, the militia—omitted from this address, already long, can be better
matured hereaftr, should occasion demand their
discussion. I must not omit to bear public testimony again to the efficient manner in which the recruitment of volunteers is concurred through
the municipal governments. The work is brought
directly home to the people. Led by their own local
magnetizates, it is patriotically done. Time, an element not usually understood, will enable them to
fill our continue at. I can never express my sense

directly home to the people. Led by their own local magnitrates, it is patriotically done. Time, an element not usually understood, will onable them to fill our contingent. I can never express my sense of the sumblime devotion to public duly I have witnessed in this people from my watch tower of observation, nor the gratitude I owe for their indugent consideration.

But the heartswells with unwonted emotion when we remember our sons and brothers, whose constant valor has sustained on the field, during nearly three years of war, the cause of our country, of civilization, and liberty. Our volunteers have represented Massachuetts, during the year justended, on almost every field and in every department of the army where our flag has been unfurled. At Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and Fort Wegner, at Chickna auga, Knoxville, and Chattanooga; under Hooker, and Meade, and Banks, and Gilmore, and Rosecrans, Burnside, and Grant; in every seene of danger and of duty, along the Atlantic, and the Gulf, on the Tennessee; the Cumberland, the Missispipi, and the Rio Grande; unser Dupont, and Dabligueen, and Foote, and Farragut, and Porter, the sons of Massachusetts have borne their part, and paid the debt of patriotism and valor. Ubquitous as the stock they descended from, national in their opinions, and universal in their sympathies, they have fought shoulder to shoulder with men of all sections and of every extraction. On the ocean, on the rivers, on the land, on the heights where they hundered down from the clouds of Lookout Mountain the defiance of the skies, they have grayen with their swords a record imperishable.

The Muse herself demands the lapse of silentyears to soften, by the influences of time, her too keen and polgnant realization of the scenes of war—the pathos, the heroism, the ficracjoy, the grief of battlebut during the ages to come she will brood over their memory. Into the hearts of her consecrated priests will breathe the inspirations of lofty and undyling Beauty, Sublimity, and T

Singular Rumor.—A most singular rumor is gaining ground in some well-informed quarters in Washington which concerns the New York press. It is stated that a certain journal in the Empire City is about to suspend, and that representations were made by friends of the proprietor to the Rebei Government expatiating on the services rendered the rebei cause in the loyal States by the treasonable fulminations of the paper in question. Rumor goes that four weeks since a gentleman connected with the Rebei Government passed on his way through this city to New York to make arragements with the editor on the part of the Rebei Government to keep the paper alive. It is said the "ambassdor" got a little merry over his wine at a Seessis ion boarding house in this city, and openly stated that from five hundred to a thousand dollars a week would be given in Confaderate securities to "ale jumpalist.—Tribune.

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as the Ford very little more than the cost of paper.

AP Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for The War Pares.

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given. EUROPE.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S ADDRESS. M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS' CIRCULAR ON THE CONGRESS.

The Prospects of War. THE EMPEROR'S ADDRESS TO THE SENATE. Paris, Tuesday, Bec. 22 .- The Emperor made the llowing reply to the address of the Senate, prefollowing reply to the address of the Senste, presented by the deputation yesterday:

"Good is the role motive power of my actions, both at home and abroad. I desire the appearing of passions with concord and union. I direct all my wishes to the moment when the great questions which divide Governments and peoples will be pacifically solved by European arbitrament. This wish was that of Napoleon, when he wrote from \$t\$. Helena thatto fight in Europe is to make civil war. "May not this great thought, a Utopia in the past, shortly become a reality" It is always an honor to proclaim a principle tending to remove the prejudices of another age. Let us unite our efforts for this noble end, and let us only study obstacles to vacquish them, and incredubility to confound it."

THE NEW FRENCH CIRCULAR ON THE CONGRESS. The Moniteur publishes the text of the new French circular on the Congress, from which we quote: circular on the Congrees, from which we quote:

Pants Dec. 6, 1862.

SIE: The Sovereigns have replied to the Emperor's letter, and in their replies all have rendered homage to that bold initiative, which, laying bare the dangers of the situation, proposed the most politic and the most loyal means for averting them.

As you know, the majority of the Courts adhered without reserve to the proposition of France; others accompanied their achesion with certain restrictions, in requesting the French Cabinet to draw up before and the programme of future deliberations.

Under these circumstances we have to express our regret to the British Cabinet, our thanks to the Soverigns who have unconditionally accepted, and give an explanation to those who have asked for information. vertigns who have unconditionally accepted, and give an explanation to those who have asked for information.

The French Government did not consider itself suthorized to confine within a programme the high jurisdiction of Europe. It was far from the thoughts of the Emperor to set himself up as an arbitrator. To enumerate the cangers which threaten the peace of the world is superfluous; those dangers are evident.

of the world is superfluous; those dangers are evident.

Was this a Utopia? Recent events prove the contrary, and justify sooner than we thought the Emperor's provisions. The King of Denmark dies; passions are inflamed, the peoples grow excited, and the Governments undecided balance between the letters of treaties and the national sentiment of their country. A Congress might alone reconcile the deties of the sovereigns, bound by conventions and the legitimate aspirations of the peoples.

The refusal of England has unfortunately rendered impossible the first result that we had hoped for from the appeal made by the Emperor to Europe. There now remains the second hynothesis—the limited Congress. Its realization depends upon the will of the sovereigns. mited Congress. Its realization depends upon the will of the sovereigns.

When a general Congress was in question, the Emperor could not, without changing the part he had traced out for himself, draw up a programme, or concert with some of the Powers, in order to submit afterward to the others a plan prepared beforehand, and commence thus with a negotiation distinct from the deliberations in which he had decided to present this without presonestived ideas, and free from the deliberations in which he had decided to present bimself without preconceived ideas, and free from special ergagements. But as this reunion cannot now become complete, it will not have the arbitrary authority belonging to an European Compress. We feel, therefore, that before meeting the sovereigns thould instruct their foreign ministers to agree upon the questions to be discusted, in order that the Con-gress may have more chance of leading to a practical result

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND THE PROSPECTS OF WAR PRINCE NAPOLEON AND THE PROSPECTS OF WAR.
The Nation reproduces, from the Vatedand of
Vienna, the following letter, attributed to Prince
Napoleon, and expressing an opinion that war is
inevitable. The name of the correspondent is not
stated. The Nation, while publishing the letter
under all reserve as to its authenticity, says it inds
in it the bellicore language of the Prince, who seems
to desire a war at any price, both in the North and
the South. Here is the text of the letter in question: yours are among the sad victims of that dreadful celusion.

The blood of the patriots of '76 courses so vigorously in the veins of my own being, and of those dearert to me, that, by God's blessing, treason to us is an impossible crime; but the same grace which prevents so foul an evil, gives to us all an earnest ply for the misguided sufferers who have been less mescifully led.

Could you see, as we do, how God's blessing has showed our land with unnumbered mercies, how from every quarter outpour the resources of which till this moment we were ignorant, how manufactures increase, art flourishes, commerce yields more abundant luxuries, you would wonder and with anguish of spirit worm for the folly and sin the South has committed, in throwing to the winds her propperity and scorning the sacred trust of ler burthight? In taking the "oath," you but resume your natural position, and retrace, from the sume your natural position, and retrace, from the sum of the s magnificent army will not yield without making a serious resistance.

"The conquerors will re-enter Lombardy; they will, perhaps, occupy Turin; but then the situation will change. However great may be the desire of the Emperor for peace, he cannot allow Austria to destroy the work of Frace in Italy. He will be forced, in spite of himself, to maintain the kingdom of Italy. If, however, contrary to all expectation, the kingeror should abandon my father in-law, he would prefer to become once again King of Pledmont, and so be relieved of the responsibility which weighs upon him as King of Italy. What is most probable is, that France will interfere, and that, after a war, the King will have porthern Italy, and the Emperor will dispose of the South as he thinks fit."

[This letter is doubtless an Austrian humbug.]

THE PRIZE RING—HEEMAN, KING, AND OTHER The PRIZE RING—HERNAM, KING, AND OTHER CELEBRITIES IN COURT.

The following account from the Manchester Guardian of the 23d, is at least amuring:

King, Heeran, Tom Sayers, James Mace, and four other puglists, named Travers, Mandonald, Tyler, and Noon, lett London for Wadhurst yesterday, accompanied by a solicitor, to answer a charge of having committed a bresh of the peace in connection with the late prize fight. The Surrey Sandard gives the following account of the way in which the police succeeded in performing the hazardous duty of serving the summonses:

The summonses were handed over to Superintendent Bennett, to find out the men, and serve each personally, if possible. Mr. Bennett immediately proceeded to London, and solicited the assistance of one of the metropolitan police. They went to the bar of the public house kept by Robert Travers (who is a man of color) in Castile street, Leicester square. Mrs. Travers said Mr. Travers was not at home. Mr. Bennett's colleague, however, knew Travers, and, after waiting rome time, heard his voice. He was zoon found and served with a summons. He was zoon found and served with a summon. He was zoon found and served with a summon. He was zoon found and served with a summon. He was zoon found the fight; I only looked on." They had that I should be summoned, as I was not engaged in any way at the fight; I only looked on." They then went to Holywell iane, to the Old King John public house, kept by James Mace, who, it was assisted, had gone into the country, and it was uncertain when he would return. After going to a number of other places visited by fighting men, near midnight Mr. Bennett and his companion pulled up at the Pavilion Theatic, Whitchapel. By persuasion and threats, they got to the stage by a private entrance. In the boxes they found King. After reading the summons to him, he was very excited, used bad language, and said they all ought to be ashened of themselves to summon him. Superintendent Bennett then served the summons to him.

intendent Bennett then served the summons on him.

In the same box was "Boss" Tyler. On Suparintendent Bennett reading the summons to him, he said: "My name is not Boss Tyler [Boss, it appeared, was only a nickname, he having only one sy!, and it is an insuit to call me that name, Suparintendent Bennettsaid: "You are known by that name, and I shall serve the summons upon you." He replied: "I shant take it, and if you take the liberty to touch me with it, I'll give you something." Mr. Bennett's colleague said: "Boss, its no use to talk in that manner; we know you." And Boss, after giving a verbal spreimen of rufflanism, cooled down, and invited his "frends" to drisk, which they declined. Two other men then came up, to whom Tyler said: "Why the — aid't you summoned! You was at the tight, as well as me." The men said: "Nonsense, Boss; you know we were not there." Cotton Plantations in the Southwest. THE FOLICY OF LEASING SMALL FARMS—COSTS AND AVAILS OF ONE HUNDRED ACRES. AND AVAILS OF ONE HUNDRED ACRES.

Hon. Henry T. Blow, M. C., from Missouri, introduces to the public the following letter from Mr. James Yeatman, President of the Sanitary Commission of St. Louis:

The Government must first adopt the policy of reasing small farms, say from 50 to 200 or 300 acres to suit the convenience and means of persons desiring to lesse. This should be done as speedily as possible, and publicly announced, as leases should be made by the 1st of February, or very soon thereafter, as the land should be plowed and cotton all planted by the 1st of April. mate by the ist of February, or very soon thereafter, as the land should be plowed and cotton all planted by the ist of April.

Parties proposing to lease these lands should take with them everything deemed necessary, as nothing is to be had in the country except labor. Say, for a form of 100 acre, rive or six good mules will be required, one good wagon, four plows, hoes, and such other farming implements as may be necessary. They should also take with them, or arrange to have sent, from time to time, feed for mules, sufficient to last six or eight months until the corn and fodder, which they would grow, would be ready for use. Also, rome provitions, good bacon or pork, and own to make meal and hominy. Also, good material for negro clothing, such as heavy brogans, lineyes, jeans, and conabungs. Under the present system of leasing, the wages of a negro is \$7 per mouth, women \$6, the lessee finding them and such persons as are immediately dependent on them. The ration furnished per week, under the lesse system, is four pounds of pork or bacon, or six pounds of fresh or sait beef, ten pounds of corn meal or six pounds of from two pounds of beans, peas, rice or hominy, and one pint of molasses.

I boye to see some changes in the present system. of molasses.

I bope to see some changes in the present system, that is, better pay for the laborer, and that he laborer should feed and clothe himself and family. Hands can be procured, but mostly women and young hoys, although I doubt not that large numbers of able-bodied men will some in, so soon as bers of able-bedied men will come in, so soon as they know that permanent arrangements are made for employing them. The wages should be increased at least to the former hire of the slave when cotton was worth but ten cents per pound, the laborer to feed and clothe himself. I give herewith an estimate for the entire expenses of stocking and working 100 acres of land with product of same. The extimates are all liberal, and based on one hand to twelve acres of land, which is more than allowed under the present lease system, but less than was allowed under slave labor:

six mules will essent \$125 each \$750
One good wagon and harness 200
Four plows and barrees 100
four plows and barrees 100
fther farning implament and tares 100—\$1,150 Four plows and barress 200
Other farming implement and tares 100
Wages of eight hands to cultivate land at \$2,500
Eight months feed for mules at \$50, per day. 1,152
Bagging, rope, and twine. 200
Tax on cotton. 300
Tax on corn. 90
Total.

Net proceeds for the year..... \$9,756 This estimate is low for cotton; it is now selling at from 65@760 % h—a sum quite sufficient to bring the profit up to \$15,000.

The question as what amount of cash capital would be required for such an undertaking, to pay hands until the crop is raised and sent to market about half their wages, either in cash, clothing, or provisions, would be \$100 % month.

Total.....\$8,302 THE FINANCES OF OHIO. -The following pare

THE FINANCES OF OHIO.—The following paragraph from the message of Governor Tod shows the financial affairs of Ohio to be in excellent condition:

"Although we have advanced, during the past year, for the General Government, in the care of sick and wounded soldiers, and in the payment of troops called out to aid in the capture of Morgan and his band, the sum of \$153,436 CS, and have reduced our public debt, by payment from the treasury, the sum of \$676,752 CS, there still remained in the Acasury, to the credit of the general revenue \$422,788 91.

"All taxes have been promptly and cheerfully jobid, exhibiting really a smaller delinquent list than ever before in the history of the State. The reports of the Auditor and Treasurer of State, which will be laid upon your table, exhibit in full and in detail our financial condition."