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VOL. 7-NO. 140.

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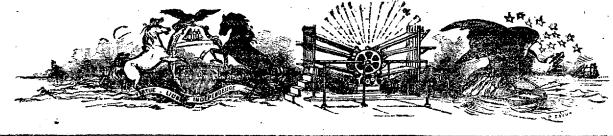
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MIDDLETOM,
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AGE RA,
ZOUAVE,
COHANNET,
CENTRAL,
OTFOWA,
KENT RIVER,
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MANOHESTER, &c., &c. Beaverteens. Cords and Velveteens. We advise our friends to come early, as our presen ock is cheaper than we can purchase now. jas-lm BRIGHT COLORS SKATING BAL MORALS.

Balmoral Skirts. \$12.

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Black and white-stripe Balmoral Skirting by the yard,

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Fest shirting prints: Beal Manchester ginghams, 50s.

Mildewad Balmorals, \$4.01 Berteet Balmorals, \$3.

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Dress Goods of every veriety, 20c to \$2.
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Lot All-wool Staker Finness. \$225c. worth 50c. no25

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Beautiful Rep Poplins, all wool
Beautiful colors in French Merinoes.
Beautiful colors in French Merinoes.
Beautiful little-plaid all-wool Cashmeres.
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Beautiful quality in plain Delaines.
Excellent Black Silks.
Plain Silks, Figured Silks, Pancy Silks, &c,
as great variety of general Dress Goods, With a great variety of general Press Goods,
At THORNLEY & CHISM'S,
Corner of EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN. STAPLE GOODS. Ar has stock of Chintzes and Calicoes, Cheap Delaines and Ginghams. Eleached and Unbleached Muelins. Table Linens. Towels, Crashes, Diapers, &c. Striped and plaid Shirting Flannels. Eed, gray, blue, heavy Shirting Flannels, &c., At THURNLEY & CHISM'S.

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Linen Hokis. Ladies and Gentlemer's.

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THORNLEY & CHISM,

ach-im M. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN.

E. M. NEEDLES LACE GOODS, BMBROIDERIES. HANDKERCHIEFS. VEILS. AND WHITE GOODS.

TOHN H. STOKES, 702 ARCH STREET, would call the attention of the ladies to his immense stock of DRESS GODDs, most of which has been reduced for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, consisting of French Merinose, Figured Camiet Cloths, Wool and part Cotton Delaines, Figured and Stribed Mohairs, English Merinose, Wool Plaids, Plaid Dress Goods, California, Charles of the Cotton Control of the Cotton Co

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GENERAL BUTLER IN NEW ORLEANS History of
the Administration of the Department of the Gulf in 1862.
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TIMOTHY TITCOMB'S LEFFERS TO THE JOHSES.
MY FARM OF EDGEWOOD, By Ite Marvel.
HUGH MILLER'S HEADSHIP OF CHRIST, and the
Rights of the Christian People.
BOUNDABOUT PAPERS. By Wm. Thackeray. With
Ulustration

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1864.

Thackeray. Never was there a satirist so profoundly regretted as William Makepeace Thackeray. We may be sure that the man was something more than a satirist who is thus mourned by hundreds of thousands of Englishmen and Americans. As some indication of the universal appreciation of his worth we quote the following opinions and anecdotes from leading ournals. The London Times thus explains the causes of his audden death, and tells the story of his

"Suddenly one of our greatest literary men has departed. Never more analt the fine head of Off. The chersy, with its mass of silvery half; be geen towering among us. It was but two days ago that the towering among us. It was but two days ago that his part of the head of the self and the self with a life of the head in the head. With all amounting he was found dad in his feet. With all the present attack. For often it, and he laughed of his present attack. For often it, and he laughed of his present attack. For often it, and he laughed of his malady. He-was suffering from two distinct compliabute, one of which has now wrought his death. More than a dozen years ago, while he was without his death. More than a dozen years ago, while he was without he he did cate the novel when he red that the publication of that work was stoped by his serious ilineas. He was brought to death; door, and he was saved from death by Dr. Ellioteon, to whom, in gratitude, he dedicated the novel when he lived to finish it. But ever since that simen the has been subject every mouth or six weeks to attacks of sickness, attended with violent retoling. He was congratulating himself the other day on the faiture of his old enemy to return, and then he checked himself, as if he ought not to be too sure of a release from his plague. Oh Wednesday morning the complaint returned to the subject were an extering all day. He was no better in the evening, and his servant, about the time of leaving him for the night, proposed to sit up with him. This he declined. He was heard moving about nationight, and he must have died between 2 and 3 in the morning of yesterday. His medical attendants attribute his death to effusion on the brain. They add that he had a very large brain, weighing no less than 5% oz. He thus died of the complaint which seemed to trouble him least. He died full of a very cleaver surgeon, and be no more an invalid. In the fullness of his powers he has fallen before a complaint which gave him and knowled her with a plant of plant his pow

morals of the city, and establish probably the nastiest ethics which the human soul ever con-To prove him no cold-hearted cynic, the Daily News quotes, from the lecture on George III., the following none passage, whole tells of the instancy of that wretched old man;

"All light, all reason, all sound of human voices, all the pleasures of this world of God, were taken from him. Some slight lucid moments he had, in one of which the Queen, desiring to see him, entered the room, and found him singing a hymn, and accompanying himself at the harpstchord. When he had finished, he knelt down and prayed sloud for her, and then fer his family, and then for the nation, concluding with a prayer for himself, that it might please God to avert his heavy calamity from him, but if not, to give him resignation to submit. He words save the simplest are requisite to tell it? It is too terrible for tears. The thought of such a misery smites me down in submission before the Ruler of kings and men, the monarch supreme over empires and republics, the inscrutable dispenser of life, death, happiness, victory. "Oh, brothers." I said to those whe heard me first in America; "Oh, brothers! speaking the same dear mother tongue; Oh, comrades! enemies no more, let us take a mounful hand together as we stand by this royal corpee, and call a truce to battle! Low he lies to whom the proudest used to kneel once, and who was cast lower than the poorest; dead whom millions prayed for in vain. Hush, stiffe and quarrel, over the solemn grave! Sound trumpets, a mounful march. Fall, dark curtain, upon his pageant, his pride, his giref, his awful tragedy!"

The New York Times contains one of the most beautiful tributes to the memory of the great navelthe Bohmian heaven, although it is down one flight of steps from the street, and various placards call

Academy, Thackeray said:

"I can remember when Mr. Dickens was a very young man, and had commenced delighting the world with some charming, humorous works, of which I cannot mention the name, but which were colored bright green, and came out once a month. This young man wanted an artist to illustrate his writings, and I recollect walking up to his chambers with two or three drawings in my hand, which, strange to say, he did not find suitable."

It is improbable that the offer was ever renewed. Thackeray's biography will probably be written by his daughter, the author of the pleasant "Story of Filzabeth." But so much of his fielden is the

Academy, Thackeray said:

puff its narcotic vapors within the classic shades of his paradisc. One's soul is filled with reverential we as he glances from the bland face of this unfathomable German to the colored bottles which stand in potential rows behind him, and contemplates by a rapid mathematical process the vast amounts of beery-philosophy which, flowing outward, mingle with "the vast circulation" of the In the vaulted chamber beneath the side-walk is the penetralia—the sanctum sanctorum of Bohemia. Here, in all weather, and at various hours, the magnates att in caucus, pipe in hand and beer at lip, discussing politics, literature, the arts and sciences, the drama, and the philosophy of life. Here they de-The New York Times contains one of the mos beautiful tributes to the memory of the great navel ist which have been published in this country. We claim against a perverse and unnatural world, which persistently refuses to recognize their genius; against cannot quote its best passages, but will extract its reference to that well-known sentence in "The New-comes," which, in 1854, excited so much indignant forward generation that will not adopt their ethics. reference to that well-known sentence in "The Newcomes," which, in 1854, excited so much indignant
comment. The Times says:

"There was a ridiculous miscenception, by some
senseless American critic, of a passage in the opening of this work, which was represented as disparaging Washington. In describing the period of
the story, the author, among other characteristics,
spoke of the time 'when Mr. Washington was heading the American rebels with a courage, it must be
confessed, worthy of a better cause.' Of course,
this was written historically, and no reader of
ordinary intelligence could misunderstand it; but
Thackersy, when it was brought to his notice in
the New York correspondence of the Econdon Times,
felt called upon to supply the fools with brains as
well as books. 'I am trinking,' he wrote in reply
to the Times, 'about '76. Where, in the name of
common sense, is the insult to 1853? Need I say
that no officers were instructed (until they were
taught better manners) to call Washington 'Mr.
Washington?' and that the Americans were called
rebels during the whole of that contest? Rebels!
Of course they were rebels; and I should like to
know what native American would not have been a
rebel in that cause. As irony is dangerous, and has
hurt the feelings of kind friends whom I would not
wish to offend, let me say, in perfect faith and
gravity, that I think the cause for which Washington fought entirely just and right, and the champion
the very noblest purest, bravest, best of God's men,"
Thackeray was at Cambridge with Kinglake,
the author of "Eothen," Warburton, who wrote
"The Cross and the Crescent," Monckton Milnes,
and other men of literary distinction. It is pleasant
to know that his intercourse with his great rival in
fiction was pleasant and honorable to both men.
Speaking of Diekens, at a dinner of the Royal
Academy, Thackeray said:

"I can remember when Mr. Dickens was a very

or invite them to good dinners and the festivities of the social assemblage. The little world of Bohemia is frigid. It is essentially out in the cold. Society nating of the essentially out in the cold. Society never heard of it, save in the newspapers; which is unfortunate for society.

Some years ago Bohemia established the Saturday Press, and wrote for it. It was a marvel of typography and press-work, and the first numbers sparkled with wit and good criticism. As a consequence, the seemed in a fair way to lead the van. But Bohemia never can forget its natural affinities, and presently it commenced a weekly culogy upon nasty Bohemian books, and nasty ethics; then down went the Press. It had knocked its head rather too heedlessly against morality.

Bohemia is patronizing to young writers. It extends a fatherly, guiding hand to them, and loves to drink much beer at their expense, or to take a quiet

NEW YORK CITY.

[Correspondence of The Press.] NEW YORK, Jan. 11, 1864.

are at present the topics of no little conversation

and discussion. The article in question possesses no peculiar literary merit; but its flerce yet relishable

Parisian Boheme, a plaster cast of a marble original.

Boheme is the microcosm of Parisian littérateurs

great world, or the reputations of great authors.

Rohemia is the microcosm of hieroglyphics; the un-

known characters in writing; the little world of the so-called Bedouins of literature; men, women, and

children, who, afflicted with the caccelles scribendi, write for literary weeklies, "Harper's," and the

douins, defensive and offensive, especially the latter,

intended for the conservation of such interests as

rationally appertain to soiled linen and inflamed sen-

have" not "gone forth to the ends of the earth."

Bohemia is a monarchy, having its king and queen.

Its subjects are not exactly Sybarites, who would groan even upon beds of rose-leaves, or, as Pope

"Die of a rose, in aromatic pain."

They graze upon the "short commons" of life; write a great deal, receive but little of praise or compensation; and arrayed in shirt-collars, which

were certainly worn before the deluge came upon

its cleansing mission, have gone out to reform the

. be sure and drop in at "Pfaff's," Pfaff's" is

is prime "Speyer's Lager;" he gives good measure, and will not object if you pull out a villainous pipe

charged to the muzzle with execrable tobacco, and

mental" Magazines. Strictly speaking, the dian system involves a league of these Be-

Bohemia is organized, but "its lines

bite of ham and eggs in the same manner. Callow youths are fond of eliciting its sapient and oracular criticisms; and to Pfaff's they go and strangle themselves in pipe-smoke, in order that their mental powers may be nourished. Bohemia lounges in the lobbies of the theatres, and criticises freely according to its peculiar ideas of personal and dramatic excellence. Bohemia has a mania for the operatio "high Q," and talks grimly of what Rogett used to do, and what Brignoli cannot do. It punches feebly sh billiards; and in fact does what clubs do, only in a cheaper and more characteristic way. It has been said that Bohemia has its queen. The lady bears the reputation of a female Mecenas, who is ever eager to aid financially such of the subjects as may be in want, or involved in financial embar-razaments. Stooping to the democraticides of mi-crocosm, she frequently sups at Pfaff's, appearing to have a friendly word for all. Of course, all previ-ous remarks upon the personal and moral unclean-

quest extract was quoted from Boker, descriptive of the apread of the organization, which has drawn to it men of all shades of opinion by reason of the purity, unselfebness, and particism of its management, in which no greedy contractor or placehunter could take part.

An entrance fee of \$25, and the same sum annually, was paid by each member. During the last campaign its services had been invaluable in the publication and distribution of sterling documents, and its hearty co-operation with the State Committee. To it was largely due the fact that an exuitant Opposition has been fatally discomited, if not totally destroyed. Now the League was working to secure employment for disabled soldiers, and in July last it appropriated the \$80,000 raised for a grand celebration of the Fourth to the organization of troops. It accepts the relieve the suffering of the families of soldiers. By its pension agency it spared those entitled to pensions from the exactions of unprincipled agents. It directed the action of the Supervisory Committee for the preparing of officers for colored troops. It was about erecting an edifice at a cost of \$125 000, which was to be decleated to the noblest uses of patriotism. Its doors were throwadoen to clercymen. The Eulesconal Convention had ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. Holiday in the Army-Tullahoma-Re-en listments-Operations in the Winter. condence of The Press. 1 HEADQUARTEES 12TH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMCRELAND, TULLAHOMA, Tennessee, Jan. 1, 1661.

The old year is out and the new year in, and it may be worth while to notice the struggle of the elements during which the transition took place. At enemenus during which the transition took place. At 6P. M. of December 31st a storm sprang up suddenly and furiously. It came from a westerly direction, and blew a perfect hurricane, continuing without intermission through the night. It is not remark, able that the thought occurred at the time that the winds had come to blow away the antiquated '63, and give the youthful '64 a fair start in the world. But, as the pieroing blasts whistled and the driving noblest uses of patriotism. I's doors were throwa open to clerkymen. The Episcopal Convention had rented its halls, and examined its records. It kept up communication with our friends in Europe, and strengthened the hands of the President and his Cabbact. rain ratiled, I wondered whether, amid the fury of the atorm, the heart of the Northern people came out to those who were braving it on the dreary up communication with our friends in Europe, and strengthened the hands of the President and his Cabinst.

The readers of history know that public sentiment was subject to fluctuations; now ebbing, now flowing. Hence war was spasmydid, and reactions often threatened, and generally followed great revolutionary movements. The conservatives came near early ing the royal cause af early set you can be near early ing the royal cause af early and the war then only to intensify it theresiter. So, in the days of Robespierre, men would simply have scraped the bark of social wrongs by resting satisfied with the downfall of the Bastile; and in revolutionary times, good men, in several dark periods, were willing to throw themselves on the nervy of his gracious Majesty. The autumn of '82 was a similar crisis. The Periogylvania campaign was a failure, and one of the fielst armies the world ever saw returned as dispirited from the banks of James river as the veterans of Napoleon from Moseow. Commerce was for saking the stars and stripes, and Eugland was giving countenance to pirates. Rumors of foreign intervention came lowering across the waters. Horatio Seymour was elected in New York, and his friends in Pennsylvania. Hope weared in all hearts, even these whose faith in their country was like trust in God. At this dark hour the League was organized. The lecturer gave a sketch of its origin. It had been industriously calumniated, but was destined to do yeoman's work in the great control now impending, for on its pillars the friends of the Union could rest secure amid the thunder and storms of divid war. plains of Virginia, in the valleys around Chatta-nocga, and on the bleak summit of Lookout. At midnight, when we all bade farewell to the dying year, the breast of every soldier was full of homeof its memories, its hopes, and its associations. These were feelings that could not be chilled; but not less warm was his love for the country and the cause he had been called upon to defend. Cheerfully accepting that lot while his strong arm is needed he was willing to deny himself the comforts that only home can give, until this rebellion is driven to the end of its hell-bound course, and the Union is the end of its hell-bound course, and the Union is again firmly restored.

On locking over Tullahoma, this morning, a familiar object was missed from the scene. The church spire had disappeared, will the church itself lay level with the ground. This solitary steeple towered but a moderate distance toward the heavens, and had long since ceased to give any sound to eummon the worshippers, but served only to remind us of the once sacred character of the edifice it surcounted, and of the stream of Secessionism that in all probability flowed from its pulpit. Its absence adds to the barracks like appearance of the place, and were it not that a judgment seems to have been sent upon it, we might have wished that the winds

in this corps. The regiments that have already gone home on furlough are the 29th Pennsylvania, 28th Ohio, 3d Maryland, 60th New York, and 3d Wisc BOHEMIA.

A new literary paper, the "Round Table," and an article therein which delivers a mercitess and well-In addition to these, a large proportion of the 2d sachusetts, 5th Connecticut, 46th Pennsylvania, and other regiments, have also re-enlisted. It may be estimated that the 12th Corps will furnish more than half its fighting force as veterans. In this respect it takes the palm. Reports state that the 11th Corps is also coming up to the work nobly. My opportuni-ties for observation, outside of Hooker's command, are not extensive enough to justify a positive statespirit of commination has literally set the world of Bohemia by the ears. Bohemia is a model after the ment of what is being done in other parts of this army, but correspondents of Western papers do not give very favorable accounts of the progress that has the little world of contemporary writers who have not yet obtained any peculiar recognition from the During the winter, while military operations are suspended, the principal part of the labor and responsibility falls on those who guard our lines of communication and supply. Since our transfer from the Potomac our work has been efficiently done by

Williams' division of this corps. As considerat sctivity may be expected from the rebel cavalry, all available precautions have been taken, the forces strengthened, and ample provision made for the pro-tection of the railroad from Nashville to Chatta-Guerillas are beginning to infest the country, and are most daring in their approach to our lines. Unwary officers and men, going but a short distance beyond our pickets, are unceremoniously seized by

THE FREEDMEN IN TENNESSEE.

Their Destitute Condition and Increasing Numbers — Help from the North — The Southern Blacks Thrifty and Industri-ous—Wealthy Negroes, &c. The following extracts are from letters received by No. 424 Walnut street, from their General Secretary, now on a tour of observation through Tennessee and the Mississippi Valley, from which may be per action on the part of the loyal and humane North :

your attention to the exquisite quality of roast beef which the angels of this terrestrial paradise have prepared for the restless spirits of all good Bohe-NASHVILLE, Dec. 31, 1863. * * * There is no mistake about there being mians, at the lowest price which will stand the mathematical test of a close calculation of profit and loss. Pfaff's version of the nectar of the gods much destitution in this department. The suffering seems to be about equally distributed among the co-lored refugees (contrabanda) and the white refugees is that the latter are provided for by the State Go-vernment, which imposes taxes on the rich rebels for their maintenance, while the former are dependent for what they need upon the philanthrophy of the North. I do not mean to imply by this that Gov. Johnson and his coadjutors are insensible to the claims of the blacks, but that they have as much as they can attend to, and more, in providing for the wants of the poor whites. From what I have been able to collect, I should estimate the number of newly freed people in this department at present time at fifteen

It is the policy of the authorities here not to let them accumulate in camps and barracks, awaiting future developments, but to distribute them wherever their services are needed and people are willing to hire them. Farmers and citizens, men and women needing help, obtain a pass to go out to "Hobson's Chapel," the "contraband rendezvous," about three miles from the city, where the blacks are collected, and with whom they make the best bargain they can. This Hobson's Chapel is conatantly changing its inmates, some going out to compensated service, others coming in from chattle bondage. The new ones that come in must be clothed and instructed. This is being done by good people here sent from the North. In this work we of Philadelphia are priviled to take part. These 15,000 will soon be multiplied ten fold. That the old system of slavery is falling to pieces in this State, is patent to the dullest observer. All admit that before long the 275,000 Tennessee slaves will be freed. What shall be done with them! Employ as laborers those who can work, is the answer of all intelligent men here with whom I have conversed and instruct in schools the remainder. I have yet to see the first Tennessean—and I have talked with a good many on the subject—who has not seemed relieved, when assured that the North would pro-vide teachers to the extent of their necessities. An

intelligent citizen of this place told me this more teachers supply the want. The same is true of the other slave States. It vill require a large number of teachers and helpers to reconstruct society in the South. Whether the Government organize a bureau of emancipation or not, this work will surely devolve upon the loyal and humane people of the free States. We have winked at and aided in the degradation of the black man, and we must now aid and promote the work of P. S I have read this letter to my friend. Dr. --

a Tennessean, whom I see here daily. He is an ardent and unconditional Unionist, a particular friend and adviser of Governor Johnson. "Do you approve of what I have written, Doc-

THREE CENTS.

FOREIGN MISCELEANY. Funeral of the late King of Denmark

Formal of the late King of Demmark.

(From a Copenhagen letter to the London Dally News. I The procession passed the square in front of the palace, over Holmen's Canal, Konyen's Nyfory, Ostergade, Amagertory, Vinnelskattet, Nygade, Frederickishergade, and Vesterbridge. Along the entire route the streets were lined with a double row, in the following order: Olvid deputations, marines, infanfry, artillery, guilds and corporations, workingmen's society, students. Among them was a deputation of Swedish students from Lund, Workingmen's Relief Society, &c. There must have been between 20,000 and 30,000 men in these lines, the students alone presenting a pretty long front, and fillings several streets when marching off. The procession was beaded by the horse guards, heraids, and meuraing officers. Then followed the appointed train, the lowest in rank first, the whole forming an interminable line of equipages. After the ministers and material of equipages. After the ministers are masters of cergmony rode the chasseurs of the King, his own regiment of hussars, and the adjutants, both naval and military. Next made its appearance the mourning equipages of King Frederick the Seventh, drawn by six whites of noble bred, visitiy impatient at the craps shrouding their hances. They were separated by one carriage only containing the lord chamberlaid from the funeral set, drawn by eight blacks, and surrounded by the numerous train, which had been disposed on either side of the coffin in the chamber of state. The ear rupported a somber canopy, lined with white allk, but rather low and narrow in a comparison with the stately coffin. Immediately after the car King Frederick's charger, fully harnessed and caparisoned, was led by two royal grooms. It was the horse on which has large to was a market in order, was preceded by adjutants and aurrounded by adjutants-general and the halberdiers of the count, with spears uplaised. Twelve laskeys followed. Then came a carriage with six horses, containing Count Bjornstierns, the spears of the

cieties of the capital performed a grand hymn of the celebrated Herr Anderson.

The Pope and the Roman National Committee.—The Opinione of Turin publishes a letter addressed to the Pope by the Roman National Committee, and accompanying a copy of a volume clanicatinely published by them, under the title of "Revelations conceining the trial of Venazzi-Fansti." The letter is as follows: "Holy Father: May your Holiness receive the accompanying book without anger. If Christ on the cross prayed for the salvation of his enemies, you, His vicar, may well allow the enemies of your Government to address themselves to you, in order to reveal to you the unexampled iniquities which your ministers commit in your name against those whom you call your subjects. Deign, Holy Father, to read without prejudice or rancor the things which this book relates and proves, and recollect that the last day of your life and reign must soon be at hand. History will speak of your reign, and will relate to future generations the injuries you inflicted upon Italy, and how badly you severned your subjects. Prevent history from calling you a tyrant, by allowing an almost incredible murder to remain unpunished, though made known and proved to you. Receive the expression of reverence we profess towards you as the Chief of the Church."—The Roman National Committee.

counties.

COUNTEY CHRISTMAS.—Christmas is the only truly pational featival in England. The very poorest contrive to have a good dinner and plenty of beer. Even the paupers at the poor-houses are fed on roast beef and plum pudding. There is a solemn junketing everywhere, and, it is considered a sort of disprace, in the poorest hovel, to go to bed on Christmas night, or to keep sober. The day after Christmas is 'boxing day.' The nation divides into two great classes of givers and receivers of Christmas boxes. Postman, newsboy, milkmaid, butchers' and bakers' boyt—all who serve you in any way, expect a gratuity. The streets are full of the most miserable, ragged, dirty, barefooted men and women singing tuity. The streets are full of the most miserable, ragged, dirty, barefooted men and women singing Ohristmas carols, and looking sharp for half-pence. The waits which have been serenading you for a week come round for their gits. Every house has its branches of holly and mistletce. Covent Garden Market, a day or two before, is a forest of greenery. A bit of holly with red berries costs a shilling. As the chickweed man said: "Olly's horful, ma'am, I tell you; 'olly's horful, ma'am, I its long the plum pudding, and a sprig of mistletce, with its white berries, to hang up, or there can be no legitimate kinsing; and every British matron or maiden may be suite of being kinsed at least once a year, if she will carefully place herself, on Christmas night, just under the mistletce. No wonder the fair maidens sing, with their droll Cockney transpositions:

"Ho! the 'olly! ho! the 'olly!"

Ho! the 'olly and mistletos!"

[Cor. N. Y. Times.]

How Louis Napoleon gets up his Opposition. The following is from a letter in the Speciator: "I heard, on perfectly reliable authority, a curious anecdote of the way in which the Emperor gets up his own Opposition. All the world remembers the famous speech of Prince Napoleon on the Roman question, which established his claim to rank among the foremost orators of the day in France. Many at the time could hardly repress a suspicion that, revolutionary as it seemed to be, it was done to order. The following is the history of it: The Emperor, speaking one day with his Foreign Minister, observed to him that there was one side of the Roman question that had not been sufficiently brought out, that of the part played by diplomacy towards endeavoring to procure internal reforms in the Pontifical States, and otherwise to reach a solution through Rome herself, and asked to have something drawn up for him accordingly. The Minister gave the order to a competent and confidential writer, and soon after forwarded to the Emperor a careful gricis of past diplomatic action upon the Court of Rome. A few days after he was told by his master that he had received and read the memoir. But weeks elapsed, and the author, who knew the destination of his manuscript, became anxious to know something more of its fate. The minister spoke again on the subject to the Emperor, who said thore were some good things in the paper, and that he wished to keep it by him. Some time more clapsed, and behold, on opening one day his Moniteur, the writer found his gricis, nearly at full length, in the speech of Prince Napoleon. Nor is this the only instance, I am told, in which this strange deapot bax—shall I say amused himself—in getting the pros and cons of political questions debaked thus in public by secretly-appointed advocates. All is not, however, always unreal in the play; and perhaps a minister, warned by his master that the Himperial policy was about to change, an "Ho! the 'olly! ho! the 'olly!

Ho! the 'olly and mistletoa!"

[Cor. N. Y. Times.

The second property of the control o

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the name rate, \$1.50 per copy. The money must always accompany the order asks in no instance can their terms to deviated from, as this aford very little more than the cost of paper. For Postmasters are recuested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. For To the getter up of the Club of ten or twenty. Sin extra copy of the Paper will be given. them. Mr. Corrie: Do you mean counterfeit.
Witness: No, sir; not even counterfeit. They are
only medals. The prisoner was remanded.—London
Neure.

THE WAR PRESS

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY,)

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

only medals. The prisoner was remanded.—London News.

Successed Transmers of a Young Woman.—A case has just been brought to light at Parkgate near Reti erham, showing the most shosking and inhuman treatment of a daughter by her father and stepmother. For saveral years it has been well known in the neighborhood of Parkgate that a young woman was shut up in the house of her parents, but for what reason and under what droums stances no one knew. Persons who have occasionally heard her cries and feared she was subjected to ernel treatment have spoken of it to the police and others, but nothing was done to assertain the real condition of the gill. On the night of the 19th, however, she seffed a favorable opportunity and escaped to the house of a naighbor. Her appearance excited feelings of horror, and the tale she rold of the sufferings he had undergone could searcely be credited. She required to her home, and information was given to the police. On the following morriang, Sergeant Hothe went to the father's house, and instated upon seeing his daughter. After nome little heattation she was called, and an object presented itself that could searcely be recognized as a human being. Wrapped around her were a few rags in a most fifthy condition; her eyes were blacks, and nearly closed; her lips were swollen to an enormous size; and on one of her can was a large wound, from which lood was flowing. Her features were shrunken and distorted, and altegether her appearance was of the most sickening description. The officer tried every means to induce her toom from which he was called, and a reality a heap of fifth, and the place was in a reality a heap of fifth, and the place was in a being then about fourteen years since the poor creature disappeared, and they speak of her as being then about fourteen years of age, and altrely, itselfeare sire at a themetone her tow the fear of the real dispusting state. Persons who live near hearing disappeared, and they speak of her as being the about fourteen years of age, and altrely, its a most disgusting state. Persons who live near state that it is at least fourteen years since the poor oreafure disappeared, and they speak of her as being then about fourteen years of age, and a lively, intelligent girl. Anthough she is now, therefore, twenty-cight years of age, she is not so tail as an oredary girl of twelve—baving rather diminished in staturathan grown during her long and deary incarceration. As soon as the facts of the case became known to Superintedient Gillett, steps were taken with the view of bringing the matter before the proper authorities. At the meeting of this Board of Guardians on Mionday, the case was brought believ them, and an investigation was ordered to be made. The father is in comfortable officumatances, and well able to support his daughter properly.—Sheffield Independent.

M. THISES' SPEEUH ON THE FREMON DEST, 1990. M. Thiers concluded his speech in opposition to the new French loan as follows: the new French loan as follows:

I shall be told that I am mistrastul. No. I am not. But you must admit that this loan of 309,000 000 is a melancholy new year's gift for the country. There ought to be a consolation with it, and this is what our amendment proposes. * As I understand the mandate I received from my cleetors, they desired me to support three things—public liberty, good finance, and peace.

The Minister of State. We all agree on that point. point.

M. Thiers. As to the question of public liberties, we shall speak of that a fortnight hence. The sononical question consists in the good direction of finance. As to peace, I declare myself a decided partisan of it. [Applause on several benches.] Not nomical question consists in the good direction of finance. As to peace, I declare myself a decided partisan of it. [Applause on several benches.] Not of a peace which would injure our honor: for if that were in question, we, who are called the Opposition, would not refuse the Government all the resources of the country. But under present circumstances, when I look at Europe, I see the possibility of mabing tremendous mistakes—fatal mistakes, perhaps; but I see no great French interest involved, unless perhaps in regard to the Danish question. France is mistress of peace or war, at her pleasure. If any great events were to occur our amendment would be no impediment, for milliards would then be wanted, for, gentlemen, the next war will not be an isolated one, but such a general war that the present generation may, perhaps, not see the end of it, or the consequences of it. [Cheers.] But I should not be sorry if our work were to stand in the way of little wars, such as those of China Cochin China, Japan, Mexico, and perhaps Madagascar. This is all I have to say. I will leave our amendment in the hands of the majority, to deal with it as they will, but we who have signed it have our responsibility and our conscience.

M. Thiers is opposed to extending the French M. Thiers is opposed to extending the French debt, which is now very large, at eight or nine hundred millions to over a milliard or a billion. The new loan of three hundred millions he proposes to moderate to one hundred millions.

France.

Letter from Professor Cairnes on Negro

To the Editor of the Times: Siz: My attention has been called to a passage in a leading article in your paper of the 19sh inst, in which you refer to me in the following terms: a leading article in your paper of the 19sh inst, in which you refer to me in the following terms:

"If Prof. Cairnes is to be taken as an authority on the value of slave labor, the economical soundness/of such a speculation (carrying emancipated negroes to Demerara) is more than doubtful. According to him, the negrees in the Southern States are naturally incapable of any but the most primitive and mechanical operations of agriculture."

Without atopping to inquire how far my opinion on the subject of alare labor has any pertinency to a question as to the expediency of permitting the emigration to our colonies of labor which is free, allow me to say, with reference to the latter portion of the extract, that, so far as I have expressed any opinion on the subject of natural capacity of negroes for industry, that opinion is precisely the reverse of what you attribute to me. With your permission, I will quote one passage out of many to the same effect from the work to which I presume you allude:

"There is not a tittle of evidence to show that the aversion of the negro to labor is naturally stronger than that of any other branch of the human

"There is not a tittle of evidence to show that the aversion of the negro to labor is naturally stronger than that of any other branch of the human family. So long as he is compelled to work for the exclusive benefit of a master, he will be inclined to evade his task by every means in his power, as the white man would do under similar circumstances; but emancipate him, and subject him to the same motives which act upon the free white laborer, and there is no reason to believe he will not be led to exert himself with equal energy." [Slave Power, pp. 41-42, second edition.]

As you have thought it worth while to refer to my authority, perhaps you will allow me to add the following, which has some bearing on the question with reference to which you have adduced it:
"I am quite ready to admit, what nothing but the perpletious influence of slavery on the negro would ever have given a pretext for denying, and what our West Indian experiment has now conclusively established, that the negro in freedom is amenable to the same influences as the white man, that he can appreciate as keeply independence, comfort, and sawe, and speculate to obtain these blessings." [Ibid, pp. 338, 340]

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

I am, sir, your obedient servant, J. E OAIRNES. No. 74 Lower Mount street, Dublin, Dec. 24. PERSONAL.

- A letter from Florence to the London Daily may be interested to hear of some remarkable works lately imported from America, and now to be seen in the Via della Farnace. They consist of a head of St. Stephen, in gray granite or syenite, and the cast of a large statue of an athlete reeling under his teath-blow. Both were executed by Dr. Rimmer an American physician, who has never visited Europe, or studied soulpture professionally. What renders their unquestionable merit more remarksreners their unquestionable ment more remarks— ble, is the fact that they were done without clay models. The St. Stephen is a very powerful head, indeed, combining the expression of mortal agony with celestial aspiration in a manner which the rude - A correspondent of the Cincinnati G

of General Stoneman's successor: "He is Kenner Garrard, of Cincinnati; born there; went to West Point: graduated with honor and credit; has been in the army ever since; was in Texas with his com-mand (cavalry) when the rebellion broke out; was mongst the first prisoners; was duly exchanged