they are now opening a NEW STOCK o IMPORTED AND AMERICAN CARPETS, the choicest patterns of TAPENTEY CARPETS,
BOU-SELS GALPETS,
LTON, BOU-SELS GALPETS,
VERETIANS.

15h a full assortment of everything pertainfel-ti CLOTHING DOWARD P. KELLY,

JOHN KELLY, TAILORS, HAVE REMOVED

142 SOUTH THIRD STREET, ABOVE WALNUT,

612 CHESTNUT STREET. LACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street. BLACK CASS. PARTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET STREEL BLACK CASS. PARTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street. BLACK CASS. PARTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street. BLACK CASS. PARTS, \$5.60, At 704 MARKET Street. BLACK CASS. PARTS, \$5.60, At 704 MARKET Street. BLACK CASS. PARTS, \$5.60, At 704 MARKET Street. BLIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street. BLIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street. VAR GUETEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. OHN C. ARRISON,

Nos. 1 and 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET. MANUFACTURER OF

THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT, FIRST OUT BY J. BURR MOORE,

PARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION.

GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS.

S. B.—All articles made in a superior manner by hand and from the best materials. jais FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT AND WRAPPER MANUFACTORY. ESTABLISHED 1840. G. A. HOFFMANN, 606 ARCH STREET,

Would invite the attention of the Public to his large and semplete stock of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Among which will be found the largest stock of GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS

Special attention given to the manufacture of SINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS TO ORDER. Every variety of Underclothing, Hosiery, Gloves, Ties, Scarfs, Humers, &c. des-minf-3m GEORGE GRANT, No. 610 CHESTNUT STREET,

Has now ready A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Of his own importation and manufacture.

"PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS," Manufactured under the succrintedence of JOHN F TAGGERT.

(Formerly of Oldenberg & Taggert,)

Are the most perfect fitting Shirts of the age.

132. Orders promptly attended to, jails-wfm-6n FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers would invite attention to their IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS, which they make a speciality in their business. Also, constantly receiving for Gentlemen's WRAE.

GENTLEMEN'S FORNISHING STORE, 10. B14 CHISTNUT STREET, 1816-14 Four doors below the Continental.

YARNS. YARNS. On hand and constantly receiving

ALL MOS, TWIST FROM 5 TO 20, and FILLING Nos. 10, 12, and 14. Initable for Cottonades and Hosiery. In store at present a beautiful article of 14 and 16 TWIST.

MANUFACTURERS will find it their interest to give n UNION A. B. AND C JUTE GRAIN BAGS. in quantities of from 100 to 10,000. R. T. WHITE. 84% NORTH THIRD STREET.

jel4-lm WOOL.

On hand, and consignments daily arriving, or TUB AND FLERCE. Common to Full Blood, shoice and clean. WOOLEN YARNS.

& to 20 ents, fine, on hand, and new supplies coming COTTON YARNS, In Warp, Bundle, and Cop.

S. B.-Ali numbers and descriptions procured at once. on orders.

ALEX. WHILLDIN & SONS, 15 North PRONT Street, Philadelphis. CABINET FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-STARD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION. IN CORNECTION WITH their extensive Cabinet business, are new manufacturing a superior article of

BILLIARD TABLES the have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED GUSHIOMS, which are symmetried by all who have used them to be experient to all others.

For the quality and anish of these Tables, the manufacturer refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

CEO. W. WATSON & CO., CO. W. W. A. ISON & CO.

GABRIAGE BUILDERS

Me. 885 Morth THIETERNTH Street.

ROW prepared to execute orders for every descripnof light and heavy UARRIAGES, and having at all
tes the yeary best materials and workmen, can prote they arry best materials and workmen, can prothe their custom.

The Repairing business will be continued by Mr.
COB LOUDERSLAGER, at the old stend, on CLOVER

OFF. rear of Concert Hall.



PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1864.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. 1864. COTTONS AT RETAIL.

VOL. 7-NO. 160.

We call the attention of Housekeepers to the LARGEST STOCK OF COTTON GOODS Ever offered at retail in this city.

Having purchased largely of these acods at the COMPARATIVELY LOW PRICES inent, but
IN PRICES.
Among our extensive line of Cottons are to be found the following popular makes of
4-4 Bleached Shirtings. Wamsutta, Williamsville, Sember Idem, Attaw.uran. Williamsville, Sember Idem, Attaw.uran. Rockland, Dinon. Phenix. &c.

In Pillow-Case and Sheetings
We offer the following leading makes:
40-inch Bartslett. 6-4 Papperill,
42-inch Waltham. 10-4 Popperill,
42-inch Waltham. 10-4 Popperill,
42-inch Waltham. 10-4 Bates,
5-4 Boot W. extra heavy. And other makes.

Marseilles Counterpanes.

Waltham Waltham Sheet The Sheet Times.

Marseilles Counterpanes.
We can furnish these goods in all sices and qualities.
We have several lots in Low-PRICED GOODS that are
FAE BELOW PRESENT IMPORTATION PRICE. and
are also prepared to furnish, in large quantities, the walthough

Lancaster, Manchester, and Honey-Comb Quilts,
In 10-4, 11 4, and 12-4 sizes
House-Furnishing Linen Goods.
Linen Sherrings, all widths.
TOWELS, from \$2 to \$7 per dozen.
NAPKINS, all Linen, \$1.62.
Barnely Damask, Power Loom, and other standard

Table Linen. Persons about purchasing Linen Go to examine our stock. We invite trouble to show our goods. COWPERTHWAIT & CO, Northwest corner Eighth and Market Streets. CIVIL AND MILITARY CLOTH

HOUSE. WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS.

No. 34 SOUTH SECOND, and 33 STRAWBERRY Streets, is happy to state that he has laid in an extensive stock of CHOICE GOODS, such as:



bleached. The above prices are very low, according the times, fel-mwfs 4t 1013 MARKET St. above Tenth. 628. HOOP SKIRTS.

Rhove Sixth, Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', 30d Children's HOOP SKIRTS in the city, in every respect FIRST CLASS, which for styles, fluish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market. Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

INBLEACHED MUSLINS-GOOD ASORTMENT.
Bissched Muslins from 25 to 50 cents.
Bissched and Unblackled Sheetings.
Dayk and Light Calicoes at 25 cents.
Splendid assortment of Table Lineas.
Flaunels all grades and double width.
Merinoes, Foplins, and dark be Laines.
osing out at

702 ARCH street.

EDWIN HALL & CO., NO. 26 SOUTH SECOND Street, keep a full stock of Staple Goods.
Linen and Cotton Sheetings.
Linen and Cotton Pillow Musline.
New York Mills and Williamsville Muslins.
Wamantias and White Rock
Water-twist Muslins.
Damask Table Linens.
Marseilles Counterpanes.
Eine Rienkers.

1024 CHESTBUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES Offers at Low Prices a large assortment of EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS, AND WHITE GOODS. A large variety of UNDERSLEEVES.

1024 CHESTAUT STREET.

GREAT REDUCTIONS—VERY L'OW
PRICES.—As we are determined to close out our
entire stock of Winter Dress Goods.

REGARDLESS OF COST.
Closing out French Merinoes at 75 cents.
Closing out French Poplins.
Closing out Granch Poplins.
Closing out Granch Poplins.
All the leading makes of Muslims. Bleached and Unbleached, 34, 78, 44, 64, 64, 84, 94, and 104 wide,
at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.
H. STEEL & SON. LOWEST PRICES. H. STEBL & SON, Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street. HOTELS.

TONES HOUSE, HARRISBURG, PA., CORNER MARKET STREET AND MARKET SQUARE.

C. H. MANN. LADIES' FURS. LADIFE' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA, so. The arch street, below eighte importer and Manufacturer

ADIES' FANCY FURS er assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladley and Unit

ION is now complete, and embracing every variety that gill be fashionable during the present season. All sold DRUGS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO..

Mortheast Corner of FOURTH and BACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, MPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS.

MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGRNTS FOR THE CRLEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. alers and consumers supplied at a7 Sm VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

PEMOVAL.—JOHN C. BAKER, Wholesale Draggist, has removed to 718 MARKET itreet. Particular attention is asked to JOHN C. BAKER, at the control of the control

PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS. ELEGANT MIRRORS. A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

MEW ENGRAVINGS. FINE OIL PAINTINGS. JUST RECEIVED. EABLE'S GALLEBIES;

SIG CHARTMUT STREET. THE PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON MINING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—The first meeting of the Philadelphia and Boston Mining Company of Michigan, under its articles of Association, will be held at No. 493 WALMUT Street, Philadelphia in Room No. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 25th day of February, 1864.

Two of the Associates of said Corporation. Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1864.

Two of the Associates of said Corporation. Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1864.

BAGS. Constantly on hand THE AGATEHARBOR MINING COM-PANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR—The first meeting of the agate Harbor Mining Combes of Lake Superior, under its articles of Association, will be held at No. 423 WALL DUT Street. Philadelphia, Room No. 6, at 110 clock A. M., on the 20th day of February, 1864.

THOMAS S. FERNO N.

TWO of the Associates of said Corporation.
Philadelphia, Feb 1, 1864. WOOL SAUKS FOR SALE. datt-tf CARBON OIL 500 BARRELS OF PORTLAND KEROSENE, ON HAND and for sale by ia9-lm* WM. KING. 117 AECH Street UM KING.

NEW CERTAIN GOODS, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS. I. E. WALRAVEN. (Successor to W. H. Carryl.) MASONIC HALL. 719 CHESTNUT STREET.

CURTAIN GOODS.

IMPORTERS REMOVAL.

BENNERS & BOLTON.

REMOVED TO THE SECOND STORY OF NO. 322 CHESTNUT ST., Offer to the Trade generally an entirely fresh line of WHITE GOODS.

LACE GOODS, and EMBROIDERIES, OF IMPROVED MAKE AND FINISH, Of their own direct importation, Selected in person in the different markets of

ia30-7t GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DRY-GOODS JOBBING HOUSES. MELLOR, BAINS, & MELLOR. Nos. 40 and 42 NORTH THIRD STREET.

IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY, SMALL WARES, AND WHITE GOODS

MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRT FRONTS. 1864. SPRING,

EDMUND YARD & CO.. NO. 617 CHESTNUT AND NO. 614 JAYNE STREETS. Have now in Store their SPRING IMPORTATION of

SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS. DRESS GOODS. OF ALL RINDS; BLACK AND FANCY SATINS, GLOVES, MITTS, RIBBONS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

WHITE GOODS, LINENS. EMBROIDERIES, AND LACES. A large and handsome assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS BALMORAL SKIRTS,

COMMISSION HOUSES.

COFFIN & ALTEMUS, No. 220 CHESTNUT STREET.

PRINTS.

JAMES SANDERS, | GREENE MFG. CO BLEACHED COTTONS. AUBGRN.
ZOUAVE.
COHANNET.
CENTEAL.
OTFOWA.
KENT RIVER.
WHEATON.
COLLIES.
PALMER RIVER.
WOOD RIVER,
WOOD RIVER,
MANCHESTER, &c., &c. MANTON, GREENE MPG. CO. FORESTDALE. J. & W. SLATER. SOCIAL.
DYERVILLE.
RED BANK.
JAMESTOWN.
CENTREDALE.
COVENTRY.
THAMES BIVER.

BROWN COTTONS.

ND.
BANK,
ALLEN,
X.A.A.,

BROWN COTTONS.
FARMERS' EXTEA,
PASSAIC,
MECHANICS' and
FARMERS'. &c., &c. ASHLAND. GREENBANK, FTHAN ALLEN, PHENIX A. A.,

GLASGOW, FISHERVILLE, MANCHESTER-Colors and Blesched. SILESIAS.
LONDON, SOCIAL, LONSDALE, &c., &c. PAPER CAMBRICS. LORSDALE and WARREN MFG. CO'S. WOOLENS.

GLERHAM CO'S CLOTHS—Blacks and Fanoy Mixtures, Water Proofs, Salisans, &c. HINSDALE GO'S BLACK CLOTHS. CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS—Gaysville, Perry's, UASSIMENAS AND SANDON BEYOR.
SANTON ENVEY.
SATINETTS—Bass River, Crystal Springs, Converseville, Orcutville, Bridgewater, Uxbridge, Chapin's, Campbell's, Lathrop's, Goodrich, &c., &c.
JEANS—Robert Rodman's Gold Medal, and others.
LINSEYS—Large and Small Plaids. jal-turtif COFFIN & ALTEMUS.
No. 220 CHESTNUT STREET.
Offer by the package the following description of Goods: GRAY FLANNELS.

ARMY BLUE CLOTHS AND KERSEYS, AND PRINTED AND FANCY SATINETTS, IN GREAT VARIETY. HEAVY TWEEDS AND COTTONADES.
NEGRO KERSEYS PLAIN AND TWILLED.
PRINTED CLOAKINGS AND SLEEVE LININGS,
DOMET AND PANCY SHIRTING PLANNELS.
BLUE DELLS, DENIMS, NANKESAS.
CORLET JEANS AND CAMBRICS. OF VARIOUS

LAWIS DUNNSLL'S AND OTHERS.
LAWIS DUNNSLL'S AND OTHERS.
BLEACHED GOODS OF STANDARD MAKES. HM VARIOUS WIDTHS.
BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, IN GREAT
VARIETY, &c., &c. jal-tuft THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE

OUR STOCK OF SAXONY WOOLEN CO. all-wool Plain Flannels. TWILLED FLANNELS, Yarlous makes in Gray, Scarlet, and Dark Blue. PRINTED SHIRTING FLANNELS.

PRINTED SHIERIAN FLANNELS.

"PREMIERE QUALITY" Square and Long Shawls.

WASHINGTON MILLS Long Shawls. WASHINGTON MILLS LOUE CRAWLE. BLACK COTTON WARP CLOTHS, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 cg. PANCY CASSIMERES AND SATINETTS.

BALMOBAL SKIETS, all Grades. BED BLANKETS, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4. GOTTON GOODS, DENIMS, TICKS, STRIPES, SHIET-INGS, &c., from various Mills. DE COURSEY, HAMILTON, & EVANS, 33 LETITIA Street, and 32 South FRONT Street.

NEW FANCY CASSIMERES, DOESKINS. SATINETS, &c. ALFRED H. LOVE,

912 CHESTNUT STREET. GRAIN BAGS.—A LARGE ASSORT-MENT of GRAIN BAGS, in various sizes, for sale by BARGEOFFE & CO. Nos. 405 and 407 MARKET Street. STAFFORD BROTHERS' AMERICAN
SPOOL COTTON, in White, Black, and all colors, in quantities and assortments to suit purchasers. The attention of dealears is especially solicited to this gridle.

By Goods Commission Merchants, 221 CHESTRUT Street. SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHIN-

No. 112 CHESTMUT STREET COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS RAGE! BAGE! BAGE! NEW AND SECOND HAND.

TRANSLESS. BURLAP, AND GREEK SOHN T. BAILEY & CO. No. 113 HORTH FROMT STREET. ARM SH NEW HALF PEACHES.—12,000 LBS. new half Peaches, for sale by RHODES & WILLIAMS.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1864.

Recent American Biography. Faithful and satisfactory biography is the most ficult task of authorship. The difficulty of ob-

taining facts; the risk of deducing motive and character from them; the delicacy of steering by the lamp of truth: these are only a few of the impedional knowledge of the subject, always provided that the subject has done enough to make his life worthy of being written, the author has at once an advantage and a difficulty; an advantage in that personal knowledge, and a difficulty arising out of the fact that as the deceased was also snown to many who will read his life, these natu rally constitute a court of criticism, well qualified to judge whether the truth, and the whole truth, as been told. In the exceptional cases, where the piography of a living person is told, it is almost im-cossible to execute it fairly—especially if he should not have entirely withdrawn from the position or the pursuit in which he became noted. There are cases, too, where History speaks through the lips of Biography—the life of a man being given on account of the events in which he was the central actor.

Our literati, it would appear, have a strong predilection for writing biography. A few days re noticed, with the high eulogy it merited, the Life of Prescott, the historian, by his life-lone George Ticknor, also one of the men of the time. Here the author's intimate personal know edge of Prescott so greatly helped him that the result is a work at once full of interest and information. It seems as but yesterday since Prescott was emoved from us, and he left "hosts of friends" capable of judging whether his biographer has done him justice. Their verdict, which is also the verdict of all readers, is that the Life of Prescott shows the nan, great and good, with the spirit of a fine artis and the fidelity of a photographist. It is by far the best biography yet written in America, and its success in Europe will justify our judgment, we are

Prescott himself belongs to the authors who prasented History in the guise of Biography. His first work, the History of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, told much more than the personal events of their lives. In reality, it chiefly related the Discovery of the New World, by Columbus; and the for-tunes of the Spaniards who followed in his wake found an annalist in his subsequent account of the Conquests of Mexico and Peru In the midst of Prescott's vast labors, he snatched time to compose a fine episode, now forming the conclusion of Robertson's Life of Charles the Fifth, giving an account of the manner in which the great Emperor lived after his abdication. Lastly, he

wrote the Life of Philip II., of which three volumes nave appeared; but, whatever the title of his work, its subject was history rather than biography.

In the same track we find our latest historian, Wr. John Foster Kirk, author of the History Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, two volume of which were published, not many weeks ago, by Murray, in London, and J. B. Lippincott, in Philadelphia. A third volume, nearly finished, will comprevious to the publication of this work was, that previous to the publication of this work was, that he had been Prescott's private secretary for the last eleven years of his life, had accompanied him to England in 1850, and had been introduced by him to public notice in the preface to one of his own histories. The subject also had seemed worthy of being treated in full. We noticed Charles the Bold when it appeared, and a reperusal has confirmed the belief that Mr. Kirk has placed himself, by this work, among the high class of American writers at whose head are Prescott, Bancroft, and Motley-writers whose reputation is as great in Europe as it is at home. Indeed, as regards Mr. Kirk's volumes we can say, being in the way of ascertaining the fact, that they have been reviewed more thoroughly, more favorably, and far more at length, in the critical journals of England than by the American press. The first entagonistic spirits, Charles the Bold and Louis the Subtle, was through Scott's fictions, "Quentin Durward" and "Ann of Geierstein," As was his wont, Walter Scott did not adhere to fact, in his historical romances, whenever he thought that he

could create a sensation by perverting it. Any one, therefore, who assumes that Charles of Burgundy was the bull-headed, blustering, sottish, and almost insane prince presented by Scott in "Quentin Durward," will change his estimate when he reads Mr. Kirk'shook. Though sometimes terrible in anger, Charles was not the hasty, infuriated, selfish prince of whom we read in the fiction. He was one of the most highly educated men in Europe of his time, and so far from being a drunken sot, doing in his cups what he had se to repent in his serious moments, was remark ably temperate, for his time and place. Louis the Eleventh, his rival, was drawn far more faithfully by Scott. The true limner is Mr. Kirk, who shows th men, rivals for power, as contemporary chroniclers sketched them. His work, in fact, is not merely the biography of Charles, and of Louis up to the death of Charles, but of France and Burgundy, from a much remoter period, to the suppression the all but regal existence of Burgundy, by the marriage of the daughter and heiress of Charles the Bold to the Emperor Maximilian I. of Germany. The reign of Charles lasted only ten years, for he succeeded his father, Philip the Good, as Duke of Burgundy, in 1467, and was slain in battle in January, 1477; but that reign is remarkable as exhibiting the last final effort of the great vassals of France against the central power of the monarchy. Charles the Fifth, under whom the Austro-Spanish power all but grasped Europe in its talons, was grandson of Charles the Bold. The finest element in Mr. Kirk's book is the contrast

between Charles and Louis—it runs through the whole narrative, and seems to make it sparkle. Like Prescott and Motley, we find that Kirk has gone to original sources for the information which has digested and concentrated in his pages. Of Theodore Parker, Minister of the Twenty-eighth only one thing do we complain, that Mr. Kirk has followed bad examples. With much good sense he largely gives his authorities in foot-notes. But we cannot see any necessity, but the reverse, when he tells the reader where such and such statements are to be found, for his quoting these authorities in the original languages—French, Latin, Italian, and these foreign tongues, and most of them would be satisfied if, mentioning the name of the authority and the part of his work where certain statements are made, he would give, not the original, but a

literal translation of each quotation.

Another recent publication (by Ticknor & Fields, Boston, who rarely issue an indifferent work) is a andsome 8vo volume, "Life and Letters of John Winthrop, Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Company at their emigration to New England, in 1630." The author is Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, President of the Massachusetts Historical So-Winthrop. In 1620, then in his forty-third year, John Winthrop, a man of substance, character, and good family in England, came over as leader of the party who settled the colony of Massa-chusetts, being, indeed, commissioned as Go-vernor. From that time, with the exception of a few years, until his death, in 1649, John Win-throp governed Massachusetts. The volume which we have before us is the biography of Governor Winthrop, from his birth until he embarked for America, in 1630. The history of its authorship is full of interest. In 1847 Mr. R. C. Winthrop, being in England, ran down to Groton, in Suffolk, not far from the borough of Sudbury, to see the old home of his ancestors. Everything there reminded him of them. In the church, the parish registers told of their births, marriages, and deaths; in the graveyard he saw their tombs; on the ground where once had stood their homestead he traced part of its site; on what probably was the garden-plot, he found a mulberry tree still standing, beneath which John Winthrop and his family might have sat, on a soft autumnal eve. The legend of Gryton he found to be that the Winthrops, who had left England nineteen years before the execution of Charles I., were regicides, who had fied to avoid punishment! Here he conceived the idea of writing his book, some of the chapters of which are

his book, some of the chapters of which are here printed precisely as written many years ago. Circumstances prevented its completion then, but another brief visit to England in 1859-60 afforded him the opportunity of refreshing his Groton memo-ries, and since then a very large collection of original family papers came into his hands—in such abundance as almost to be embarrassing—supplying information and materials of the utmost important first published after its subject had been over two centuries dead, six entire generations having passed between the Winthrop who first came to America and the descendant who writes his life, but lets him tell his own story, in his own words, as far as possible, and largely, from the large number of his letters that are in existence. The family of Winttrop is traced from the year 1200, but more particularly from the time of Henry VIII., and through the reigns of his successors, down to that of Charles I., early in which the exodus to Massachusetts took place. The narrative, more of biography than history, is singularly interesting, not alone because Governor Winthrop is the theme, but for the light it throws upon the domestic customs, manners, and way of life of the respectable middle class of England, in the reigns of Elizabeth, James L., and Charles I. The whole records of the Winthrop family, here given, so vividly illustrate these points, that we expect to find the English re views expressing interest in the volume, and obliga-tions to its author. It is probable that a second volume will follow, giving the life of John Winthrop from his leaving England in 1630 to his death in 1649. If executed as well as the present volume, it will indeed be of great value. The illustrations are potraits of John Winthrop and his grandfather on steel; a view of Groton church, with the Win throp tomb; and three pages of autographs and seals. A good index completes the work.

Semi-historical, also, like most of the abovementioned works, is the "Life of Edward Living" ston," by Charles Havens Hunt, with an intro tion by George Bancroft. It is published in an

Syo, volume, by D. Appleton & Co., New York. It appears that Mr. Hunt compiled the biogra-

phy of E. Livingston and his brother for the New American Cyclopædia, and the idea of writing a

fuller life of the former presented itself. He had made some little progress in it when he became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Barton, the

only survivors of Mr. Livingston's family, through whose kindness he received the best materials that

exist, for they placed in his hands, "without reserve

left by Mr. Livingston at his death." Among other parties from whom Mr. Hunt received valuable hints, pieces of information, or clues to information, he names the late Charles J. Ingersoll, George M. Dallas, and Mrs. Henry D. Gilpin—the late husband of the latter, formerly Attorney General in the Gabi-net of President Van Buren, having enjoyed a long having written his life in the National Portrait Gallery, and having read a necrological notice of him before the American Philosophical Society, had begun "to write a more extended life of his friend, for which purpose," Mr. Hunt says, "he had in his possession the same manuript materials which I have now employed." The introduction, by Mr. Bancroft, is full, though brief, giving Livingston's character in few words, but touching its leading points. It is an "imprimatur" to the biography. Edward Liof Washington, and sat for six years. Jefferson apinted him United States District Attorney General for New York, and he was elected mayor of New York about the same time. He ably performed the duties of both offices, not for an hour abandoning his post while the yellow fever raged in New York, in 1803, visiting the rick; (as well in private houses as in the hospitals.) himself finally smitten down by as in the nospitals,) himself mally smitten down of the contagion, and finding on his recovery that he had been defauded by a cierk, and that, "without funds in his possession, he was indebted to the United States in a considerable amount," actually \$43,666 21. Mr. Baneroft says, "without a word of omplaint, climination, or excuse he at once de toted his inheritance, his acquisitions, the fruits o his professional industry, to the discharge of his obligation to the Government, and for near a score of years gave himself no rest till he had paid it, prinsipal and interest, without defalcation." At one he resigned both his offices, and soon after proceeded to New Orleans, (Louisiana having just then been transferred to the United States), and there proceeded to practice at the bar, where his supremacy was immediately asknowledged. Intimate with General Jackson, he assisted him materially before the Battle of New Orleans, wrote several of his General Orders, and legally defended the hero when arraigned for conemnt of court. The Legislature of Louisians con unded him to revise the system of jurisprudence in that State, and the reputation of the Livingsto

Penal Code soon ranked high, not only at home, but among monarchs, statesmen, and jurists abroad. Grateful New Orleans sent him to Congress again, and he served a second six years in the House of Re-presentatives. Defeated at a fourth election, the reund came, for Louisiana sent him to the Senate where he endeavored to adapt the code to the use of the Federal Government. President Jackson ofclined. In the spring of 1831, on the dissolution o Jackson's first Cabinet, the Secretaryship of State was pressed upon Mr. Livingston, and by him accepted. At this time he was sixty-eight years old. While in office he was elected a member of the Intitute of France. In May, 1833, he received the lent of United States Minister to Franc the main object of his mission being to obtain payment of the large aum secured by the Treaty of July, 1836, due by the French to the United States Government, and, that acomplished, to negotiate a new treaty re-adjustng the commercial relations of the two countries. traft for the amount due, drawn on him by the U. S. Minister of Finance, and this nearly led to a war. Mr. Livingston, who acted with prudence as well as dignity, demanded his passports, and returned home, in the spring of 1835. France eventually paid the money, and had to submit to the strong language used by General Jackson. The United States Government and people approved of Mr. Livingston's conduct in France. He retired to his residence on the Hudson, where he died in May, 1836, aged 72 years—mourned by a nation, honored by mankind. This is the life of which Mr. Hunt had to give details. He has produced a work full of interest, well written, illustrated with hitherto un-published letters, and gemmed with anedotes. Its illustrations are portraits of Livingston and Anhope to meet Mr. C. H. Hunt again in the field of eschews verbosity. tention to Mr. James Parton's bulky volume, (649 pages small 8vo.,) published by Mason Brothers, New York, and entitled "General Butler in New

Orleans." It professes to be a history of the admiorients." It processes to be a miscory of the auministration of the Department of the Gulf in the year 1862, with an account of the capture of New Orienns, and a sketch of the previous career of Gen. Butler, civil and military. This book, we believe, is in its tenth edition. It has Mr. Parton's defects and merits as a writer. His defects are diffuseness, carelessness of diction, and such a desire to make the most of a thing that he runs it into the ground. His merits are great pains-taking in the collection of facts, great tact in arranging them into the mo. saic of composition, and great earnestness in treating his subject. He indulges in hero worship very largely. This account of General Butler's administration of affairs in New Orleans is an excellent mimoir pour servir, but it is too much some out. A women pour server, but to its to much spin out. A volume of half the extent would have been more acceptable, because more readable. However, the author fully accomplishes his object, which was to prove, from records and documents which have become historical, that the various charges brought against General Butler's govern-ment of New Orleans are groundless. We do not see, all facts considered, how he can be blamed for what he did there. The place, the people, and the man in the right place. A fine original portrait of General B. is the frontispiece, drawn by T. Nast, engraved on steel by H. H. Hall. The index is unusually full, which is an advantage.

Extended as this notice of recent American Congregational Society, of Boston." It consists of two large volumes, of 1020 pages octavo; its illustrations are two portraits of Mr. Par-ker, eighteen pretty vignettes on wood, and a facisimite of a four-page note from Mr. Parker to Senator Hale. [In the printed copy of this letter, vol. 2, p. 187, we notice the misprint of "I heard your opponent Douglas this afternoon. Douglas, He —," the written words being, "I heard your opponent this afternoon. Douglas, the ——" some graphy worthy of the able and honest man whom the term has become ridiculous through its use and abuse, we properly describe Theodore Parker as "one of the most remarkable men of his age." He was born in Massachusetts in 1810, and died in Italy before he had completed his fiftieth year. He was brought up on his father's farm; picked up some education; taught school while in his teens; saved time and taught a higher school during the remain-ing months of his college course; acquired not only the classics, but German, French and Spanish ere he

lithograph. 1 The author is John Weiss, of whom world will know all the better for being here alpondence, journals, and memoranda. Although the money to buy books, out of which he prepared him self for the University; worked on the farm part of the became a divinity student in Cambridge; added Da nish, Swedish, Arabic, and Syriac to his polyglot reter, and in the summer of 1837 was "settled" at West Roxbury. Gradually, thinker and searcher as he was, his preaching inclined to that anti-supernaturalism which latterly formed the wett of his writing and speaking. In 1843 he visited Europe, through which he made an extensive tour, and returned in the summer of 1844. Early in 1845 he commenced a ministerial course at Boston, and early in the fol-lowing year was regularly placed in charge of the newly-formed parish, called the 28th Congregational Society. Here his labors were great, including not only preaching, but extensive lecturing, translating, and original writing and editing. In 1850 he threw his great energies and his large heart into decided antagonism to the Fugitive Slave Law, and was honored by being indicted in the U.S. Circuit Cour for baving suggested, in a speech at Fancuil Hall, the forcible rescue of Anthony Burns, a fugitive slave. The charge fell on a technicality, but he had prepared to vindicate himself on principle, and printed fithe defence. From the winter of 1852 he preached to his congregation in the great Music Hall, of Boston, where now is placed the great organ from Germany. His health sank under the pressure of his toil of mind and hody. Early in warmer climate. He went to Santa Cruz, whence able-none more earnest. He would have rejoiced

1859 he broke a blood vessel, and had to seek a washer climate. He went to Santa Cruz, whence he sent to his parishioners an account of his Experience as a Minister. He proceeded to Europe, and wintered in Rome in 1859-60. He quitted Rome for Florence in April, and in a few weeks his death from the place it occupied even in our Congress. In October, 1856, he wrote: "If Buchanan is President, I think the Union does not hold out his four years. It must end in civil war," This biography of Theodore Parker exhibits him as one of the most lovable and amiable, as well as gifted and cultivated, of mankind. The range of his reading was immense, the extent of his various knowledge almost wonderful. Literally, "None knew him but to love him." Mr. Weiss has judiciously introduced many of Theodore Parker's letters, and his jour-nals, especially those written in Europe, are of en-grossing interest. By many he was misunderstood,

sets all things even," and Theodore Parker will be remembered as an eager searcher after the Truth, and an honest teacher of what he believed that truth to be. - M. Malespine, the writer who so ably defended till now the Union cause, in the columns of the Opinion Nationale, has just published a pamphlet on the Mexican question; entitled a "Solution" of that question, and accompanied by a map showing the operations of the French army of occupation up to the present moment. M. Malespine demands that an armistice of three months be declared, in order to allow the country to vote with freedom on the ques tion of Empire or no Empire. The small space of country marked out on the map as occupied by the French provokes a universal laugh of derision. — Anastasius Grün, (Count Auersperg.) the German poet, has finished a poem in ballads, the subject of which is Robin Hood. The poem will be or material restriction, the whole mass of papers preceded by an historical treatise.

by some maligned in his lifetime, but "time at last

CHARLESTON. Order of General Gilmore Relating to Colored Troops

Colored Troops.

Headquarters Department of the South, Hilton Head, S. C., Jan. 20.—General Orders, No. 10.—It is with regret that the Major General Commanding has observed in the avidence adduced before courts martial charged with the trial of colored soldiers, indications, more or less compicious, of improper demeanor of officers toward the men under their command. The offence seems to include unefficer-like familiarity on the one hand, and extreme harshness on the other. Either course must result not only in insubordination, but in consequences of the most serious nature, whether the soldier be white or black. From their former dependent condition, and the consequent humility that generally characterizes their deportment, there is no doubt that the latter are easily controlled, and, except in comparatively rare instances, are not likely to violate that discipline to which they have through life been so rigidly subjected, if treated with even handed justice, and a strict and conscientious attention to their wants and comfort.

An officer who is unduly familiar either in speech or association, or who abuses by word or action the power and authority conferred upon him, not only strikes at the root of discipline himself, but enscourages it in others.

The General Commanding desires it to be distinct-This order with the root of discipline minister, but the General Commanding desires it to be distinctly understood that, in every case hereafter that may be brought to his notice of such conduct, a prompt and efficient remedy will be applied.

This order will be read to the troops of the different commands within this department on the day after its receipt.

after its receipt.

By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. GILMORE. By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. GILMORE.

ANOTHER HRGIRA FOM CHARLESTON.
From information derived from a variety of sources we learn that our fire upon Charleston is doing considerable damage both to persons and buildings. Shell drop in and explode at intervals of five minutes, day and night, in that portion of the city to which the residents about the battery removed when we first opened on the town. The place of refuge has ceased to be regarded as perfectly safe. People who moved their worldly effects from down town to the upper wards, and fondity imagined that they were secure from all visitations from Yankee shells, have long since had that, thus, as under the pelled. Houses in a certain area are terribly shattered and perforated by our shells and rendered untenable. So another hegira cocurred, and people now live in tents, slab shanties, barns, stables, cotton houses, clear in the outskirts of the city, and are by no means as comfortable as they could desire.

Colonel Joshua B. Howell, the able commander of the 85th Pennsylvania Volunteers, is named for a brigadier generalship.

Correspondence between Gens. Longstreet (From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 30, 1 From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 30.]
We copied yesterday from Northern papers a correspondence between Lieut. Gen. Longstreet and Major Gen. Foster, commanding the Yankes forces in East Tennessee. Designedly, no doubt, the most important letter of this correspondence was omitted in the journal from which we copied the letters which have already appeared. As the letter speaks for itself, and terminates the correspondence, we submit it without comment: HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT EAST TENNESSEE, January 11, 1864. Sig : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt f your letter of the 7th of January, with its inclo-

ures, &c.
The disingenuous manner in which you have
disconstrued my letter of the 3d has disappointed
he. The suggestion you claim to have adopted was
n words as follows, viz: in words as follows, Viz:

"I presume, however, that the great object and end in view was to hasten the day of peace. I respectfully suggest for your consideration the propriety of communicating any views that your Government may have on that subject through me, rather than by handbills circulated amongst our soldiers."

rather than by handbills circulated amongst our soldiers."

This sentence repudiates, in its own terms, the construction which you have forced upon it. Let me remind you, too, that the spirit and tone of my letter were to meet honorable sentiments.

The absolute want of pretext for your construction of the letter induces me to admonish you against trifling over the events of this great war. You cannot pretend to have answered my letter in the spirit of frankness due to a soldier, and yet it is hard to believe that an officer commanding an army of veteran soldiers, on whose shoulders rest, in no small part, the deatiny of empires, sould so far forget the height of this great argument at arms, and so betray the dignity of his high station, as to fall into a context of jests and jibes.

I have read your order announcing the favorable terms on which deserters will be received. Step by step you have gone on in violation of the laws of honorable warfare. Our farms have been destroyed, our women and children have been robbed, and our houses have been pillaged and burnt. You have laid your plans and worked diligently to produce wholessle murder by servile insurrection. And now the most ignoble of all, you propose to degrade the human race by inducing soldiers to dishonor and for swear themselves.

Soldiers who have met your own on so many swear themselves.

Soldiers who have met your own on so many honorable fields, who have breasted the storm of battle in defence of their honor, their families, and their homes, for three long years, have a right to expect more of honor, even in their adversaries.

I beg leave to return the copies of the proclamation and your order.

tion and your order.

I have the honor to renew to you the assurances of great respect, your obedient servant.

J. LONGSTREET, Lieut. Gen. Commanding. Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER, Comm'g Dept. of Ohio. Letter from Three Good Little Boys. The Richmond Whig, of the 29th ult., publishes the following "Letter from Three Good Little Boys," in which, under cover of a facetious style, the desperation of the rebel army is disclosed, and

The Richmond White, of the 29th ult., publisher the following "Letter from Three Good Little Boys," in which, under cover of a facetious style, the desperation of the rebel army is disclosed, and the "Government" is condemned for its inefficiency and retention of incompetent agents:

"DEAR PA: We take our Pen in Hand to write You a letter. We have got something to say to You, It is Bad News, and we are sorry to say it. But it is the Fact. And we hope you won't get Very Madd with us for telling It, for It is the Real Truth, and we don't mean to Hert your Feelings by telling It. Hecause, if we could help telling It, we would't Tell It. Dear Pa, the Truth is this. Us Boys that you seri into the Feil to Fight the Yan-lees are getling Elighly Hungry, and be Reasson of It 'Now You Know that Boys that don't get a Plenty to Eat can't Fight. They can Fight some. But they can't Fight Good. Because It takes Strength to Fight, and No Manis Strong that Don't Never get as Good Vittles as You All do, but we Erjoy what we do Get more than You All do, just Hecause we are so Pige taked Hungry All the Time, but we have Got to Fight, and Filing is Hard Work, and they don't they Cavit Fight. We would knot say Anything about it, but we have left it Back any longer. If we Did we would soon get so Poor and Lean that the Vanices would Kun Over us like a Big Fat Horse running over Timmid little Gearls, and Dog on 'em they Shan't Dot it if we can Help It, which we can it you will give us Enough to Est. You have got a Circat Dear in the North San't You was to the Reason we dont get Ecough to Est. You have got a Circat Dear in the Work and Dog on 'em they Shan't Dot it if we can Help It, which we can if you will give us Enough to Est. Secause it the Yan-kees run Over us, what will Be come of You and the Balance of the Fokes at Hoam! This is a Important Question, don't You think so, Pa?

"Dear Pa, Please dont get Fretted with us for telling you the Reason we don't get Eaough to Est. You have got a Circat Dear Indoor than was a subject as th

"To Bob Lee
"Mr Deff Javis Esq Gus Bowrygard
"Riebmond,
"Virginia." A Camp Celebration. A Maine regiment celebrated their flag-raising lately, near Beaufort, with a wild entertainment, consisting of foot-races, mock parades, climbing of greased poles, &c. The funniest part of it is thus The next comical feat was performed by several small colored boys, who were to hunt with their heads for a piece of money in a tub of meal, with their hands tied behind their backs. The tub, filled with meal, was placed on the ground, and the boy on his kness commenced his explorations, with his mouth open to settle the mouth open the mouth open to settle the mouth open the mouth open to settle the mouth open the mout with meal, was placed on the ground, and the boy on his knees commenced his explorations, with his mouth open to seize the money. As he would bring up his head to regain his breath and puff out a mouthful of meal, and show to the crowd a mealy face with little stripes and spots of black in fine contrast, and the back of his head appearing through, the effect was so ludicrous that there was a universal shout of laughter, and when the boy at last any peared with the money between his teeth, the cheering was vociferous. Two other boys made the attempt, but were unsuccessful; they were rewarded for their exertions, however, and left the field, "the observed of all observers."

Skating in Paris. Thiers' political ideas, and an agreeable fashion it is. It allows a sans give which, in the Paris salons, is seldon permitted. The costumes worn by the skaters, both male and femand, are even more fantastic than the toilettes one sees at Trouville or Biarritz. The head dresses of the ladice are in many cases borrowed from Northern and Eastern Europe, and when the honner is worn it covers wall the sans

anen porrowed from Morntern and Eastern Europe, and when the bonnet is worn it covers well the ears and when the bounct is worn it covers well the ears and throat.

All along the ponds is a row of chairs filled with dames attited in the most luxurious style. Their carriages are drawn up in long files on the avenue behind them; and at their sides are footmen, whose behind them; and at their sides are footmen, whose business it is to carry away a kind of fur bag containing a hollow globe filled with hot water, wherewith, when looking at the skaters, their mistresses keep their feet warm. There are now skating professors in Paris, as there are dancing masters. For 300, one may, in a garden spread over with very amooth asphish, learn the pas de la reverence de la Nymphe, d'Apollon, d'Adonis, de Venus or de la Guirland, which is a very complicated one. The most remarked among the fair skaters is an American lady who, on several occasions, helped the Empress to accomplish the perilous voyage from one bank to the other of the pond which is known by the name of Lac Superieur. A Polish lady has also attracted and beauty as of her agility.

THREE CENTS.

Russia.

The regeneration of Russia was made the subject of pleasant comment by Prince Gortanatoff at a bacquet given by the "Ergisia Ulub" in St. Petersburg, on the 19th ultimo. The Prince had been elected an hororary member of this ciut, and on his first appearance was called out for a speech. Declaring that the Russians had long and ardently loved their country, he admitted that hitherto that love has only been instinctive; "but now," he said, "we are on the threshold of a Russia regenerated by the will of its sovereign; of a Russia in which all our sentiments are not only centred as in the past, but which responds to and satisfies a progressive and rational development."

Count Davidoff followed with these remarks:

"Russia has just terminated a severe war, glorious but unfortunate, and the general belief was spread throughout Europe that our country was enfechled, that she had lost her prestige for a long period, and that it only remained for her to look with powerless vexation, so to speak, on the political scene. But the well-known expression of the Prince, 'Russia does not sulk; she collects her strength,' is as memorable as it is significant. Without losing time in useless regrets, we put our shoulder to the wheel. We see already how much has been doae in so short a time, and all that is being accomplished for the future. But, as M. Thiers say, labor and anxiety never cease in this world. There has burst full on the wastern frontiers of the empire a civil struggle, which has met with sympathies in Europe—factious, perhaps, and little sincere, but which are not the less noisy—a struggle sustained and envenomed by malevolent instigations from without. The acts and the intentions of Russia were, falsely interpreted; propositions were made to her, and advice tendered, based on arbitrary estimations of our tendencies and of our situation."

A Fresh Reminiscence of Thackeray. To the Editor of the Boston Courier:

A Fresh Reminiscence of Thackeray.

To the Editor of the Boston Couries:

The appearance of Thackeray's daughters as mourners at the grave of their illustrious father, suggests the depth of their sorrow and the extent of their bereavement. Never was father more blest in his shildren than was the good Thackeray in the possession of those girls. Deprived, at an early age, of the companionship, counsel, and example of a mother—for Mrs. Thackeray was (is i) the tenant of a lunatic asylum—they clung the more tenaciously to their father. He had given them an excellent education, and they became, latterly, invaluable to him as an anuences. He would walk about the room and cictate to them, and not a few passages in his later works were the original inspiration of the elder of the two. He quite despaired of setting them in life. "My poor daughters," he wrote to an American friend, two years since, "have little chance of getting husbands, for I do not know a bachelor under fifty years of age?" The earnings of Thackersy amounted, by his own computation, to £5,000 a year, which included £2,000 as editor of the Cornhill Magazine, when he held that appointment. He had sine house, in Onslow Square, Brompton, lived in good style and saw much company. Literary men and artists of character were always welcome guests. The claims upon his purse were numerous and continual. He had many poor friends and acquaintances as well as relatives, so that he really did not and could not save much. He had long ceased to contribute to the pages of Punch. I believe that he severed his connection with that periodical from a sentiment of gratitude towards the Emperor of the French. During the excitement arising from the cony d'idoi, the Emperor placed a special guard over the house in which Mrs. Thackeray was confined, and this mark of consideration so affected the great novelist that he made it a condition of his continuance on the Punch staff hat the Emperor phould never be ridiculed. This condition was clearly industry that Punch could hy at N

consequence in suppressing a disturbance or confronting an enemy. The other uncle, Charles, was a barrister of the Calcutta Supreme Court, but though a man of matchless shillty, he was so complete a victim to the bottle that no one would employ him. In his latter days he lived by his pen. A friend of mine, an editor of a Calcutta paper, used to say that Charles Thackeray invariably stipulated that he should be shut up in a room, with pen, ink, and paper, and a bottle of claret. At the end of an hour the article for the paper was written, the bottle was empty, and Charles received his guinea—ten rupees. In his hilarious moments he was accustomed to say that there were three aristocracies in India—that if the Governor General represented the aristocracy of rank, Rajkisson Mitter the aristocracy of wesith, and Charles Thackeray the aristocracy of talent! lent! William M. Thackeray will be a great loss to his

William M. Thackeray will be a great loss to his poor literary conferes in the councils of the Literary Fund. The resources of that institution are doled out to all applicants alike, on certain conditions. I have known Icelanders, Swedes, Germans, and Italians relieved by the £15 or £20 voted by the Committee. English authors require sometimes the friendly influence of one who is familiar with their struggles, and no one was more ready to throw in the helping word than the benevolent author of Vanity Fair.

J. H. S. Literary. - Stoddart, the poet, has charge of the literary epartment of the Round Table. — Mr. Thackeray has left his two daughters £300 a year each, besides which he left £10,000 and a fine house in Kensington. - Thomas Buchanan Read has returned to Phila-— Indias buchana kead has returned to falla, delphia, and will lesume his profession as a painter, without neglecting his vocation as a poet. We are glad to welcome Mr. Read's return. glad to welcome Mr. Read's return.

— The "Periect Gentleman" is the title of a new book, which is advertised as "a book of information and instruction for those who desire to become briliant and conspicuous in general society; or at parties, dinners, or at popular gatherings. Uontaining model speeches for all occasions, with direction how to deliver them; 500 toasts and sentiments for everybody, and their proper mode of introduction." It would be more valuable if it instructed the hearers of model speeches how to listen without looking bored.

GLAIS BIZOIN.—No one is deceived by the conspiracy against the life of the Emperor. The time has been fast approaching when it would become perfectly necessary, in order to create an effectual reason for the contemplated coup d'id about to be enacted against the members of the Opposition in the Chamber. The mysterious terror which prevails on the Opposition benches has already paralyzed the tongues and frozen up the ideas of all the bold champions of liberty, who promised 80 much to their constituents before the elections. Picard speaks in a low tone, Marie mumbles saily, Favre is taken suddenly ill, Emile Ollivier whips round the corner and disappears; in short, the whole of the labor is left upon the shoulders of Glais Bizoin, who undertakes, in the Corps Legislatif, the task which falls to the share of the Marquis de Boissy in the Senate—that of heaping fiery coals upon the head of the President, and inducing him to wish that either he or his tormentor had never been born. The speech pronounced by Glais Bizoin on the subject of the amendment against the right of official representatives in the Chamber, has caused a greater sensation in Paris than the "conspiracy" by far. His eloquence is of the nature most calculated to drive to madness sail who listen to it with disapprobation. While the matter is all fire, the manner is all ice: he utters the most bitter truths without the smallest passion in his tone or gesture. The great surprise of the day. Thiers himself fades into insignificance before him. It is feared that Olicanism is powerless to move the matter. It is seeking to destroy the Empire, as it has already destroyed the Republic; and all this under cover of Conservative principles. Thiers will never lead his adherents to the Hotel de Ville; but parilamentary Castelfidardo is not far off. Jules Favre follows in his wake, as if guiding his bark to save it from spliting on the revolutionary rock.

The pance was ogened of dista Bizoin of the minority was even talked of. The souvenir of Manuel became most aw

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PHILADELPHIA. Feb. 4, 1864.
Gold was quiet and steady to day at 157%@158.
All classes of Government securities are in brisk demand, and buyers have to submit to an advance. Now one-year certificates are favorites for a short investment. The money market is working very e-sy, and the probabilities are that much lower rates will rule in a cover short time. Capital is already secundaring to a very short time. Capital is already accumulating to a cial paper 10(90).
The stock market opened very strong this morning, with a general desire to buy, and, with one or two exceptions, everything advanced. Towards noon the interest fell off, but before the close matters were again rampant. The five-twenties being out of the market, and Government disbursing the five-per-cent. legal tenand Government disbursing the five-per-cent. legal tea-ders very liberally, cannot affect the market otherwise. New buyers appear every day, and from the aspect of the market we may fairly judge that a heavy speculative movement will soon set in and keep the mill going with wonderful celerity. Ph'ladelphia and Eric Railroad was the favorite with operators, and with considerable reason. The road will be entirely finished by spring, and then there will be a short road to the lakes, both from Philadelphia and New York. Judging from the efforts now being made by New York expitalists to control extra Paragraphs allroads on a line and con-(Correspondence of the London Star.)

PARS, Monday, Jan. 18, 1864.—The frost is today more severe than it was yesterday. The rain
falls in congessed drops, and the ponds in the Bois de
Boulogne are still the rendezyous of the fashion
able world and the masons, whom the weather has
deprived of work. Skating is as fashionable as M.
Thiers' political ideas, and an agreeable fashion it
Thiers' Politica in the Lehigh Valley, Beaver measure, and Catavissas Railroad. Now all that is needed to open the lakes and the lake cities west of Erie, to the New York trade, is the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, now leased to the Penusylvania Railroad. However, it will be impossible for it to refuse the business from New York, and the efforts that will be made to make it a Philadelphia road will not only fill its treasury, but make the contest somewhat cauting. The share were in dense of the Aday at 3803345

THE WAR PRESS, (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) FER WAR PRESS Will be sent to subscribers by

Larger Clubs than Ton Will be charged at the same n no instance can these terms be deviated fro Ford very little more than the cost of paper. FOR Postmasters are requested to act as Agents :

To the getter-up of the Club of ou or twenty, all

extra copy of the Paper will be given.

ver Meadow at 78: Chester Valley at 6608%. First-class securities were steady. The market closed firm.
We call attention to the advertisement, in to day's issue, of Mesers, Clarkton & Co., bankers,
Drexel & Co. quote: dertermasters' Vouchers.

inclusive. Quotations of gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange. Closed 4% P. I Market steady.

The following shows the shipments of coal over the belaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, for the week ending Saturday, January 30, 1864, compared with

For the corresponding time last year 85,428 **0**6 39,898 10 45,539 16 The following figures show the total circulation and securities of the Illinois banks on the 15th of January.

\$1,273 190 1,095,827 The New York Post says:

The low York Post says:

The loan market continues to work more easily at a pricent. The news that Mr. Chase is paying out to the creditors of the Government the new o per cent. tagal tenders has a tendency to impart new confidence to the speculators, who anticipate increasing case as one of the immediate results of this issue of these new legal thorders. anders.

The stock market is still irregular, and its operations are checked by the prevailing uncertainty and suspanse, Joyernments are strong, railroad bonds firm, bank playerments are stocks steady, and railroad shares achieves the checked of the checked of

shares quiet, State stocks seemay, and railroad anares active.

Before the board there was no excitement; only a mederate mount of business was done. Gold was selling at 165@165%, New York Central at 132%@183%, Erie at 107%@107%, Hudson River at 141%@162%, Harten at 104. @103%. Reading at 115%, Michigan Central at 132%@183, Michigan Eouthaler 127%@183, Michigan Eouthaler 127%@128, Pittsburg at 112%@183, Galena at 113@165. Toledo at 128, and Forr Wayne at 152%@183%.

The appended table exhibits the shief movements at the Board compared with the latest prices of yesterday:

Thus Wed Adv. Dec.

Reported by S. E. SLATHAKER, Philad FIRST BOARD.

| ICO | Race & Vine R | b50 | 23½ | 100 Phila & Eric R c'h | 100 | do | 23½ | 300 | do | 330 | do | BETWEEN BOARDS.

100 Big Mountain..... 8½ 500 Cam & Amb 6s '44 ... 103X 100 do 530 SA 2000 do 82 300 Crtawissa B Pref b5 42 CLOSING PRICES.

Philadelphia Markets. or inheasers are buying at from \$600.50 for superfine; \$6.700.726 for extra; \$7.2008 for extra family, and \$8.50 up to \$10 \$\mathbb{T}\$ bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. Bye Flour continues scarce; small sales are making at \$6.50 \$\mathbb{D}\$ bbl. In Uorn Meal there is little or nothing doins. Brandywine is quoted at \$6.55 \$\mathbb{D}\$ bbl. In Guorn Meal there is little or nothing doins. Brandywine is quoted at \$6.55 \$\mathbb{D}\$ bbl. GRAIN.—Whest is in fair demand at about previous rates, with sales of \$6.500 bus, at 1800 [700 for fair to prime Westers and Fennevlyands reds, and white at from 180 most of \$6.500 bus, at 1800 [700 for fair to prime Westers and Fennevlyands reds, and white at from 180 for 120 \$\mathbb{D}\$ but not who hear of no sales. Corn is first of \$6.500 bus, at 1800 [700 for fair to prime the sales of \$6.500 bus, at 1800 [700 for fair to prime the sales of \$6.500 bus, at 1800 [700 for fair to prime without change; and prices are rather better; about 7.000 bus and 100 [700 for but in store and afford. Oats are without change; small sales are making at \$600 \$\mathred{C}\$ but in store and afford. Oats are without change.

Senote the properties of the sales of \$6.500 bus, and prices are well maintained; about \$7 bales sold at \$40 \$\mathred{C}\$ in cash, for middings.

CHOCKERIES —There is very little doing in Sugars. maintained; about 57 bales sold at the way, was, wanddings.

GROCKHES.—There is very little doing in Sugars, but bolders are firm in their views. Small sales of Ric Coffies are making at 33@36 P ib.

SESUS.—Clover is rather quiet; 400 bus sold at \$3 76@ 2 94 ibs. Timothy is in demand, and selling at \$3.62/6.

PETROLEUM.—There is less activity in the market, but prices remain about the same as last quoted, with sales of 1,500 barrels in lots, at 25@26 for crude, 14@450 for refused in bend, and 55@25\$ \$3 gallon for free as to quality. gailon.

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

2 320 bbs.

hoice.

Kye Flour is in good demand, with sales of 590 bbls

11 85.00@6 for the range of fine and superfine.

Corn Meal is quite and steady, with sales of 350 bbls

12 85.30@5.60 for Jersey, \$6.25 for Brandywine, and \$32 at \$6.30\, 300.60 for Jersey, \$6.25 for Brandywine, and \$30 for Duncheons.

Wheat opened quietly and firm, but closed dull and beavily; tales \$1 for 0 bunbels at \$1.55\, 00 for for Chicago heavily; tales \$1 for 0 bunbels at \$1.55\, 00 for for Chicago heavily; tales \$1.66\, 10 for Milwy, usee Club; \$1.50\, 01.61\, 10 for sunber Michigan, and \$1 70\, 01 for amber Michigan, and \$1 70\, 01 for amber Michigan, and \$1 70\, 01 for amber Michigan, Breits dull at \$1.20\, 01.35 for Western and Mortheru, Barley is quiet at \$1.20\, 01.25

Barley Mait is unchanged, with sales of 5,60) bus at \$1.50\, 01.55

Corn opened quietly and quite irregular, but closed firm, with a brick speculative demand; sales \$131,000 bes. \$1.20\, 0.17\, 10 for prime Western mixed, closing at \$1.20\, 01.27\, \$1.16\, 01.16 for yellow Jersey, and \$1.20\, 100 for

@1 277. while do. Oats were firm at the opening, but the market left of Caul at \$200 for State, and \$300 for Western. A large number of manufacturers have appeared in the market. and under the impression that the emply is likely to be light for some time, and no definite actions from the houthwest, the demand has been very active prices showing an advance of fully one cent with closing very strong; sales of about 2,500 bales, on a basis of 646 81% of or middlings.