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O

SON'S AND JEFFERSON'S EVIDENCE AGAINST SE-The following is an investigation of the claim se up by certain modern politicians, that the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions sustain or countenance the new-fangled doctrines of nullification, scission The Virginia resolutions were drawn by Mr.

Madison, and offered by John Taylor, of Caroline In the debate on their adoption he claimed for them that they only advocated the repeal of the illen and sedition laws, and Messrs. Brooke, Cowan, Cureton, Magill, G. K. Taylor, and Gen. Henry Lee, who opposed them, did so chiefly on the ground of their tendency to bring the Government and laws into disrepute, and excits the people to inion. Throughout the discuss bjected to them that they would lead to a dissolu

ion of the Union. Mr. Madison again and again complained tha hey had been wrested from their true meaning by the South Carolina nullifters, in support of their poitical heresy. That they went no further than request to Congress to repeal the obnoxious laws, r in case of refusal to obtain an amendment of the Constitution prohibiting the enactment of similar laws. The Legislature subsequently virtually re-pealed them by adopting a preamble and resolution to the effect that the Supreme Court of the United States had jurisdiction to decide disputes between

the State and Federal judiciary.

It has been very satisfactorily shown by Mr. Mans field that not a single other State responded favo-rably to the proposed amendment, as set forth in the resolutions. Kentucky, it is true, had passed si-milar resolutions, but received the same negative The Kentucky resolutions were penned by Mr.

efferson, and offered by Mr. John Breckingle he same year. The next year resolutions were assed which went to justify nullification, but with hem Mr. Jefferson had nothing to do. Fortunately or the memory of that great statesman, a conta poraneous letter from him to Mr. Taylor denound he heresy of disunion, in which he says: " If, on o the heresy of distunion, in which he says: 15, on a temporary superiority of one party, the other resort to scission, no Federal Government can exist." Well might his friends complain that the nullifiers made his name the pedestal of their colossal heresy. The Constitution emphatically declares, "this lonstitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the suprem

OHN TAYLOR OF CAROLINE-MADISON'S VIEW OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY-THE RESOLUTIONS VIR-TUALLY REVOKED. The third, of the series of resolutions offered by Mr. Taylor, in the Virginia Legislature, Decembe 798, was as follows: "This Assembly doth explicitly and peremptoril

law of the land."

declare that it views the powers of the Federal Government, as resulting from the compact to which the States are parties, as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting the compact; and that in case of a deliberate, palpable. and dangerous exercise of other powers not granted by the said compact, the States, who are the parties thereto, have the right, and are in duty bound, to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits the authorities, rights, and liberties appertaining to ment sufficiently to see the radical error on which The report of the debate, though brief, gives us a clear contemperaneous exposition of this resolu-

States Rights. He was too honest a man to misre-present his own views as to the effect of the resolu-tions. He closed the debate on their adoption thus: "He did not admit or contemplate that a convention would be called. He only said that if Congress, upon being addressed to have these laws re-pealed, should persist, they might, by a convention of the States, be compelled to call a convention." In his letter to Mr. A. H. Everett, August, 1830, Mr. Madison says of the Constitution: "It was formed by the States, that is, by the people in each of the States, acting in their highest sovereign capacity, and formed consequently by the same authority which formed the State Constitutions:

"Being thus derived from the same source as the Constitutions of the States, it has, within each State, and is as much a Constitution, in the strict sense of the term, within its prescribed sphere, as are the Constitutions of the States within their respective spheres; but with this obvious and essential difference, that being a compact among the States in their highest sovereign capacity, and constituting the people thereof one people for certain purposes, it cannot be altered or annulled at the will of the States individully, as the Constitution of a State may be at its individual will." To Mr. Cabell, in 1881, he writes: "I know no whence the idea could proceed that I concurred in the doctrine that although a State could not nullify

a law of the Union, it had a right to secode from the Union. Both spring from the same poisonor root."
And in 1882 to Mr. Trist: "If one State can: will withdraw from the others, the others can. at tem out of the Union. Until of late, there is not a State that would have abhorred such a do trine more than South Carolina, or more dreaded n application of it to herself." So far as the authority of the Legislature gave

currency to the resolutions, that sanction was in effect revoked in their action upon the resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for resisting the udgment of the United States Court in the Olmstead case. The report is as follows:
"The committee to whom was referred the communication from the Governor of Pennsylvania, covering certain resolutions of the Legislature of that State, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States by the appointment o an impartial tribunal to decide disputes between State and Federal judiciary, have had the same under consideration, and are of opinion that a tribu nal is already provided by the Constitution of the United States, to wit: the Supreme Court.

"The creation of such a tribunal as has been proposed by Pennsylvania would, in the opinion of your committee, tend to incite rather than prevent collisions between the Federal and State courts.
"Resolved, therefore, That the Legislature of this

State do disapprove of the amendments of the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania." January 23, 1810.—Agreed to unanimously by the January 26, 1810.—Agreed to by the Senate unani-

PRESIDENT MADISON'S WARNING AND PREDIC-With the voice of wisdom and prophetic warning. Mr. Madison, three quarters of a century since, addressed his countrymen against this very doctrine of State rights, as now understood by latitudinarian politicians:
"I submit to you, my fellow-citizens, these considerations, in full confidence that the good sense which has so often marked your decisions will allow them due weight and effect; and that you will never

suffer difficulties, however, formidable in appearance, or however fashionable the error on which they may be drive you. Hearken not to the unnatural voice which tells you that the people of America, knit together as they are by so many chords of affection, can no longer live together as members of the same family; can no longer continue the mutual guardians of their mutual happiness; can no longer be fellow-citizens of one great, respectable, and flourishing empire. Hearken not to the voice which etulantly tells you that the Government recommended for your adoption is a novelty in the political world; that it never yet had a place in the theories of the wildest projectors; that it rashly attempts what it is impos-stile to accomplish. No, my countrymen, shut your ears against such unhallowed language. If novelties are to be shunned, believe me the most alarm ing of all novelties, the most wild of all projects. the most rash of all attempts, is that of rending us in pieces, in order to preserve our liberties and promote our happiness." Forty years later, and after having with eminent

ability and dignity filled the highest offices within his country's gift, he again counselled his fellowns against the evils now brought upon our country by wicked and disloyal men. "In all the views that may be taken of questions between the State Governments and the General Government, the awful consequences of a final rup ture and dissolution of the Union should never for a moment be lost sight of. Such a prodenrecated-must be shuddered at by every friend of his country, to liberty, to the happiness of man. For in the event of a dissolution of the Union an impossibility of ever renewing it is brought home to every mind by the difficulties encountered in establishing it. The propensity of all communities to divide, when not pressed into unity by external dangers, is a truth well understood. The happy larger of these States is a wonder; their Constitution

would meditate the destruction of either." Again, near the close of his long and illustrious "It is not probable that this offspring of the discontents of South Carolina will ever approach success in a majority of the States. But a susceptibility of the contagion in the Southern States is visible and the danger not to be concealed, that the sympathy arising from known causes, and the inculcated impression of a permanent incompatibility of interests between the Seuth and the North, may put it in the power of popular leaders, aspiring to the highest stations, to unite the South, on some critical occasion,

union of these States is a wonder; their Constit

tion a miracle; their example the hope of liberty

throughout the world. We to the ambition that

in a course that will end in creating a new theatre, of great though inferior extent. In pursuing this course, the first and most obvious step is nullification, the next secession, and the last a farewell separation." IV.

THE SOUTHERN AND THE GERMANIC CONFEDE. The old articles of confederation declars that the States hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other." They formed a league, a Legislature acting thon sovereignties, like the Germanic Diet, without power to enforce its decrees, and without union except at the will of the

parties. It was powerless for Government and a rope of sand for Union. It was to escape from that hopsless and tottering Government that the present Constitution was formed. When the Federalist urged the adoption of the Constitution, it clearly set "The great and radical vice in the Constitution of the existing confederation is the principle of

LEGISLATION for STATES OF GOVERNMENTS, in their corrobate of collective capacities, as contradistinguished from the individuals of whom they consist. And Mr. Jefferson entertained the same view. "The fundamental defect of the confederation was that Congress was not authorized to act immediately on the people and by its own officers. The power was only requisitory, and their requisitions were addressed to the several Legislatures, to be by them carried into execution, without other coercion than the moral principle of duty. This allowed, in fact, a negative to every Legislature on every measure managed by Congress a negative so frequently exeroposed by Congress, a negative so frequently exer-sed in practice as to benumb the action of the Fede-il Experiment, and to render it inefficient in its

Confederation, says . The fundamental principle on which it rests, that the Empire is a community of sovereigns; that the Diet is a representation of sovereigns; and but the laws are addresseed to sovereigns, renders the Expert a nerveless body, incapable of regulating its own members, insecure against external dangers," and subject to constant internal such, under the Articles of Confederation, was the Government of the United States—such is the Germanic Confederation; and even worse is the socalled Southern Confederacy, kept together by the pressure of the rebellion, but when that pressure is removed, must fall to pieces like any other league

A recent British writer, speaking of the Germanic

or mere partnership. UNION COMPARED WITH CONFEDERATION—RE-MARKABLE TESTIMONY OF WASHINGTON, PINOK-WBY, PATRICK HENRY, AND ANDREW JACKSON. "To form a more perfect Union" was the object of our present Constitution. It acts upon indiof one present constitution. It sees upon indeviduals. It enforces have by its own officers. And it is a perfect Change. Nothing less than revolution—successful revolution—can destroy it. It has been pronounced the most perfect form of Government

pronounced the most perfect form of Government ever formed by uninspired men.

O. C. Pinckney, the distinguished statesman, himself one of the framers of the Constitution, said. 4 The separate independence and individual sovereignty of the several States were never thought of by the entightened band of patriots who framed the Constitution; the several States are not even mentioned by name in any part of it?

In submitting the Constitution to Congress, Washington says: "In all our deliberations on the subject, we kept steadily in our view that which this subject, we kept steadily in our view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American, the comecidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, and per-

Patrick Henry, in speaking of the Constitution, said that "Virginia under it was to the Union what the county of Charlotte was to her." lification, meets the entire question as raised by multifiers, scissionists, secessionists, and other trai-tors. He says: "The right to seceed is deduced from the nature of the Constitution, which, they say, is a compact between sovereign States who have preserved their wayle sovereignty, and, therefore, are subject to no superior; that because they made the compact they can break it. Fallacious as this course of reas finds advocates in the honest prejudices of those who have not studied the nature of our Govern-

"The people of the United States formed the The people of the United States formed the Constitution, acting through the State Legislatures, in making the compact to meet and discussing provisions, and acting in separate conventions when they ratified those provisions; but the terms used in its construction show it to be a Government in which the people of all the States collectively are represented. "The Constitution of the United States, then The Constitution of the United States, then forms a Government, not a league; and, whether it be formed by compact between the States or in any other manner, itselving terms is the same. It is a Government in which are people are represented, which operates directly on the people individually, not upon the States; they retained all the power they did not grant. But each state, having expressly parted with so many powers as to constitute jointly with the other States a single nation, cannot, from that period, possess and right to seede, because such secessica does not are league, but destroys the unity of a nation; and anything ry to that unity is not only a breach which would result from the contravention of a compact, but it is an offence against the whole

of a compact, but it is an offence against the whole Union. To say that an estate may at pleasure secede from the Union, is to say that the United States are no THOMAS JEFFERSON, AGAINST SCISSION AND NUL-TIFICATION AND IN PAVOR OF CORRCION.

The Kentucky resolutions were drawn by Mr. Jefferson, and offered in the Legislature of that State by Mr. John Freikmridge, Nov. 8, 1798, the last of which is as follows:

"That the several States, composing the United States of America, are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to the general Government, but that by a compact under the style of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a General Government for special purposes, delegated to that Government certain definite powers, reserving each State to itself the residuary mass of right to their own self-government and that whenever the General Government, astumes, undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, vold, and of no force; that to this compact each State accorded as a State, and is an integral party; and its co-States forming, as to itself, the other party; and the Government, created by this compact; was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated or man judge or the expect of the powers delegated to itself, since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers; but that, as in all other cases of compact among powers having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress."

The Legislature in passing these resolutions had

The Legislature, in passing these resolutions, had no idea of extending them to justify nultification or secession. There was a subsequent resolution passed the next year, which went to that extent, but with that Mr. Jefferson had nothing to do. "It is remarkable," says Mr. Madison, "how closely the nulliders, who make the name of Mr. Jefferson the pedestal for their colossal heresy, shut their eyes and lips whenever his authority is ever so their eyes and lips whenever his authority is ever so clearly against them. You have observed what he says in his letters to Meyers. Monroe and Carring ton (pages 33 and 208, vol. II.) with respect to the powers of the old Congress to coerce delinquent States, and his reason for preferring for the purpose a naval to a military force; and, moreover, that it was not necessary to find a right to coerce in the Federal articles—that being inherent in the nature of the compact."

At the very time he penned the Kentucky resolutions he was corresponding with Mr. Taylor, the mover and advocate of the Virginia resolutions. He then most obtains the country to column the column to the column. He then most obearly foresaw the evils and calamities secession, or, as heatermed it, scission, would inevitably bring upon dar country. The folly of the doctrine is pertinently portrayed. The lotter

the dectrine is pertinently portrayed. The letter is dated June 1, 1792.

"In every free and deliberating society there must from a free and deliberating society there must from a free and discords; and one of these, for the most part, must prevail over the other for a longer or shorter time. Perhaps this party division is necessary to induce each to watch and dilate to the people the proceedings of the other. But if on a temporary superiority of the one party the other is to resort to a of the one party the other is to resort to a scission of the Union, no Federal Government can ever exist. If to rid ourselves of the present, rule of Massachusetts and Connecticut we break the Union, will the evil stop there? Suppose the New England States alone out off, will our natures be changed? Are we not men still to the south of that, and with all the passions of men? Immediately we shall see a Pennsylvania and a Virginia party arise in the residuary Confederacy, and the public mind will be distracted with the same party spirit. What a game, too, will the one party have n their hands, by eternally threatening the other that, unless they do so and so, they will join their Northern neighbors? In 1830, when nullification was rearing its direful

head, and beginning to take tangible shape and fea-tures, its advocates proposed to turn the great name of Mr. Jefferson to good account, by celebrating the anniversary of his birthday, April 18, by a public celebrated toast, "OUR FEDERAL UNION; IT MUST BE PRESERVED." THE OFFICIAL VOTE IN MASSACHUSETTS FOR

The Official Vote in Massachusetts for Perender Leadtors.—The Committee of the Executive Council, to whom were referred the returns of the votes for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, report the number of votes to be as follows: At large, Edward Everett, of Boston, 128,742; Whiting Griswold, of Greenfield, 128,626; Robert O. Winthrop, of Boston, 48,745; Erasmus D. Desch, of Springfield, 48,538. It will be seen that the plurality of the Republican vote for Mr. Everett, who heads the ticket, over Mr. Winthrop, who heads the Democratic ticket, is 78,000, lacking three votes. The vote for the District Electors is substantially the same, atthough in some instances several thousand votes were lost by a transposition of names of the candidates. For instance, Abraham Jackson, of Boston, the Democratic candidate in the Fourth district, received 6,225 votes as of the Furth district, received 6,225 votes as of the Fifth district; John G. Whittier, the Republican candidate in the Fixth district; 11,485 votes were cast for Andrew Pierce as of the Fourth district, instead of Andrew Pierce as of the Fourth district; instead of Andrew Pierce as of the Fourth district; instead of Andrew Pierce as of the Democratic candidate in the Third district; 3,043 votes were cast for Andrew Pierce as of the Democratic candidate, Mr. Swan as of the Sachd district, instead of for John Wilson, the regular Democratic candidate, Mr. Swan having died before the election. These errors were casted by those entrusted with the preparations of the ballots.—Boston Journal, Nov. 33.

THE REBEL PAPERS.

SHERMAN'S LINE OF MARCH. Naval Activity from Charleston

THE PEACE AND RECONSTRUCTION TOPIC

From our correspondents at the front we have re ceived Richmond exchanges of December 1st and 2d The doubtful tone still prevails concerning Genera Sherman's movement, and the public opinion of rebeldom is preparing itself for the chance of defeat. The topic of peace still survives, as will be seen by the resolutions of the rebel Congress. SHERMAN'S MARCH—FIGHT AT OCCNEE BRIDGE. In printing the extracts from the Savannah pa-

pers, the Sentinel remarks: "We omit some items, the publication of which in the Georgia papers truly surprises us. What are the editors thinking about? Why do not the generals caution them? The Savannah Republican of the 25th of November gives a telegram to Gen. Hardee, to the effect that 'Major Hartridge had driven the enemy back across the Oconee river,' a plece of information shout as valuable as the stories in vogue at the time of Lee's Pennsylvania invasion, that Captain So-and-so had driven the enemy from Chambersburg. The rebel Gen. Wavne was in command at Oconec Bridge on the 25th, says the Savannah Republican—the main body. of Sherman's army thirteen miles west of Saunder ville. moving rapidly and spreading devastation the rebel cavalryman, Wheeler, crossing eighteen miles below Oconee Bridge to aid its defence. Oconee Bridge is upon the Georgia Central Railroad, which extends between Savannah and Macon, Copernment, and more especially in pecuniary and is one hundred and ninety miles long, crossing the river Oconee at Toombsboro, thirty-six mile east of Macon. Milledgeville is on the Ocones

river, twenty miles above Toombaboro THE MOVEMENT FROM MILLEDGEVILLE—SLOOUM'S The force that centured Milledgeville left on th night of the 23d, after "burning the State House and Penitentiary (?). Slocum's corps had been ope rating on the Georgia road up to the night of the 22d. His entire column had gone down the west side of the river, indicative of an attempt to pass by Augusta, and slipping between it and Macon, plunge towards the sea by Savannah or Brunswick.

THE LINE OF SHERMAN'S MARCH AND STRATEGY. The "Georgia road" is the railroad that leads from Augusta to Atlanta. This road also crosses the Oconee river at a point about thirty miles above Milledgeville, and about ninety miles west of Augusta. "The country between Warrenton and Sparta," spoken of before as "one universal bog," lies on both sides of the Ogeechee river, a conrable stream, which flows parallel to the Oconee and Savannah rivers, and about midway between them. The Ogeechee, we believe, is pretty generally flanked

The army of Sherman came down from Atlanta, between the Oconee and the Ocmulgee rivers, the two streams which, a hundred miles from the coast, orm the Altahama. The general direction of thes rivers is south southeast. The Ocmulgee is the more westerly. Macon is on the west bank of the Oc mulgee, so that, to occupy it, Sherman would have had to cross that stream. Milledgeville being on the west side of the Ocones, interposed no such difficulty to its occupation. A march upon Savannah or Augusta implies the crossing of both the Oconee and Ogeechee rivers. It is at the crossing of the former to which the above operations refer. If Augusta and Savannah both be avoided, and an inter-mediate line leading to Charleston be adopted, it will involve the crossing also of the Savannah, the Combahee, and the Edisto rivers, besides numerous

LATER REPORTS General Wayne is said to have whipped Kitpatrick at Oconee Bridge, and reports that he is "able to take care of himself." Wheeler "has intercent ed his enemy, and is giving him no rest." Seven hundred prisoners were captured by his cavalry. Governor Brown was in Macon, where a small Union force had been met and repulsed. OMINOUS PREPARATIONS NEAR CHARLESTON. The Charleston Mercury has a theory that neither Sherman is aiming, but that he designs moving on Charleston, and gives the following as its reasons:

Charleston, and gives the following as its reasons:

"They are busy in mortar mounting and preparations, and have brigade drills. They have buoyed out Buil's Bay not far to the northward. They have a fleet of some dozen monitors at Port Royal, and somewhere on the Atlantic coast a dozen and a half more, including ships like the Ironsides and Dictator; these preparations indicate an attack on Charleston by the water approach. The signs are confirmed by the statements of Northern papers that Charleston is the point desired and aimed at." PROCEEDINGS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS—THE PLO RIDA AFFAIR.

Wednesday, Nov. 80, the following resolutions

Wednesday, Nov. 30, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved. That the seizure of the Confederate warteamer Florida by the United States steam sloop of war Wachnestt, in the bay of Bahlia on the 7th October last, was a flagrant outrage upon the territorial sovereignty of Brazil, vio ative of the rights of this Government in neutral waters, in disregard of the law of nations, and therefore a wrong done to every civilized maritime Power.

Resolved. That it was the duty of Brazil, under the law of nations, to protect the property of the Confederate States, whilst within its territory, grainst the hostile acts of every Power; and having falled to give such protection; that that Government is bound to enforce the restitution, in state quo, of the steamer Florida, by the authorities of the United states to the authorities of the United states to the authorities of the Confederate States, in the bay of Bahia, where it was unlawfully captured.

REBEL STATES. The following was proposed by Mr. Foote, but indifferently received:

Mr. Foote offered the following resolution:

Resolved; That however justifable it might be, in a cine of intolerable oppression, for my new or more of these isates to withdraw from the existing for following the continuous continu

PERSONAL MATTERS. Should Sherman capture. Augusta, and all who are in it, he will secure a windfall of distinguished

captives. Johnston, Beauregard, and Hardee are there, with Brigadiers Wright (Lieutenant Governor of Georgia), Chestnut (ex-Senator), Blanchard, Garrel, and a number more without commands. Major General Ransom is at Charleston. George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, is in Richmond, by permission of the United States, Colonel Clarence D. Prentice.

on a visit to his son in the rebel service, Lieutenant Colonel Clarence D. Prentice.

GRART IN PHILADELPHIA.

[From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 1.]

"My G-—, there is General Grant!" This emphatic, but slightly profiane, exclamation escaped the lips of a soldier one day last week in Philadelphia, on seeing the Lieutenant General of all the Yankee armies passing along Chestnut street. If the excited soldier had announced that a resusoitated megatherium, or a revivided incarnate ichthycosabras was at that moment perambulating the fashionable thoroughfare of the Pennsylvanian metropolis, astonishment could not have been more rife in the popular soul, or incredulity in the popular mind. That the valorous here offifty glorious deleate, and as many magnificent failures, should make his appearance, not standing "mong men like a desended God," but in a rough overcoat, with outside pockets, his herotch bands being thrust into the same, a slouched hat drawn hard down over his military eyes, and a cigar in his martial mouth, was some thing well calculated to excite the skepticism of even the moribund Philadelphians. It was "high lunch time" in the Quaker City, and the thrifty inhabitants thereof were solacing themselves with plokled cysters when the startling announcement was made that General Grant was passing along Chestnut street, like "any other man." In the twinkling of an eye, so we are informed by the Philadelphia Press, the restaurants and saloons were emptied; an excited, and inquisitive multitude poured into the street; the neighboring districts heard the cheers of the crowdand oaught up the cry; from the centre to the extremities of the dity the rumor spread; from Kensington, Spring Garden, Moyamensing, and Northern Liberties poured the anxious and inquiring human stream; sach agitation, such commotion, such extremities is rokers, backer, and bankers; printers, players, and gentiles—mingled in the tunnituous, surging ocean. The Genoral was canght and nearly sufficeated in the rumained from their sockets; and then h

ips, proceeded to reveal to the poetic eye, so we are informed by the veracions journal above quoted, "how empires rise and fall"—the same being illustrated by the curling smoke which ascended from that commanding mouth. Whether or not the clamoring and inquisitive Philadelphians accepted this fumous illustration of the fall of empires as a substitute for the long-anticipated fall of Richmond, we are, of course, unable to decide. we are, of course, unable to decide.

"ENCH ARDEN" AGAIN.—Still another edition of this exquisite poem is in press by Messrs. J. E. Tilton & Oo., and will be ready in a few days. It has fewer illustrations than their edition just published, but it includes all the late poems of Tennyson and will be furnished at a much lower price. It is smaller, but quite as beautiful in its way as the full illustrated edition so much admired. One wants the two as much as other.—Boston Journal.

The Invalide Russe of November 10th announces the execution of three officers—Captain Ivanick! Lieutenant Effectet, and Second Lieutenant Staukewitch, pursuant to the sentence of a courtmartial held at Kazan, for having conspired with the Polish revolutionists to excite an insurrection among the population of Kazan. Lieutenant Michailoff, of Kussian origin, found guilty of having been cognizant of the plot without making it known to the authorities, was sentenced by the same courtmartial to hard labor in a fortress for ten years.

FOUR CEN'TS.

Soldiers' Families. To the Editor of The Press: Sin: I am glad to see that the attention of t public has been called, through your valuable pa per, to the above subject, by a city pastor. I, as another city pastor, have a word to say on this subject. In my pastoral labors I have often been leeply affected by the scenes of poverty and dis tress among the widows, wives, and children of sol-diers. While the noble men who have gone to fight for their country should not be neglected, those whom they have left behind ought certainly to be cared for. If we are truly interested in the soldiers themselves, we, to be consistent, must be interested in those whom they have left at home. Thereshould

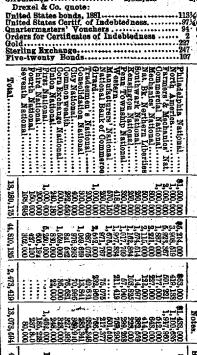
direction.

Numerous facts have come under my observation, which, if given to the public, would move any one, unless possessing a heart of stone. I here give one case: Some nine months since a gentleman who held a comfortable position, being actuated by the noblest feeling of patriotism, resigned his place, and enlisted in the 20th Pennsylania Cavalry. He had a wife and several children but he has received only two months pay since he left, which he sent home. For the list seven months, part of which time he has been sick, he has not drawn his pay. His family has been in a really suffering condition, and is to-day. His wife has a babe, and is in feeble health. Unless help domes soon she may lose her life. She fears that she will be under the necessity of selling her furniture, which will only afford a small relief. Were her husband paid what is due him her pressing wantwould be relieved. Here is an educated, highs minded, patriotic woman, whose patriotic husband has gone to fight for his country, suffering for bread, and her children are in the same condition. When the head of this family hears of their destitution and neglect, how must his heart sink within him! Can be have the heart he otherwise would have to fight for the protection of the lives, liberty, and looks at this matter in the light of duty. I have much more that I might say on this subject, but I stop here for the present. but he has received only two months' pay since he

ANOTHER CITY PASTOR. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

There were large sales of Government bonds at the tock Board yesterday, while everything else was ex-remely dull. The 1881s were about steady as to price, and the 5-20s advanced to 107%. The 10 40 bonds sold at 101. This steady advance of the national securities uring the past few days is due in part to the increasing demand for these safe and remunerative bonds from abroad and from our own citizens. Another cause of the improvement is, however, the bellef, which is daily gaining ground, that, at present; no more gold-bearing bonds will be issued, but that future loans will bear interest in currency. How far this opinion may be correct it is impossible at present to determine. Mr. Fessenden may, perhaps, recommend, with certain mportant modifications, some such plan for the conderation of Congress: but that it will be adopted

he form in which it is now suggested is extremely im The following is a comparative statement of the conlition of the Philadelphia Banks yesterday and on last Capital stock...



846,109,927 99 #3,504,678_3 Gold fluctuated as follows yester The Philadelphia and Tideoute Island Oil Company owning an island in Allegheny river, near the celebra ted Economite wells, in Warren county, has been suc-cessful in finding a well yielding forty barrels per day This company started some six months ago, and has been prosecuting their search for the oleaginous. In 1861 the island yielded two hundred barrels. Sales of stock were made yesterday at \$3.

New discoveries of oil regions are being made in different parts of Canads, and the States of New York, Ohio, Michigan, and Kentucky. In the counties o Cattarangus, Niagara, Wyoming, and Schuyler, in

Cattarangus, Nisgara. Wyoming, and Schuyler, in New York State, the people have caught the infection, and are getting wild over the prospect of a speedy discovery of oil. In some sections of Ohio, particularly in Washington county, and along the Little Hocking, indications of oil have appeared, and boring is now going on. The spirit of petroleum speculation appears to be but just in its infancy. New companies are springing into existence every day, and before the close of the coming year we shall expect to see at least five hundred companies organized, with an aggregate capital of four hundred millions of dollars. Attention is invited to the advertisement of the Commonwealth Oil Company, located in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania; capital stock of \$200,000, with a reserved capital of \$15,000 for working purposes.

The following are estimates of the probable gross earnings of some of the principal rallroads in the Northern and Northwestern States during the year 1864.

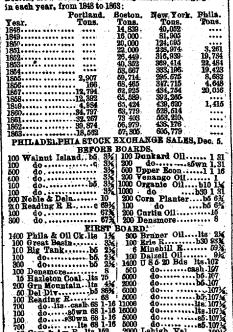
Harlem road
Michigan Central
Michigan Sonthern
Chicago and Groat Western
Chicago and Aton
Cleveland and Pittsburg
Toledo and Wabash
Alton and Terre Haute
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago
Marietta and Chindhnati
Milwankee and Prairie du Chien
Kome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg
Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton
Dayton and Michigan
The following Comparative table s The following comparative table shows the movements of breadstuffs at Chicago from January 1 to No. ments of breadstuffs at Chiesgo from January 1 to November 26, in 1853 and 1864:

Receipts Shad 1864:

Flour. bbls... 1,889,745 1.087,043 1.318. 188 1.085 486
Wheat, bush 10,825,721 -0,685,062 9.975,439 10,473.990
Corn... 25,385,265 12,918,344 24,757,255 11,807,577
Cats 8,485,893 13,481,395 64,87,250 13,552,255
Eye 787:194 331,489,540 645,230 787,834
Barley... 1,045,477 712,513 616,230 221,473

The Piqua and Columbus Railroad Company has been consolidated with the Indiana Central Railroad Company, under the name of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railroad Company. This makes a direct line between Columbus and Indianapolis of one hundred and eighty-six miles. The funded debt and the capital stock make a total of \$5,600,000.

The following table shows the American and foreign steam tonnage which entered the ports of Portland, Me., Boston, New York, and Philadelphia from foreign ports



BETWEEN BOARDS. 400 Densmore......b30. 8½ 100 Briggs 0ii...2dys... 5½
7 Lehtsh.......b5...80 200 Briggs 0ii...2dys... 5½
200 Susq Canal.cash... 14½
100 U S 10 40 Bds.coup 99½
250 Palis & Eric.2dys 30
100 Schyl Rav...b5... 32½
100 Briggs 0il.......... 5½

SECOND BOARD. | SECOND BOARD. | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 |

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be derivided from at they aford very little more than the cost of paper. Postmasters are requested to ast as again TWE WAR PRESE AG To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, agencies copy of the Paper will be given.

be some systematic and vigorous effort made in this

THE WAR PRESS,

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same

AFTER BOARDS.

THE WAR PARSO Will be sent to subscribers by

mail (per graum in advance) at....

The New York Post of yesterday says:

Gold opened at 226%, and after rising to 22%, closed at 225%. Exchange is not very active and sells at 100% for specie. The loan market is unchanged. Seron W. cent. is the asking rate, but the transactions are chiefly at 6.

Mercantile paper is dull at 7@9. The bank statement shows an increase of \$4,016,742.

The stock market is irregular and inactive. Governments are str ng. bank chares dull, coal stocks quiet, mining shares fat, petroleam stocks improving, and railread bonds inactive. Railread shares are riber more in demand, and there is less desire to sell. Boading and kock Island being the firmest on the list. Before the first session gold was quoted at 2502220227%, Erfe at 93%.

The following quotations were made at theboard or some of the active stocks, as compared with the prices of Saturday afterneon:

Mon. Sat. Adv. Den. The New York Post of yesterday says :

Philadelphia Markets. The Flour market continues inactive, and prices are without change, with sales of shout 800 bble extra family at \$12@12.25, and 600 bbls fancy Ohio at \$13.50 % bbl. The retailers and bakers are buying moderately at from \$9.50@10.25 for superfue; \$10.75@11.25 for extra; \$11.60@12.25 for extra family, and \$12.50@13.60 extra; \$11.60@12.25 for extra family, and \$12.50@12.50 \$ bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. By Flour and Corn Meal continuercarce, and we hear of no sales. GRAIN.—There is less demand for Wheat, and prices are rather lower, with sales of about 5,000 bus at 2500@25c for Pennsylvania and Western recs, and 2500@25c \$ bus for Southern do. White ranges at from 270@25c \$ bus for Southern do. White ranges at from 270@25c \$ bus to quality. By a isselling, in a small way, at 170@175c \$ bu for Delaware and Pennsylvania. Corn is unchanned; about 6,500 bus sold at 185c for old yellow, and 160@170c \$ bu for new. as to condition Oats are in fair demand, with sales of 4,000 bus at 91@25c \$ bu. BARK—There is little or nothing doing in Quercitron. Ist No.1 is offered at \$45 \$ bon. COTTON.—There is very little doing, and the market is dull; small sales of middlings are reported at 123@135c \$ B. cath.

CUTTON.—There is very nine uoing, and the markes is dull; small sales of middlings are reported at 1206 1800 B.C. B.R. C. B.R. ter is in demand, with sales of some present in as to quality.

WHISK Y is rather mere active; about 550 bbls sold at 191@1920 for Penna, and 192@1930 \$\overline{\text{g}}\$ gallon for Western.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at the content of the content of

DECEMBER 5-Evening.

The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phillip' Avenue Prove Vard are smaller than they have been for several weeks past, reaching about 2,400 head; the market is dull at about former rates, with sales of extra Pennsylvan a and Western at 16317c, fair to good at 13 @15½c, and common at from 9312c B ib, as to quality; it e market closed dull within the above range of prices. Cows_are unchanged; about 100 head sold at \$30 up to 90 Thead, as to quality.

Cows are unchanged; about 100 head sold at \$30 up to \$90 Thead, as to quality.

SHEEP.—Prices are well maintained, and the demand is good; 4,000 head arrived and sold at \$60 \$4c \$70, as to quality.

HOGS.—Prices are rather lower; about 3,500 head arrived, and sold at the different yards at from \$15,916.

75 the 100 fbs net, as to condition.

The cattle on sale to day are from the following States; \$60 head from Pennsylvania, \$50 head from Illinois, and 700 head from Pennsylvania, \$50 head from Illinois, and 700 head from Pennsylvania, \$50 head from Illinois, and 700 head from Pennsylvania, \$15,017.

35 Clester county, E. Scott, \$1,0014.

36 Clester county, E. Scott, \$1,0014.

37 Chester county, E. Scott, \$1,0014.

38 Chester county, E. Scott, \$1,0014.

39 Fennsylvania, H. Chain, \$11,014.

30 Fennsylvania, J. and J. Chain, \$11,015.

30 Chester county, Chandler & Co. \$15,015.

30 Chester county, Chandler & Co. \$15,015.

30 Chester on, Chandler & Co. \$15,015.

30 Chester on, Chandler & Co. \$15,015.

30 Chester county, H. Baldwin, \$1,3015.

30 Chester county, H. Baldwin, \$1,3015.

30 Western, Hape, \$12,015.

31 Chester county, H. Baldwin, \$1,3015.

32 Chester county, J. Bendy, \$1,3015.

33 Western, Hape, \$12,015.

34 Chester county, B. Hood, \$1,2017.

15 Chester county, B. Hood, \$1,2017.

16 Chester county, D. Bronson, \$1,2016.

38 Western, Chynaker & Co. \$11,015.

47 Illinois, A. Levt, \$1,3015.

57 Hester county, D. Bronson, \$1,2016.

38 Western, Dry foos & Co., \$11,014.

40 Illinois, A. Levt, \$1,3015.

57 Hester county, B. Hood, \$1,2017.

16 Chester county, D. Bronson, \$1,2016.

38 Western, Levt, \$1,3016.

50 Western, Hape, \$12,015.

50 Western, Hape, \$12,015.

51 Hinois, A. Levt, \$1,3015.

52 COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of Cowe at Phillips' Avenue Droys Yard pasch about 100 head this week. The de-

COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 100 head this week. The demand is good and prices continue high. Springers are selling at \$50@70, and cow and calf at \$50@90 B head, as to quality.

CALVES.—About 35 head sold at from 9@10c B b as to condition. THE SHEEP MARKET.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and aless of Sheep at Phillips' Avenue rove Yard are small this week, only reaching about 1,000 head; the market in consequence is active, and prices are well maintained Extra are selling at from 16.8%c, and commento good at from 16.7%c \$7 fb, gross, as to quality.

THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Hogs at the Union and Avenue Drove 1 ards-reach about 3,500 head this week; the demand is fair, but prices are rather lower, with sales at \$1.600 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at from \$1.606 fo 5: the 100 fbs net, as to quality.

1,000 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from \$1.600 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from \$1.600 fbs. The 100 fbs. net, as to quality. New York Markets, Dec. 5.

FLOUR, &c.—The market for Western and State Flour is dull, heavy, and under large receipts and very irregular market for exchange, prices are 10 to 15 cents & bbl lower. regular market for exchange, prices are 10 to 15 cents \$9\$ bbl lower.

The sales are-7,570 bbls at \$9.20@9 50 for superfine State; \$9.70@0 for experfine State; \$1.050 1.25 for fancy State; \$1.050 1.25 for fancy State; \$1.050 1.10 for shipping Oho; \$1 150 1.25 for trade and family brands, and \$10.90@14.50 for \$1 Louis extras. Canadian Flouris also dull and 10c lower. Sales of 200 bbls at \$3 50@10.16 for the low grades of extra, and \$10.30@12 for trade and family extras.

Southern Flour is heavy and 10c lower. Sales of 450 bbls at \$1.00 for private to good superfine country Baltimore, &c., and \$12@15 for trade and family brands. brands.
Rye Flouris duli and easier. Sales of 100 bbls at \$8.50
② 25.
Corn Meal is duli at Saturday's prices—viz., at \$7.50@
7.75 for Jersey, \$8.50 for Brandywine
Grain.—The Wheat market opened heavy and closes
26 lower, the large arrivals and the factuations in gold
giving buyers the advantage.
The sales are 61,000 bus at \$2.15@2.26 for Chicago
spring; \$2.26@2.24 for Milwaukee ciub; \$2.2.26.25 for
amber do; \$2.46@2.47 for Western amber.
Barley sinactive, but firmly held. Sales of 3,000 bus
choice State at \$1.57
Barley Malt is firmly held, but no change.
Oats are better and more active. The sales are 150,000
bus Canadian at \$26.99c; Western at 101@103c, afloat;
State at \$99@100c.
Ryeli firm and quite active. The sales are 7,000 bus
Western at \$1.75, afloat
Corn is unsaleable; new is lower, and old is steady at
\$1.93, in store.
Beef is dull and heavy and prices rather nominal.
Sales of 250 bbls, in lots, at \$20@22.50 for plain mess;
\$22@24 for exta do:
Tierce beef is moderately active and steady.
Sales of
250 tes at \$25 for prime mess; \$44 for India mess.
Beef Hams are fairly active and steady.
Sales of
500 bbls at \$3 for Western.
Cut meats are in moderate, demand at previous ratas.
Sales in dull at nominally unchanged prices.
Dressed hogs are dull'and easier; we quote at 14%@
15½c for city.
Lard is moderately setive at steady rates. Sales of
1,500 bbls and tos at 19%@20% of or No. 1, 20%@22% for
fair to prime steam, and 22%@20 for Retty. Rye Flouris duli and easier. Sales of 100 bbls at \$5,50

Flour dull; sales of 600 bbls Western extra at 311.25.
Wheat firm; sales of 10,000 bushels Southern red at \$1 55
01 55½ Corn active; new white at 1.78@1.20; yellow
\$1.83. Whisky firm, and advancing; sales at \$2 98 LETTER BAGS,

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE GEO. L. BUZER, COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
THOS. S. FERRON,

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PRILADELPHIA, Dec. 5, 1864. SUN RISES....7-21 | SUN SETS... 4 39 | HIGH WATER...7-16 SUR RISES....721 I BUN DEED.

ARRIVED.

Steamahlp, John Gibson, Bowes. 22 hours from New York, with mose to Wan J Taylor 24.00.

Brig Hunter (Br.) Faulkner, 27 days from Kingston, Js. with lowwood, coffee, &c. to D N Wetzlar & Octwessel to G Van Horn.

Brig Ella Reed, Tuzo. 9 days from Havara, with molasses, &c. to G W Bernardou & Bro.

Brig Elizabeth, Libby, 3 days from New York, in hallestic captain. Brig Elizabeth, Lindy, o doys from Long in ballast ballast to cartain.

Brig Fannie, Lunt, 10 days from Pensacola, in ballast to Curtis & Enight.

Brig Esany Foulke, Swain, 10 days from Key West, in ballast to D 8 Stetson & Co.

Schr Lilla (Br), Ackerly, from Sombrero 17th ultimo, Schr Lilla (Br), Ackerly, from Sombrero 17th ultimo, Schr Lilla (Br), Ackerly, from Sombrero 18th ultimo, Sch Lilla (Br), Ackerly, from Sombrero 18th ultimo, Sch Lilla (Br),

Schr Lilla (BT), Ackerly, from Sombrero Fith ultimo, with hides, grano, &c, to Janrethe & Lavergas. Left bark Adaline C Adams, Davis, for Philadelphia, in a few days. Brig Open Sea salied 16th ult for Philadelphia.

Schr Clara, Ryder, 10 Jays from Boston, with less to. Rennedy, Stairs, & Co.
Schr Sea Gull, Moody, 6 days from Lanesville, with stone La cartain. Schr Ses Cult, moosy, b days from Boston, with, fish to Twells & Co.
Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, 3 days from New York, with mase to Crowell & Gollins, with mase to Crowell & Gollins, show Fortress Monroe, in ballast to H A Adams.

Brig A Horta, Leland Roston
Brig Koret, Billiott, Besion.
Schr Sinoba, Kelton, Boston.
Schr Sinoba, Kelton, Boston.
Schr D & Hershon, Allen, Boston.
Schr D & Mershon, Allen, Boston.
Schr J & Allen, Cass, Providence.
Schr Silver Magnet, Perry, Dorchester Point.
Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, Portland.
Schr Class Ann., Marwell. Alexandris.
Schr Casper Heft. Shos, Portress Monroe.
Schr Mary & Misell, Hisell, Washington.
Schr Mary & Misell, Hisell, Washington.
Schr Sarah Fisher, Edwards, Hampton Roads.
Schr Opurtis Goodwin, Laird, Hampton Roads.
Schr Mm B Thomas, Wingsmore, Hilton Head.
Stamer J S Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore.
Steamer J Fistol, Garise, Mew York,