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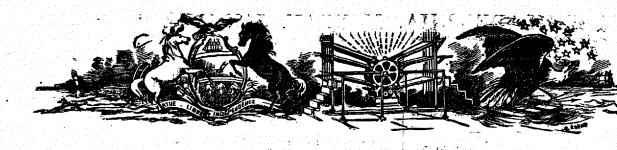
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VOL. 8.—NO. 132.

WILLCOX

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SCALES

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And all kinds of Cloths, Cassimerss, and Vectings,
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AGC & BRO., CORNER TENTH AND FINE, open from Auditon—lot children's Wool Balmoral Hote, 12% cents.

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Orded Silks, in Wine Colors, Browns, Greens,
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Very rich and heavy Plain Silks.
Very heavy Plain Black Silks.
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Very rich Moire Antiques.
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12 pleces newest unique American Delaines, some of them choice and nest, others very gay stripe.
Over 100 pleces American prints, \$1, 35, 85, and 30 cm.
Black Mohairs and Alpaesa, 65 cis to \$1, 75.
Balinorals, fresh lot, for misses, maide, and marrons.
Cloaks and Shawls in Cloak room.
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Cloaks display Gaisstally good. Sales rapid.

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ACCOUNT OF SALES, DIVIDEND BOOK. MOSS & CO., BLANK BOOK MANUPACTURERS AND STATIONERS, sel9-tf 438 CHESTNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1865.

MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1865.

Incidents of the War.

THE CHAPLAINS OF OUR ARMY.—The celebrate

personage who became a physician in spite of him-self, and who has been immortalized in Mollere's comedy, said that there were faggots and faggots,

ntending to imply by that sage remark that, al hough the generic term faggot applied indiscrimi-

among those useful articles. I may likewise say that there are chaplains and chaplains. They all have the same rank and the same pay, yet some

perform more real service in a month than a beniginant Providence has allotted to others either the opposity or inclination to perform in a lifetime. I do not desire to praise any. If sing chaplain, although

the race of good chaplains, while small, is by no

means extinct. But I can mention one, recently deceased, who was indeed a model for the imitation

of every appirant to excellence in that difficult on reer. There are few of the old officers and men of

Rev. Dr. Gordon Winslow, formerly chaplain of the

morable seven days' fighting before Richmond but

remembers that stalwart figure and patriarchal

ace; as, clothed in the uniform of his

regiment, and mounted on his noble bay, he flashed about wherever shot and shell fell the

astest and most furious—now bringing water to men, themselves unable to leave the line; now administering the consolations and hopes of religion to the dying, and now aiding with his surgical skill

(for he was an educated physician as well as clergy-man,) the medical officers in their ardnous and deli-

cate duties. Col. Warren (now Major Gen. War-

en) then commanded that celebrated regiment, and he, neither then nor since, was ever suspected of picking his steps on the battle-field because of con-

iderations of personal safety. Yet, wherever Ool'

Warren was seen, there also, unless employed else-

where on some of the duties above described, could

e seen Dr. Winslow. He was an educated gentle-

once and unaffected plety, and a braver man than

man—a man of intelligence, learning, and of sci

5th New York. Who that participated in the me

the Army of the, Betemac who do not reco

GIBBS'

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HOLIDAY PRESENTS

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late Chaplain U. S. Volunteers. Illustrated with handsome portrait and spirited designs by White and Gadet
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Price 31 50.
The following letter received from The State of the Control of th NEW BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS! following letter received from H. F. Hancock, father of our distinguished hero, will be read

seq., senses or our desinguished hero, will be read with interest:

Sweds Street, Normsrown, Nov. 23, 1864.

Siz: I am in receipt of the advance copy of your life of my son "Winfield," and have read it with pleasure. I acknowledge the compliment implied in the unexpected honor of the dedication of the rollime to me. The style is pleasing, and the historical statements are correct. It is written with spirit and in a faithful manner. The work is neatly gotten upritte likeness is a good one. I cannot but hope that "Winfield" will be a neefal volume, not only in interesting, and instructing tha youth of our country, but in promoting sentiments of patriotism among all our people.

Respectfully wonre. of patriotism among all our people.

Respectfully yours.

B. F. HANGOCK.

To Rev. C. W. Dennison, Philadelphia.

To Rev. C. W. Dernison, Philadelphia.

SEASIDE AND FIRESIDE FAIRIES.

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The American Publishers' Girculus of Sept. Ist says: It is acknowledged by everybody that the German language is peculiarly rich in a class of stories comprehenced under the term "Mahrcheo." which are especially attractive to juvenile resders. The Grimm collection has become almost comesticated in our houses. We have here another, brimming draught brought up from the same ciden well. It is just such a collection as will delight the hearts of hrighs boys and gris. We almost envy the little-folks the pure, hearty pleasure which-the book will give them, as their wide opened eyes go stainely from page-to-page, and their clittle-hearts beat an excited accompaniement otherun have issued the work in the handsoms style which its deserves It is, is every way, a highly creditable specimen of books making. The hypography is admirably executed, the paper is edicately linted, and the binding, the glit top and the lettering, present an attractive are several approprise and extremely to commend such a work.

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BUSY HANDS AND PATIENT HEARTS;
Or, the Blind Boy of Dresden and his Friends. A story from Germany. Price 65 cents,
From many flattering notices of this little book we clip the following:
This "Busy Hands" we shall not soon forget. The daring bright little Magds, the support of her rhenmatic old mother and blind brother, is as pretty and helpful a Christmas picture as we ever set eyes on; while good Master Tanzer's and Mr Glosming's kindiness to the poor afflicted ones will lead old and young at Christmas time to think whose hearts and lot they can make filther and brighter ere the new year is rung in. We will not tell the story of the hook, but beg our readers who have children to buy it and read it themselves. London Reader.
One of the very best of recent story books for children. The old struggle of cheerful piety against want, missortune, and trial, and the final victory is told with simplicity, tenderness, and discrimination. We commend it to families and Sabbath schools, —American Presbytertan.

objection.
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FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
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THE CAPTURE OF THE FLORIDA. MPORTANT OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE RETWEST

> THE OREW OF THE PLORIDA SET AT LIBERTY-CAPTAIN COLLINS, OF THE WACHUSETT SUS-PENDED FROM FURTHER DUTY-OUR CONSUL AT BARIA TO BE DISMISSED—EXPLANATION OF THE LOSS OF THE PLORIDA. ME. SEWARD TO ME. WEEB,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, NOV. 11, 1864. Washington, Nov. II, 1864.

To James Watson Webb, Esq., &c., &c., &c., &c., Brazil:

Sir: In the years 1862 and 1865 remonstrances were addressed by us to the Government of Brazil against the policy, different as it was from that of all other American States, in regard to the furnishing of shelter and a haven to pirates who were engaged in depredating upon the peaceful commerce of the United States. The correspondence came to a close without having produced any satisfactory result, and not without leaving a painful presentiment that a continuance of measures so injurious to the United States would sooner or later affect the harmenlous relations heretofore existing between the two countries.

We have just now heard of the capture of the Florida' by the Wachusett at Bahia, and of the consequent hostilities adopted by the Brazilian forces in that port; but we have no particular information of the circumstances which preceded the collision, and our information concerning the transaction itself is incomplete. At the same time, we are absolutely without knowledge of any correspondence that it may have elicited between yourself and the Brazilian Government.

In this stage of the matter, the Precident thinks it proper that you should inform the Minister for Foreign Affairs that we are not indisposed to examine the subject upon its merits carefully, and to cansider whatever questions may arise out of it in a becoming and friendly spirit, if that spirit shall be adopted by his Imperial Majesty's Government.

Is m, sir, your obedient servant, William H, Saward. To James Watson Webb, Esq , &c., &c., &c., Brazil:

MR. BARBOZA TO MR. SHWAED.

[Translation.]

IMPERIAL LIEGATION OF BRAZIL,

WASHINGTON, December 12, 1864.

The undersigned, charge d'affaires ad interim of

H. M. the Emperor of Brazil, has just received
orders from his Government to address himself,
without delay, to that of the United States of North
America about an act of the most transcendent
gravity, done on the morning of the 7th of October
last, in the port of the capital of the Province of
Bahia, by the war-steamer Wachusett, belonging, to
the navy of the Union, an act which involves a
manifest violation of the territorial jurisdiction of
the Empire, and an offence to its honor and sovereignty. MR. BARBOZA TO MR. SEWARD.

be seen Dr. Winslow. He was an educated gentles man—a man of Intelligence, learning, and of seen and unaffected piety, and a braver man than he never wore sword. Ool. Warfen, as he was telled promoted, and the late Colonel Cleveland. Winslow, the son of the Doctor, became Colonel of the ith New York. He fell, as it resulted, mortally wounded in the battle at Spottsylvania, and, while attending his wounded son to his home in New York, the Doctor himself was accidentily drowned. We have lost many dearly loved men in this army. To mention no others, there were Kearney and Sedgwick, the devotion of whose men to them amounted almost to idolatry, yet I doubt whether any death has course general and profound grief among the old collection of whose men to them amounted almost to idolatry, yet I doubt whether any death has coursed in the Army of the Profound Winsley and the misfortune to serve in a regiment with a chaplant of shorther type altogether. Yugger, generalt, triffing, inquisitive, and prying as monkey, he could manage, without doing any daily himself, to get in the way of more people who, were doing duty than any small man I ever saw. With its moths and ears always open, he would gather to he would run back to his own regiment to repeake anothey, he commanding general. I remendier, ohis in the best of the profound general in remember of the profound and the was upon a crowded road, so that years done the word of the repears of the profound general in remember of the profound prof

storer." The Golonei (gattant old main I hope the Virginia soci than I holped to place here youlded Wirginia soci than I holped to place here youlded with the property in the command as constructions agreement where the property in the command as constructed as processes of the property of the theory of the property of the theory of the property of

left, clouds of smoke could be seen rising from our batteries and the rebel canion, which were then engaged in a deadly struggle, near the base of the distant hills. The pike here was enclosed on both sides by a fine stone wall. He lay with his head to the wall, stift and start, his feet stretened out towards the road. A bullet had eatered under his right ear and come out beneath the left, where some of his brains could be seen hanging down. The stones around his head wore besmeared with blood. His last ration lay beside him—a chunk of yellow eorn cake and a very fat piece of raw pork. A man of twenty-five, clad in the coarse gray rebel sait, his left arm lying on his breast, with light brown hair, and short-out, reddish beard and finonstache; his right arm resting on his breast, stared at the sites with a guestly gaze. Thus he had lain for a whole day and night, no one pitying, no one burying him, no friend to close his eyes. But he had been touched by some unhallowed hand, for his pockets were turned inside out. I had been on a battle-field before, and I had looked on thousands of wounded men elsewhere, but it happened that this was the first rebel corpse that I had seen. I got off my horse and, stood near the dead man.

I had hardly written a few notes ere a boy of ten all. The undersigned would fail to recognize the high intelligence of the Honorable-Mr. Seward if, perchance, he should enter, in this respect, into infler developments.

He limits himself, then, only to recall a memorable example, in which these principles, invariably sustained by the United States, had entire application. In 1793, the great Washington then being President of the United States, and the Hustrious Jefferson Seoretary of State, the French frigate Piembuscade experted the English ship Grange in Delaware Bay, thus violating the neutrality and the territorial sovereignty of the United States. The American Government remonstrated energetically against this violation, and required from the Government of the French Republic not only the immediate delivery of the exputured vessel, but also the complete liberation of all the persons found on board. This reclamation was promptly satisfied. Much more grave, certainly, is the occurrence in the port of the present note. By the special circumstances which preceded and attended it, this act has no parallel in the asmals of modern maritime war.

The commander of the Wachusett not only gravely offended the territorial immunities of the Empire, passing beyond, the laws of war by attacking treacherously, during the night, a defenceless ship, whose crew, much reduced, because more than sixty liming were on shore, with the commander and several officers, reposed unwary beneath the shadow of the protection which the neutrality of the Empire guadead man.

I had hardly written a few notes ere a boy of ten
or twelve, some officer's servant, who was riding along, came up; checked his horse, and looked down

weight to be," said the young scamp, angiin He ought to be," said the young scamp, angily, and he spurred his horse and started.

If the ought to be, said the young scamp, angily, and he spurred his horse and started.

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If the young scamp, angily, and he spurred his horse and started.

If the young so on, for I saw that he, too, was
come one try to on an in the young scally his press was almost unanimous in condemantion
of the itigs cusable proceeding of Commander Colstates, whose an item of the itigs cusable proceeding of Commander Colstates, whose an item of the itigs cusable proceeding of Commander Colstates, whose an item of the intervity of the energetic defence of,
noted in history by the energetic defence of,
shaken principles, the undersigned cannot conshaken principles, the undersigned cannot conshak "He ought to be," said the young soamp, angrilly, and he spurred his horse and started.

1 did not try to go on, for I saw that he, too, was one of the victims of the war, already, like the other, beyond any help of mine. I was greatly moved with pity for the rebei; and turning the scidier on horseback beside me, I said that I thought some one ought to close the dead man's eyes.

"Oh, he'swell enough," was the gruff response.

I suspected that the soldier was a Tennesscan, and determined to try to touch his heart.

"Well, I don't know," I said, "I pity the Southern soldiers; I care mighty little for their officers; they went in when they knew better; but the common people were conscripted—they had no choice. The Tennessee boys in our army were most of them forced into the rebel army, and there are not aby better Union men in the whole country." Not a word. He looked away. I saw that I might now do safely, and without arousing any suspicion of my cwn loysity, what my heart urged me do for the poor rebel; I kneit down and shut his eyes, and then rode off. And as I thought that fir the war went on, perhaps a Northern boy L knew might yet lie, stark and stiff, as this man new lay, on some Southern highway, with no one to pity him or to close his eyes, and that, in some far away log hut, a young widow or a loving mother might soon have to weep for this new made corriect that my hand had touched. I saw almost as little for some minutes as the glassy eyes of the rebei soldier had seen since the bullet gave him his last long furlough.—Nashville Correspondence of Poston Journal.

Horrielle Barbarity.—The Peruvian slave

the naval force of the United States, within a foreign country, in deflance of its established and duly recognized Government.

This Government disallows your assumption that the insurgents of this country are a lawful naval beligerent, and, on the contrary, it maintains that the ascription of that character by the Government of Brazil to insurgent oitizens of the United States, who have hitherto been, and who still are, destitute of naval forces, ports, and courts, is an act of intervention, in derogation of the law of nations, and unfitfieldly and wrongful, as it is manifestly injurious, to the United States.

So, also, this Government disallows your assumption that the Florida belonged to the aforementioned insurgents, and maintains, on the contrary, that that vessel, like the Alabama, was a pirate, belonging to no nation or lawful belligerent, and, therefore, that the harboring and supplying of these pleatical ships and their crews in Brazillan ports, were wrongs and injuries for which Brazil justly ower reparation to the United States, as ample as the reparation which she now receives from them. They hope and confidently expect this reciprocity in good time, to restore the harmony and friendship which are so essential to the welfare and safety of the two countries.

In the positions which I have thus assumed the

good time, to restore the harmony and friendship which are so essential to the welfare and safety of the two countries.

In the positions which I have thus assumed, the Imperial Government will recognize an adherence to rights which have been constantly asserted, and an enduring sense of injuries which have been the subject of earnest remonstrance by the United States during the last three years. The Government of Brazil is again informed that these positions of this Government are no longer deemed open to argument. It does not, however, belong to the captains of ships-of-war of the United States, or to the commanders of their armies, or to their consuls residing in foreign ports, acting without the authority of Congress, and without even executive direction, and choosing their own time, manner, and occasion, to assert the rights and redress the wrongs of the country. This power can be lawfully exercised only by the Government of the United States. As a member of the family of nations, the United States practice order, not anarchy, as they always prefer lawful proceedings to aggressive violence or retaliation. The United States are happy in being able to believe that Brazil entertains the same sentiments. The authorities at Bahia are understood to have onniuned the chase of the offender beyond the waters of Brazil, upon the high seas. Thus, in the affair at Bahia, subordinate agents, without the knowledge of their respective Governments, mutually inaugurated an unauthorized, irregular, and unlawful war. In desisting from that war on her part, and appealing to this Government for redress, Brazil rightly appreciated the character of the United States, and set an example worthy of emulation.

The disposition of the captured crew of the Fori-

lation.
The disposition of the captured crew of the Flori da is determined upon the principles which I have laid down. Although the crew are enemies of the United States, and, as they contend, enemies of the human race, yet the offenders were, nevertheless,

laid down. Although the crew are enemies of the United States, and, as they contend, enemies of the human race, yet the offenders were, nevertheless, unlawfully brought into the custody of this Government, and, therefore, they could not lawfully be subjected here to the punishment which they have deserved. Nor could they, being enemies, he allowed to enjoy the protection of the United States. They will, therefore, be set at liberty, to seek a reinge wheresever they may find it, with the hazard of recapture when beyond the jurisdiction of this Government. The Florids was brought into American waters, and was anchored under nayal surveillance and protection at Hampton Roads. While awaiting the representation of the Brazilian Government, on the 28th of November, she sunk, owing to a leak which could not be seasonably stopped. The leak was at first represented to have been caused, or at least increased, by a collision with a war transport. Orders were immediately given to ascertain the manner and circumstances of the occurrence. It seemed to affect the army and the navy. A laval court of inquiry, and size a military court of inquiry, were charged with the investigation. The naval court has submitted its report, and a copy thereof is herewith communicated. The military court is yet engaged. So soon as its labors shall have ended the result will be made known to your Government. In the meantime, it is assumed that the less of the Florida was a consequence of some unforeseen accident, which cast no responsibility upon the United States.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, str, the assurance of my high consideration.

Senhor Ignacio de Avellar Barboza da Silva, etc., &c.

Foreign Peace Petitioners and Mr.

Seward.

[From the London Times.]

Mr. Seward's communications have, as a rule, been so very disagreeable, that it is with the greater pleasure we publish this morning two letters from him which we can heartly approve. A document appeared in our columns more than two months ago, purporting to be an address from the people of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the people of the United States of America, and its import was indicated by its sententions heading, "For Peace in America." This was accompanied by a letter from one From the London Times. ]

convey an address from the people of Great Britain and Ireiand to the people of the United States of America: Governor Seymour, it appears, had prudently washed his hands of the matter, by referring Mr. Parker to the President. The letter asks, therefore, for an interview with the President for the purpose of presenting him with the address. Now, Mr. Seward, having had a great deal to do with the people of Great Britain and Ireland, and never having heard of Mr. Joseph Parker in connection with them, appears to receive this communication with a very natural reserve. Mr. Parker has the advantage of him; he knows Mr. Seward, but Mr. Seward does not know Mr. Parker. Acknowledging his letter, therefore, he quietly inquires; where Mr. Parker had inhocently adopted Governor Seymonics suggestion, and had requested an interview with the President, "as the authorized channel of communication between the people of other nations and the people of the United States of America." It was obytous, therefore, to inquire whether Mr. Parker was equally an authorized channel of communication. "It is desirable," therefore, says Mr. Seward, "before answering your letter to know whether you have authority from the Government of Great Britain and Ireland \* \* \* and

nel of communication. "It is desirable," therefore, says Mr. Seward, "before answaring your letter to know whether you have authority from the Government of Great Britain and Ireland \* \* \* and whether your mission has been made known to the diplomatic agent of that Government." The collapse of Mr. Joseph Parker upon receiving this ingenious inquiry is delightful to witness. He falls straight into the trap which Mr. Seward has so advoitly laid for him, and bursts at once into a contissed confession of the irresponsible and unauthorized character in which he appears. Like the man in the fable suddenly called by his right name, he drops all his assumptions, and is Mr. Joseph Parker once more, and nothing more. In one rambling sentence he accepts the lusignificant position in which Mr. Seward wanted to place him. "In reply," he says, "to your letter of the day, permit me to state that the address which I have the honor of being deputed by the parsies signing it to bring to his country, and containing the signatures of some 350,000 of my countrymen—from the peer to the artisan—is not from the Government of Great Britain, nor from any political party." Not only, therefore, has Mr. Parker no public authority, but the people of Great Britain and Ireland, whom he at first assumed to represent, dwindle down to \$60,000 of his countrymen. After this insequences acmission, Mr. Seward could have no difficulty in Parker, and in the shortest possible torms, therefore, he refuses his request.

Apart from the advoluters with which this foil is executed, Mr. Seward is to be congratulated on the good sense of his decision, He, has, not, indoed, we fear, been always equally discreet. A similar address, only to an opposite effect, from some working men, was, if we are not mission on whing men, was, if we are not missioned by Mr. Lincoln. But Mr. Seward is non the less, in this instance, per-

dress, only to an opposite effect, from some working men, was, if we are not histaken, not only received by Mr. Seward is none the less, in this instance, perfectly right, and we only hope he will always maintain the same principle. Mr. Joseph Parker has no more right to demand an interview with President Lincoln, merely because he happens for once to agree with \$50,000 people, than he has to ring at any gentleman? door and demand to see the master of the house, in order to explain how he and his neighbors consider the household ought to be managed. We all know these troublesome people who fancy they have a roving commission to enlighten the world in general. There is not a public man of any note who is not obliged in some way or other to guard himself against these intrusions. If his secretary or his porter did not protect him, his whole time might be consumed by these noisy parasites of publicity. Such strict formality is still more necessary for the head of a great Government. Everybody thinks he has a concern with public affairs, and everybody thinks he a concern with public affairs, and everybody thinks he could manage them a great deal better than those who actually have the charge of them. A Government may sometimes be induced to deviate from this caution in consideration for their own constituents, but they deserve any amount of annoyance if they do so for a perfect stranger.

in the world does any one represent those 350,000 is dividuals as "the People of the United Kingdom "Great Britain and Ireland?" There is nothing

tention to them because they are introduced by Mr. Joseph Parker in a sentimental address? The public of both nations ought to be much obliged to Mr. Seward for having administered to these people so complete and well-earned a snub.

Gould & Lincoln, of Boston, have added to their very complete edition of Hugh Miller's works—geological, literary, imaginative, political, social, tributed to The Witness, an Edinburgh newspaper which he edited from its establishment to his own amented death. This selection has been made by his widow, with considerable judgment. The ar-ticles are ranged under distinctive heads. Our only egret is that, for general readers, the date when each essay was written has not been affixed. For the articles themselves, it is not too much to say that they are among the best newspaper articles ever written. One or two other volumes of a similar character are conditionally promised, and will be acceptable to the reading world. Received from

Cherles Dickens' new Christmas story, just republished by Harper & Brothers, New York, is a continuation of last year's little book. It is enti-tled "Mrs. Lirriper's Legacy," (last Christmas we had her "Lodgings,") and precisely the same personages figure in it—with a few more. We need not give the plot of a story of stories which will be in he hands of most of our readers, but merely intimate that the account, as given by Mrs. L., "How she went on, and went over," must be by Dickens. There is so much subdued humor, true pathos, and enuine geniality, that none but the great Master himself could have written it. The account of the of their reconciliation, through a fire; of the maner in which Mrs. Lirriper made up her quarrel with Miss Wozenhaur, the rival lodging-house nistress, are worthy of the creator of Sam Weller and of Little Nell; so is the touching narrative of Edson's death, in France. The stories introduced are of various merit; that of the French doctor though well written, is absurd, because utterly im probable. We may say, too, that the respective conclusions of the Poor Relation's story and the Schoolboy's tale, are also outside the boundary of probability. The 'Phantom' Coach cannot: be Dickens', for he would not have repeated himself, Lippincott & Co., and by T. B. Peterson & Bros.

and that wild story was seemingly suggested by one of Bagman's tales in Pickwick. The simple tale related by the Clergyman's wife is the best in the collection. This publication is on sale by J. B. Of "The Miner Boy and his Monitor; or the career and adventures of John Ericsson, the engineer, written by Rev. P. C. Headley, and published by William H. Appleton New York, we have to say that its name or title is objectionable. Mr. Ericsson's father was a wealthy mine-proprietor, but there is no reason why the son, who never worked in mine, should be called "The Miner Boy." There has lately arisen the bad fashion of writing biography with the view of showing that all our great men when boys, were in a condition only one or two de grees above the lowest. Thus, we have had lives of "The Bobbin Boy," "The Farmer Boy," "The Printer's Boy," "The Ferry Boy," and a dozen more. Mr. Headley presents a high-pressure life of John Ericeson, inventor of "The Monitor," considerably spun out, from first to last, with quotations with names of vessels, rates of wages, poetry, and extracts from books. Still the reader can obtain from this book a pretty accurate idea of Mr. Erles son's career as a working engineer, and that part which describes the building of the Monitor and her performances is especially interesting. When

Mr. Headley writes about England he exhibits considerable sturdy ignorance. We take leave to inform him that the offices of the Admiraity, in London, are near Charing Cross, and not "in the famous Somerset House,"—that the business of the British Government is not transacted in Somerset House, but in Whitehall—that the six Lords of the Admiralty, so far from being six noblemen, are almost invariably Commoners, even the First Lord himself being sometimes a Comm las Sir James Graham was in 1831, and Sir John Pakenham in 1852—that they are not magistrates—that Sir Charles Adam, who died in 1853, nover was Henry Vane, but Viscount Bereslord, was head of the British ordnance department in 1829—that Lord Athorp, since Earl Spencer, never was Secretary of the Home Department, the only offices he eyer held Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1830-34—that Mr. Brunel, the engineer, blamed by Mr. Headley for "the true English obstinacy which frequently looks Hacqueville, near Rouen and that after havin told how the Monitor was built, and what good service she did, Mr. Headley ought have related what finally became of her. Mr. Headley is scarce ly ingenuous in saying that the running of the Nove ty locomotive, built by Braithwaite & Ericason, i 1329, sent up the shares of the Liverpool and Man-chester Railroad ten per cent. The Novelty did not compete for the prize, because the ballows that created the blast gave way, and it was the success of Booth & Stephenson's Rocket that raised the price of the shares. So determined a book maker is Mr. Headley that, in chapter xill., apropos of g, he devotes fourteen pages to a hist gallant Captain James Lawrence, and the fight be-

often ingenious inventions, a critic's honest opinion must be that it is a flagrant example of what is ommonly called mere book making. It is on sale

the indifferent manner in which he has worked

ty accurate idea of Mr. Ericsson's numerous and

them, a considerable portion of his volume is reada-

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. There was but little doing in the stock market on Sa turday, there being only one board, and the market closed drouping. The more substantial and dividend paying securities are little inquired for, though holders are not disposed to part with them at a dealine in price. Government loans were about steady. There was a slight improvement in the 10-40s, and a corresponding depreciation in the 5-20 bonds. New 7-90s sold at 99%—no change, and 1631 loan, coupon off, at 109%. There was no inquiry for State loans. City 6s were weak and lower. The new issue fell off %—selling at 99; the old sold at 95. The only sales of company bonds re-ported were Camden and Amboy mortgage 6s at 101, and Philadelphia and Erie 6s at 103. The share list con-tinued very dull. Reading closed at 57%, and Pennsylvanis Esilvad die 64%—ng change Comen and Am-boy Kailroad decliped to 149%. Philadelphia and Eric rose %. There was nothing said in Passenger Rail-iroads. Canal shares were neglected, the only sale being of Susquehanna at 15. Bank, coal, and mining stocks generally were dult. The oils were only moderately dealt in; and prices, generally speaking, were The transactions of the First National Bank of Poils.

ending December 31, 1864, have been as follows: 

The following were the quotations for gold on Saturday at the hours named:

The following letter from the Revenue Department of the editor of Thompson's Bank Note Reporter will e found interesting:

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1854.
SIR: Yours of the 9th instant, asking several questions pertaining to brokers' liability to license tax is received. I reply:

1. That a person or firm can buy stocks, bonds, or specie for other parties without being licensed, unless he makes a business of the same; but if a person settle, or offers to sell, any merchandise, &c., (provise section 99) hot bona fide at the time his own property and not being licensed, he is liable to duties on such sales additional to a broker's duties.

2. Any person of firm can purchase, on their own account, and with their own funds, and sell in the same way, without liense, and without being liable to tax on such sales.

3. A person who merely negotiates the preliminaries of a sale, without closing a bargain, is not liable to tax on such sales if there be a principal to the same who is liable.

4. A person who loans money on stocks, bonds, or

HATE RINTEL WREEBOOKS,
1. TOURS, Go., Go.,
1. TOURS, Go.,
1.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of paper. Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PERSS. To the getter-up of the Club of ton or twenty, see extra copy of the paper will be given. FOUR CENTS

THE WAR PRESS,

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$1.50 per copy.

The following table shows the imports of foreign dry goods at New York for the past three years: Total ..... \$56, 121, 227 71, 589, 758

The N. Y. Evening Post of Saturday says: Gold opened dull at 25%, and gradually sold down to 134a, subsequently advancing to 226%. Exchange for the steamer closed inactive at 199%@ 100% for specie.
The lean market is moderately and irregularly active. Commercial paper is quiet at 7@10 per cent.
The stock market is dull, and prices have a drooping

The stock market is dull, and prices have a drooping tendency.

Governments are strady. Certificates have advanced 185%@97. Sixes of 1881 are wanted at 118½. Five-twenties at 108; new five-twenties at 107%. Kailroad shares are without much activity, but there is more disposition to buy.

The following quotations were made at the board, compared with those of the first board of yesterday.

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The following the board of yesterday.

The first states of 1861, compared to 116% and 116% and

Philadelphia Markets. DECEMBER 31-Evening The markets generally continue very dull, as usual at the close of the year. The Flour market is un-changed Wheat, Corn, and Oats are firmly held. In Quercitizen Bark there is very little deing. Cutton has advanced. Groceries are rather firmer Provisions advanced. Groceries are rainer nrmer rrovisions continue quiet. Seeds are in demand at full prices. Whisky is firmly held.

The Flour market is without any material change in prices, but there is rather more demand for shipment. About 4,000 bils Gity Mills extra and extra family sold on private terms. The retailers and bakers are buying, in a small way, at \$9.50@10.25 for superfine; \$10.50@11.25 for extra ; \$11.50@12 for extra family, and \$12.50@15 ¥ bbl for famey brands, according to quality. Bye Flour is selling, in a small way, at \$9@9 25 % bbl. Corn

Flour is selling, in a small way, at \$360 25 % bbl. Corn Meal continues ecarce and we hear of no saice. GRAIN.—Wheat is firmly held, but the demand is limited; sales comprise about 4,600 bush in lots at 2306 256 50 r leds, and 27.02955 3 bush for white, as to quality. By a is selling in a small way at 1720175 3 bush. Gorn is quiet; mall sales are making at 1650 1686 for new yellow, and 15701896 7 bush for old Oats are with cut change; 4,300 bush sold at 220 \$\mathbb{P}\$ bush. 2,000 bush Malt sold at 250 \$\mathbb{P}\$ bush as the with the continue of the 

New York Markets, Dec. 31.

ASUBS continue dull and nominal.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western Flour is dull, and about 5c lowers sales 8,600 bbls, at \$8,600,80 for superfine state, \$10,000,0 lb for extra State, \$18,000,00 lb for choice do, \$8,5509,86 for superfine, Western, \$10,1000,16 for common to medium exist Western, \$11011,16 for common to good shipping brands exist round hoop thin, and \$11,20013 for trade brands. boutnern Flour is dull and drooping: sales 400 bbis at 10.7 @12.10 for common, and \$12.20@15 for fancy and catta: over common, and \$12.20@15 for fancy and extra: Gasadian Flour is dull and a shade easier; sales 300 bils at \$10.10@10.20 for common, and \$10.30@12 for good to choice extra.

Rye Flour dull. Corn Meal is quiet.

Wheat is dull and drooping. Sales 7, 500 bush amber Rentucky at \$2.55, and \$400 white Canada at \$2.60.

Rye is dull. Bariey is quiet. Barley Mait is dull and nominal.

Oats are less active, and a shade easier, at \$1.00 for Western. Wastern.
The Corn market is dull and declining; sales 3,000 bush at \$1 57, alloat, for mixed Western.
Cut Meats are steady; with sales 250 packages at 17% 615%-for Shoulders, and 19%-21c for Hams.
The Lard market is quiet but firmer; sales 150 bbls at 21%-20%-20%, the latter an extrame price.
The Beef market is more active and firmer: sales 1,500 bblr at \$20.23 for plain Mess, and \$21.60@21.00 for extra Mess. Beef Hams are quiet, with small sales at about previous prices.

about previous prices:

Nutrieved The market is quiet and firm; sales 475
ble at \$2,2392.23% for Western.

Tallow is inactive and firm; sales 275,000 ibs at 17%
2018/4c. The advance in gold caused an improved demand for Wheat, and ob yeaserday's prices we note an appreciation of 56.45 % bu. Transactions were principally in No. 1 Spring at from \$1.65@1.71, closing at the outside price. Winter Wheat was quiet at \$1.78@1.50 for No. 1; and at \$1.86 f.r No. 2 red. Chicago extra Spring sold to a limited extent at \$1.71, and No. 2 Spring was more active at \$6.55@1.54. The inquiry for Flour is very light, and the market roled dull at unchanged prices.

Corn was quiet at from \$5@91c on track and delivered for rejected;

Corn was quiet at from \$5@91c on track and delivered for rejected:
Oats are firm and buoyant under the improved reports from New York, and prices advanced 1@1%c, with sales of No. 1 at 56@5%c, and of No. 2 at 54@50 in store.
There is little or no demand for Rye, and the market ruled dull, with meagre sales of No. 1 at \$1, 10@1 12.
The demand for Barley is limited, and rales were small at \$1.55 for No. 2 of the old inspection.
There is not much activity in the market for high Wines, and sales were light at from \$2.05@1.49—closing at \$2.05@2 0.5%. Arrival and Sailing of Ocean Steamers TO ARRIVE.

ity of London lova Scotian TO DEPART.

New York.....Havana, &c.....
New York.....Aspinwall....
Boston.....Liverpool.... oro Castle. 

LETTER BAGS. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. SAML. E. STOKES, GEO. N. TATHAM, BENJ. MARSHALL.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. UN RISES.... 7 17 | SUN SETS... 4 43 | HIGH WATER... 6 15 ARRIVEO. Ship Emerald, Mickle, 4 days from New York, in bal-

Ship Emerald, Mickle, 4 days from New York, in balast to Workman & Co.
Brig Msjestic, Berry, 14 days from Sombrero, with mano to Moro Phillips: vessel to J E Baz ey & Co.
Brig Fewhury, Howes, 4 days from Mew York, with slite Wm Bunhm & Co.
Brig Fewhury, Howes, 4 days from Mew York, with Erig Aristos (Br), Crowell, 24 days from Orange Bay, 18, with legwood and fusic to D N Wetzlar & Co.
Brig Rilen P Stewart, Cain, 10 days from Pensacola, nbellast to captain.
Echr Frince of Wales (Br), McNabb, 30 days from ombrero, with guano to Moro Phillips.



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