THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 3. 1865.

The Press.

· TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1865.

T AP-IWe can take no notice of anonymous commu We do not return rejected many Ar Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different nilitary and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

Newspaper Changes.

The many recent changes in our city newspapers should not fail to receive a word of comment. No class of enterprises has been more annoyed by the war than the business of procuring intelligence and printing it in a newspaper. We have suf fered from the high price of paper, the cessation of the cotton supply, indiscriminating and oppressive imposts, combinations of labor, and the speculations of paper-makers. When the war broke out there were two classes of journals-those which claimed to be first-class and were of the English press. printed at two cents, and the penny papers. The first-class journals published large sheets and gave full details of the news, while the others contented themselves with merely condensing the news and expressing no opinion on general and exciting topics. The New York journals were in the first class, and in Philadelphia the Inquirer and THE PRESS were its representatives. The North American had always represented the special commercial interests, and was sold at a larger price. There was still another newspaper, which, we believe, is still published. If we remember correctly, it sold also at two cents; but as it devoted itself to the interests of the Democratic party and York county, it did not enter into the lists as a first-class journal.

When the war began to oppress our business, the first-class journals determined to continue to furnish all the news with appropriate comments, and to charge a higher price. In New York the price was raised to three cents. In Philadelphia THE PRESS followed the New York journals : the Inquirer retired from the list of first-class journals, and reduced its size; the Ledger, sustained by Mr. Swain's immense fortune, determined to ride the storm, and | that he had been right in not identifying the charge only a penny. The retirement of | Government with the enthusiasm, on the the Inquirer occasioned a great deal of regret, for it was hoped that Philadelphia is so strongly felt by the Conservative would do as well as New York, and have journals containing all the news. The continued advance of paper compelled the first class journals to again advance. In New York and Philadelphia four cents was charged, and in the West five cents. In this city the Inquirer remained at three cents, and Mr. SWAIN continued his Ledger at one cent. Finally, he disposed of his newspaper, and Mr.' CHILDS, the present publisher, yielded to necessity and advanced the price to two cents. Accepting this advance as a business rivalry, the Inquirer, sympathy for those States which had fought with the beginning of the year, increased the size of its type to reduce the price of had proved their determination, at most as composition and the quantity of news, and tonishing cost of blood and treasure, to at. is now printed at two cents. The aftertain that object, and who ought not to be noon journals continue to print small quarmade an exception from all those rules tos and charge three cents.

We note these changes because they mark an important era in newspaper business. They leave THE PRESS alone among firstclass journals, and we are now the only newspaper that, during the war, has kept pace with New York. Our policy is to

that the Alabama, the Georgia, the Florithe public in a lively condition. "It beda, and other piratical vessels were not came imperative," Mr. SALA Says, (for the article must be his,) "to get up a senbuilt, sold, cquipped, armed, provisioned, and manned in England-that arms and sation on some topic or another; and the great Phosphorus Plot of the twenty-fifth ammunition, as well as clothing, were not made in England for the rebels who rose. of November was not a bad peg to hang against the Constitution and for slavery, in natriotism upon." Above all, Mr. SALA questions the possibility of the Conthe South-that a fleet of blockade-runners were not sent out to the British Islands in ederates being engaged in any attempt o commit wholesale arson in New the Atlantic, (especially to Bermuda and the Bahamas,) as well as to Halifax, and York. To say so, he pronounces "as other British American ports ; that the caa silly fiction, designed only to serve pital of British merchants, some of them rogues and to frighten timorous people." He declares that "the Confederates," members of Parliament, was not largely whom he specially admires, "have other invested in running the blockade, with the fish to fry. They are fighting a fair fight, double view of making money and aiding the South, and that the Alabama and vesand have hitherto disdained to carry it on sels of that class, (as much buccaneers as by any but legitimate means. They are not in the habit of setting fire to hotels and any on which Sir HENBY MORGAN, L'OLON-

NAIS, VAN HORN, OF KYD ever raised the waxwork shows. It is not they, but the black flag,) were not permitted to coal, pro-Federals, who are accustomed to pour vision, and refit in such of the British camphene over carpets and paraffin into drawers full of ladies' linen, and then set ports as were most convenient to them. If these things constitute neutrality, we make fire to them." Of course, then, according a present of them to the Mendez-Pinto to this accurate authority, it was not " the Confederates" who set fire to Chambersburg last summer, and destroyed the city.

However, he is not alone in bragging of British neutrality-in the very face of fact. | Of course, the Federals did the mischief On the 15th December, at a political dinner there ! in Essex, the principal speech was made

Obituary.

by Mr. CHICHESTER FORTESQUE, who is Mr. ROBERT He BERESFORD, an aged Under-Secretary of the Colonies. This citizen of Philadelphia, and one of the gentleman, brother of Lord CLERMONT, oldest representatives of the newspaper and heir to the title, highly distinguished fraternity, died yesterday morning at 2 himself in his University career at Oxford, clock, after a short attack of disease of has sat in Parliament for an Irish county the heart, in the eightieth year of his age. since 1847, and has been in office. with Mr. BERESFORD was born in London, but little intermission, since 1854. It was very came to this country in his early boyhood, natural for such an official, at a public and learned the printing business in the political dinner, to speak of the colonial city of New York, where he published a affairs of England, but his referring to daily paper, the Advertiser, as early as the American matters was gratuitous and unyear 1811. Coming to this city soon called for. It may have been his duty to after, on the breaking out of the war defend Mr. CARDWELL, now head of the with England, he enlisted in the second Colonial Department, but there was no company of Washington Guards, and perwarrant for his championing Lord Rosformed duty with that organization during SELL, the head of the Foreign Department: its military service at Camp Dupont. He Yet he emphatically declared, speaking of entered the employ of the late Mr. Fay, the war now raging in this country, "that and, upon that gentleman becoming the he believed there would be nothing in after proprietor of the National Gazette, was times more creditable to this Government, made foreman, and afterwards one of the and more honorable especially to Earl Ruseditors of the paper. When the publica-SELL, as head of the Foreign Office, than the tion of that journal was suspended. Mr. strict, true, and honorable neutrality which he BERESFORD, together with Messrs. FOULKE had maintained in this matter. He believed and MCCARTY, for some time published the Philadelphia Gazette. Leaving the pro fession of journalism, he was appointed one hand, for the Southern States, which collector of taxes for Locust ward, and held that office until the consolidation of the city, party in this country; nor, on the other when, in the reorganization of affairs, the hand, with that fanaticism on behalf of the position which he occupied was abolished. Northern States which was expressed by a Since that time he has led the quiet life o section of the Liberal party." Then, to. an old man, whose personal duties in the state his own opinion, he said that "he busy world have been fulfilled, and from sympathized with the Northern States so the shades of his retirement has seen far as this was a struggle for boundary and another generation laboring as he had for territory, and so far as it was a strugdone, and bearing up under the world's gle to redeem for freedom the doubtful toils and burdens. During his long life, States, and to save from the extension of from the nature of the positions he occuslavery Territories still free from it. On pied, he became widely known, and his the other hand, he could not withhold some qualities as a gentleman commanded uni-

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 2. THE CELEBRATION OF NEW YEAR'S DAY. which we had-hitherto laid down for the This day is observed as the New Year holiday, and business generally is suspended. The weather

conduct of nations, merely because they had the misfortune to contain the instituis favorable, though the walking is bad. The foreign Ministers and attaches paid their annual customary respects to the President, as did tion of slavery." So, Algiers ought to have been sympathized with and not proalso soon thereafter the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, together with members ceeded against, in 1815, "because it had the misfortune to contain the institution of the Cabinet, army and navy officers, and other print a paper equal to the Herald and Tri-burse at the cheapest rate, whatever that We half of "--piracy ! Mr. CHICHESTER FORTES-burse at the cheapest rate, whatever that We half of "--piracy ! Mr. CHICHESTER FORTES-burse at the cheapest rate, whatever that We half of the piracy ! Mr. CHICHESTER FORTES-burse at the cheapest rate, whatever that out of the bistorical be seen with the historical prominent gentlemen. At 1 o'clock the doors of the Executive Mansion were thrown open to the public, and quickly the halfs and East Room were and the rebels scattered through the woods with may be. We shall never reduce the size of | truth of his boast that England had main- densely crowded with visitors of both sexes, many of | heavy loss, including Col. Olmstead, their leader, tained a strict, true, and honorable neutra. whom were personally introduced to the President. A band of music was in attendance. The reception lity in American affairs. This last assercontinued for two hours. Thousands of persons tion is wholly of the Mendez-Pinto school meanwhile, were continually going and returning rom the animated scene. A guard of cavalry was At that political dinner in Essex one Mr. stationed at each carriage gate, and a squad of infantry, together with policemen, were in front of THOMAS SUTTON WESTERN, M. P. for the Executive Mansion to enforce compliance with Maldon, and a large landed proprietor, the order of arrangements. who seldom if ever has heard his own voice

versal respect.

THE WAR.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON OUR PICKETS BEFORE PETERSBURG.

Part of our Line Surprised and Captured.

THE REBELS ESCAPE WITHOUT LOSING A MAN.

Capture of Pollard, Alabama, by our Raiders.

GENERAL DESTRUCTION OF REBEL MATERIEL OF WAR

THE BEBELS INTERCEPT THE EXPEDITION, BUT ABE BADLY WHIPPED.

Charleston a Place of Poverty and Gloom

GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY.

OUR PICKETS NEAR FORTS HOWARD AND WADS-WORTH SURPRISED BY THE REBELS-OUR LOSS FORTY-THE REBEL LOSS NONE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 .- Information from the Army of the Potomac to the evening of Saturday is as follows: About daylight this morning our pickets on that portion of the front line between Forts Howard and Wadsworth, now occupied by the let and 3d Brigades of the 1st Corps, were surprised by about three hundred rebels, who charged upon them without any previous warning, and drove them back without any previous warning, and drove them back within the entrenchments, killing two, wounding three, and capturing thirty-five. The rebels then gathered the blankets, knapsacks, &c., which our men left at the ploke posts, and retired to their own lines without losing a man. The attack was so entrely unexpected, and the affair so quickly over that the officers of our picket-guard had not time to even give orders to the men with a view to resistance until they had falhen with a view or residuate their day her her her len back upon the entrenchments. The assault was of a most furious character. The enemy charging with terrific yeils, and firing rapidly as they advanced, very naturally induced the belief that it was an attack in force. The scattering fire maintained by our pickets during their retreat was ineffective, and the enemy did not remain long enough for those be-yond the entrenchments to be aroured. Nothing further of interest has occurred here for a few days past. The weather continues extremely disagree-able. To night we are having a fall of snow, which, however, melts nearly as fast as it descends.

THE SOUTHWEST

BAID INTO ALABAMA-OAPTURE OF POLLARD AND DESTRUCTION OF BALLBOAD AND REBEL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY A FIGHT WITH THE REBELS AND A VIOTORY-NEW ORLEANS MAT-

TERS. OAIRO, Jan. 1 .- The steamer Mollie Able, from New Orleans on the 28th, arrived with 137 bales of cotton for Cincinnati.

An English steam blockade-runner had arrived at New Orleans, with 50 bales of cotton. She cleared from Galveston, and was captured by the Princess Royal on the 13th December.

A force of about two thousand men, including the 2d Maine Cavalry, 1st Alabama Cavalry, 14th New York Cavalry, and three regiments of colored troops, with two pieces of artillery, under command of Colonel G. D. Robinson, of the 97th Colored Infantry, leit for a raid into Alabama, to sever tela-graphic and railroad communications at Pellard, and to destroy such property and stores as might be found there.

Reaching Pollard on the 16th ult., the place was found to be evacuated, and the railroad depot. including a train of eight cars, mostly filled with grain, the railroad storehouse, filled with grain and Government property, quartermaster's and commis-sary stores, ordnance building, with \$5000 stand of arms, a treatlework and a number of miles of rallroad, were destroyed by our troops, which being ac-complished, the expedition started to return, but were met at Little Eschmbla by the enemy under Colonel Olmstead, who opposed their crossing the bridge.

The colored infantry made a successful charge, led by Col. Robinson, who fell, shot through the thigh, when half way across the bridge. After Robinson was wounded the command devolved upon Lieut. Col. A. B. Speerling, 2d Maine. A second

EUROPE Arrival of the Steamship New York-The Reception of the President's Mes-Sage in England-The Times on the Report of the Secretary of the Navy-Spanish, Prussian, aud Italian Affairs. NEW YORK, Jan. 2 - The steamer New York, from Southampton on the 21st ult., has arrived here. The Asia arrived out December 18; the Washington at Havre on the 20th, and the Moravian on the 21st

President Lincoln's message was received in Eng-land on the 18th December, by the Asia. Parliament was expected to reassemble on February 9. The Moravian arrived December 21. 2 he Daniel Webster passed Deal December 2

for London. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Justice Websiter passed Deal Deal December 20, THE YEESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
 THE YEESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
 The Twas says: "Lincola's message contains little from which the Federals can derive encouragement or consolution. The Government's position, military and finatoial, is "rapidly growing worse, and the message effectually destroys peace expectations." The Times thicks the North does not possess the power of conflicating property. The mere threat of conflication gives the South the strongest possible motive to result it to the last extremity.
 The report of the state of the Federal finances is even more discouraging than the military intelli-gence is unfavorable, although the situation, even as depicted in the message and accompanying re-ports, financial and military, renders it the most un-confortable address ever read to the American House of Representatives. British neutrality has been so, well maintained that there is only one point in the message which concerns England directly— the reasultion to piace an additional force on the Takes. This is not to be complained of, and we hope the Canadians will take measures to prevent Uanada, being made a basis of incursions into a friendly State. If, by placing gunboats on Lakee Ontario and Erie, these enterprises can be impeded. Lincoln will only be engaged in an object in which the British authorities will be bound to assist him ; but we sincerely trust that this increase of force is not meant to be permanent. We conceive the necessity that ccessional forays of a few adventurers should be brought into connection with the question of con-turing or medifying the rights of transit from Canada through the United States, as well as the regulation of imports which was temporarily esta-blished by the reciprocity treaty of 1854.
 The REFORT OF SEORETARY OF NAYY WEINES.

THE REPORT OF SECRETARY OF NAVY WELLES.

The same journal has the following long leader on

Notary, Alce Har, Tailov Quiet Betts.
Wit asci Humor.
The following amusing paragraphs are from the London Times:
— New York has been so wholly ongrossed with this new sensation as almost to have forgotisen that General Sherman, whom it is the prosent fashion to place above Grant and all the other generals is negated in one of the most daring, as well as most perilous, movements that a general can make. The mystery that has attended his progress is removed. *Poind by General Hood, and unable to retain his has attended the progress is removed. Poind by General Hood, and unable to retain the set as of Feneral Hood, and unable to retain the set as of Feneral in a negated to retain the set as of Feneral in the theorem and a dimental these is a of Feneral in a term bar well as of Feneral in the may recomment. The march will be of 350 miles, if successfully accomplished ; and if he makes a new base for himself on the scholard, in archange for his abandored in land base at Onatianooga, he will have achieved a work that will entite him to rank as the boldest, the ablest, and most fortmate on the set of himself on the scholard, in archange for his abandored in land base at Onatianooga, he will have achieved a work that will entite him to rank as the boldest, the ablest, and most fortmate or make as the boldest, the ablest, and most fortmate for the set of the max is hard to rerear shrough theored, a start at the abandonment of the grand attack which was to have been made used with the way distended in reaching. Sherman is now completely cut off from the North, and thom communication with his own Government; on also tharman, that, lawing and neared will be active from the Southern fourth. How for the set of the most distance of such processits of the most distance of such processits. The will be active at the such as the set of such the set of the most distance of such processits. The work distance of such preacting. Sherman is now completely* resultion of imports which was temporarily established by the reciprocity treaty of 1854. THE REFORT OF SECENTARY OF NAVY WHENES. The same journal has the following long leader on the report of our Secretary of the Navy : Mr. Gideon Welles, the Secretary of the Federal Navy, is undonbtedly entitled to claim credit for the exertions of bis department during the great civil was. He tails into the exaggration characteristic of his conntrymen when heastribes to the American marine achievements withombrarallel or precedent is any navel history ; for good achirals navel ired before Farragui, though they did not go into battle with iron-clads, and great naval expeditions have been unsertaken, though the Measury or catapied to the sge and the occasion. Bus if we look impar-tially at the work which derolved suddening upon the American admitchety four years aço, at the re-sources which then existed for its by no means with-at the manner in which thats been actually perform-ed, we must admit that the tone of gratulation per-vading the Secretary's report is by no means with-out justification. In the month of March, 1861, when Mr. Welles entered upon his duties as head of the Naval De-partment, the navy of the United States contained but 76 vessels of all descriptions available for ser-vice. It now contains 671, a large proportion of which are vessels newly constructed, on the princh ples suggested by modern warfare. In this power-ul fleet there are no fewer than 71 iron-olads, and 59 shipse out of the 671 are properlied by steam. At the commencement of the war the Governmen had but 7,600 seament in the pay, and of these only 257 were in the home ports. In the present month the number of men borne on the estimates is 51,000, while during the present year, though 22 vessels have been lost to the Federal by shipwreek, battle, or apture, the Avay Liss still shows as increase of S vessels over the first of 1663. Nor has this provision for the exigoncles of the war been upon any e

A CONVICT'S STORY.-At the Gloucester (Eng-land) assizes, George Seaman, otherwise Joseph Rossiter, described as a schoolmaster, pleaded guilty Resites, described as a schoolmaster, pleaded guilty to an indictment for feloniously being at large be-fore the expiration of a sentence of transportation for a term of fitteen years, passed upon him in 1856; and also to two other indictments, which charged him with sacrlige, and staaling various articles from the Weeleyan chapels of Hanham and Staple-ton, on the 27th of October last and the 2d of No-vember last respectively. The prisoner read an elaborate history of his life in the penal settlement of West Australia, and complained litterly that the colonists would not mix with the convicts socially. He stated that he set up a school there, but even his popils and their parents would not acknowledge him in the street. He alluded to the wretched life "coor" Robsoriate "indentify of the life to the past and the color that he had tried to get amployment in various places, and that when on board ship if had been discovered that he was a convict. The sailors called him "lag," and nalled his ticket-of-leave to the mast. Since he had been in England he had tried to get employment in various ways, but he had failed ; he had been in the school that be that distiled ; he had been in the school that ware ourlous coincidence this was the third time the prisoner had come before him for trial in the same court. The first time was when he was quite a boy, and was charged with highway robbery, when he was acquited. The second time was in 1856, when he was sentenced to fifteen years' transportation. His lordship added that he must bear in mind that it was part of the burdon and punishment attached to the conviction for crime that society should turn their backs upon the criminals, and refines to re-ceive them as men of good character are received, and that it would be a bad thing for-society if such men as the prisoner had termed "poor" Robson and "poor" Bedpath were held in the same light as honest men. His lordship sentenced him to ifteen years' penal servitude: to an indictment for felonionsiv h

TOM THUME IN PARIS -A Paris letter of the 9th

FOREIGN NOTES.

despatch of business" on the 7th of February.

Africaine.

- It is stated that Parliament will meet "for the

- Three thousand pounds is named as the sum

unicipal representatives of several large towns.

had an interview with the Home Secretary, on the loth, on the subject of the utilization of town sewage

and the prevention of the pollution of rivers and

valdent's pressage, produced no effect in any depart-ent of business, with the exception of a raily of %d the Cotion market, and a decline of %d in Confede-te lean, owing to the absence of the alignitest indica-no of any policy. The lean closed at 6169% Illinois mark chartes declined 1; United States 6-208 %, and REV. CALVIE FALEBANK, whom our readers with cognize as the gen loman who, because of the part he had taken in assisting a slave girl nearly white in escaping to freedom, was imprisoned in Kentucky, under the barbarous but now dead slave code

tion of any policy. The lean closed at 61(3) Illinous Contral starse declined 1; United States 6-20s %, and The discussion demand at the bank to day was to the "The discount demand at the bank to day was to the enderstood st present to have about a million or a million and a half ont on loar, and there seems to be some donk as to whether the whole or part may be called in at the ford of the mosth. In the open dis-count market the support years and main, and symp forms are observable in all canters of the extent of which the commercial paper float for Friday after-nor flick of the starters of the extent to which the commercial paper should be been reduced. The float k scheme will be closed from Friday after-nor flicks of the starks the day. The start to day. Wo movement is looked for multi attar the close of the year. Consols the and without an at 53% (203%). There was a full discount demand at the Bauk to-day. No movement is looked for a start the close of the year. Confederate loan closed % better-61 to 63. French Renker, 60, 200 French Radyles. Market of a start be state in a the start of the sloak far change of the states the start and the sloak farchange advances were in request at 5% to 5% cent. The Confederate loan closed % better-61 to 63. French Renker, 60, 200 Faris advices confirm the statement that the contract for the loan af 23,000,000 to Spain by M. Foreirs was signed on Saidray. An erican securifies unallered. LivERFOOL COTTON MARKET, Dec. 19. —There has been an extensive demand for coton to day, and the easies amount to 15,000 bases, 7,000 on specification. of the State, will lecture in Concort Hall, on Thursday evening. He spent thirteen years in a damp dungeon, in the State prison. For years he was subjected to the harshest treatment by the base slave-masters in charge of the prison, who had unlimited power over him. He was only released from his life of horror, and everything but death, by the war. His lecture is a relation of his prison experiences, and those who have memories of Baron Trenck, Albert Crenshaw, and the Man in the Iron Mask, cannot but be interested in his story.

THE CLASSICAL QUINTETTE CLUB.-The eighth matinee concert will take place to-morrow. A choice programme is presented, consisting of Bea-thoven's Quartette No. 2 in G; Mendelssohn's

Quintette in B flat, op. 67, and Chopin's Introduc-tion and Polonaise in C, for plane and violoncello. THE CITY.

[FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SHE FOURTH PAGE.] CELEBRATION OF THE EMANCIPATION

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Dec. 19. --There has been an extensive domand for coico nto day, and the sales amount to 15,000 bales, 7,000 on speculation. Prices of all long staple ooton are X@Ad. # D, and short staple X@Ad. # D higher. TUESDAT, Dec. 32. --Sales to day 15,000 bales, 8,000 on speculation and for export; market closing strong at Xd # D higher than yesterday. INVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Dec. 20.--Wheat and Corn was held at 25. 9d. to 274; for prime Usanabe. LONDOR COLORIAL MARKET, Deg. 20.--Sugar steady. Rice firm, Tailow quist at 41s. CELEBRATION OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION. The second anniversary of the Proclamation of Emancipation was celebrated at National Hall last night, by a very large and enthusiastic andi-ence, gathered under the auspices of the Banne-ker Institute. The assemblage was composed principally of the colored people of the city, but contained a large sprinkling of white suditors. The U.S. Millitary Post Band from Oamp Wm. Penn was in attendance, and enlivened the proceedings with some excellent music. The meeting was opened by the selection of Mr. Jacob C. White as president. Letters were then read from the Hon. Charles Summer, Frederick Douglass, and othors. Mr. Summer's letter is addressed to Mr. White, and is as follows: LETTER FROM HON. CHARLES SUMMER.

LETTER FROM HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

LETTER FROM HON. CHARLES SUMNER. LETTER FROM HON. CHARLES SUMNER. DEAR SIE: It will not be in my power to be pre-sent at the celebration of the Emancipation Pro-clamation by the Banneker Institute. But wnerever I may be, I shall celebrate it in my heart. That proclamation has done more even than any military success to save the country. It has already saved the national character. The future historian will confess that it saved everything. It remains for us to uphold it faitnfally, so that it may not be impaired in a single jot or tittle. And in the spirit of the proclamation, and taught by its example, we must press forward in the work of justice to the colored race until abuse and out-rage hare ceased and all are equal before the law. The astronomer, Banneker, whose honored name you bear, would be shut outjof the street cars in some of our cities, but such a petty meanness cannot last long. Accept my best wishes, and believe me, dear sir, faithfully yours, Charles SUMNER. This letter, during its readues, clicited loud ap-plause, as also the following extracts: Frederick Douglass, after spologizing for his inability to attend, and stating that great steps had aircady been mace by the colored race in the favor-ablo regard of their follow-citizens during the past two years, proceeds to easy its

two years, proceed is to say : The work of an age has been suddenly com-pressed into a single day. Events have succeeded each other so rapidly, overlapping and overstepping each other so thickly, each rising higher than the esch other so rapidly, overlapping and overstepping each other so thickly, each rising higher than the other, that we are puzzled to separate and estimate at its value any one of all of them. Their variety, velocity, and proximity dazle us and cause us to lose our reckoning. Only after-coming generations of men, far remote from this stormy and bewildering hour, will be able to describe with accuracy these great events and give to each its true grandeur and importance. There is one, however, which towers aloft above all the rest, like the mountain rock amid the dashing waves of a troubled ocean-solid, caim, unchaken, and immovable-and that is the Emand-pation Proclamation of President Lincoln, whose second anniversary you are about to commemorate. Hayti and Liberia recognized is the colored man received at the capital of the United States; slavery abolished in the District of Co-lumbia; glavery prohibited in all the Territories of the country; slavery recognized as the cause of the war, and its abolition decreed as the only wise remedy; Virginia half free; Miscut soon to fol-low; Tennessee not far behind; Kentucky trem-bling; "Maryland, My Maryland," unfettered, her chains broken, and her limbs all free; Judge Thaey dead; Judge Chase alive; MicOleilan defeated; Abraham Lincoln elected; slaveholding abolished; and brave black men, side by side with loyal while soliers, are winning laurels for their race upon every batile-field where they are permitted to confront the foe-constitute a few of the points of progress which rive the attention, command our gra-

confront the foe-constitute a few of the points of progress which rivet the attention, command our gra conrent the roc-constitute a few of the points of progress which rivet the attention, command our gra-titude, and waken high hopes for the fature of our race upen this our native soil. * * Until the colored man can handle the ballot as well as the musket-until he can vote in the country, as well as fight under its flag-until he shall be as welcome as a citizen as he now is as a soldier, he will be a despised and perscented man, flourdering in the depths of social degradation, a tempting target for all that is mean and malicious in the American mind and heart-having no rights which a white man is bound to respect. Let no man say within himself that this is untimely. The iron is hot, and now is the time to strike. The nation is looking about for safe auchoring ground for the ship of sate, and you and I know where the safe ground is. Then let us firmly point out that ground. Our own cause, and the cause of the coun-try, alike demand this at our handa. I will not argue here. The case is a plain one. It would be a shame, deeply scandalous and disgraceful in the nation; to treat us as citizens in war and as allens in preace-tax us to support the country, and arm us to defend it, and yet deny us the infliring the first solution.

M Chunk Orefield, Pa Lehigh co Lehigh co Morris, Guakertown Morris, Guakertown F Elein. Orsfield, Pa Edmonds, Easton vid Waiter, Easton B Hutchinson, Easton Frounfelter, Easton Guaperseld Entropyn mas F Snyd Aaron Trine, Ly Jacob Masser, | Stephen Ristler, Mrs Ristler, Lyn unfelker, Easton aiberson, Easton enewald, Kutztown

AT THE BOTELS. The Col Week lds, Penns 199, N Jersov pkins, New York 199, New York

ARRIVA

oston ov, R.I. H Falls, A York y & wf. New York tass Ma York m, Mass

burger, Boston WERY, Boston MERY, Few York Mickey, Conn E Baber, Jott Carbon States, Jott Carbon States, New Joney Arathes, New Joney Marking, New York H Harteck, New York H Barton Chan H Hart, Cenn Peyton, New Jersey S Potter, Reston S Emall, York, Pa W Brooks, Faris Park N

The Girard. J K Wright, U S A Geo Adams. Bedford W Robinson, Harrisburg W W Woods, Iowa L Thomas, Balimore W L Layesr, Wowachurg W L Sayesr, Wowachurg Miss Ele R M Gamdic Mrs Pope, Pi

iomas, Balimorė , Laycar. Waynesbur I Kenazaci, Groen co / Salsbury, Pittsburg (Lighthali, Chicago A Lighthali, Chicago A Lighthali, Chicago Doss, Doylestowa J Coristian, Phila ies Christian, Phila Miss F E lenh-rgir, Esten G W Stine, U S M Miss F E Lenh-rgir, Esten Miss Mackay, Satimore J F Fatterlen, Brattord co U B Warner, Tork (Gbas Dana (0), 9 Server, Gransburg Adams & Ie. New for A Skinuer, Paila J H Wood, N W Orlsun G B Simth, New York G M Morse, Oil Gity M Roder. USA J B Roder, U S A L Eckert, Lanc co Sreybill, Marietta Snodgrass, Harrisburg Schuyler, Oil Creek A Greeo, Penna ry Ward, Washington rmichael, Washington Gould, Win McFerran

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The American. J B Keefer L City Mr Donabue, J City J N Robinson, elaware co S tromell, 6m bgton Mrs G M Jone, H E Sandford The Ar J Eberi, Oil City W W Smith, Oil City J G Butler, Oil City J M Clayton, Belaware co M Sear. Washington G Dillow)illion J Maritt, Baltimore jor H F Ckew; N J at C F Sickles N J 'Smith, Reading 'Dompson, Salem; N J B Thompson, Salem; N J B Thompson, Salem; N J B Thompson, Salem; N J B Takey, New Hope 3 Cotton, Delaware Deaney; Jr, Delaware Stokes, New Jersey Slake, Cresson J Baynes, Baltimora B.M Ton liasoa, 3 J H Kzektel & 2 ladias n Giendy 6 Loffied, Diver, D 8 Meitek, Pails 7 Mitcheil, William

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The Merchauts' P B Buell, Marietta, O |R M Gonaj, H Harrison; New York |R M Gonaj, H B McCarley, New York |A Korer, Ieh Jas Hope, New York |S Ford, St. R Gondia, Bethlehe Geo W Steia, Estilehe A Korer, Lebiaon, Pa S Ford, St. hocis F Balland, Mass W H Levaz, Sch Have E Haines, Baltinova Chas Stewart, Br.by, W Lindsay, Chesto Cit J Genmei, New Citle, D H Gerhart, Pror. P.

Capt S & Edder Mrr. Munson, Heriford Ci H B Fiper, Latrobe, Pa J Gilchrist, Pittsburg W T Ecattry, Penna D H Williams, Pittsburg J W Heynolds, Soston D C Sayler, Allentown Owen Rice, Narareth, Pa B F Lindsay, Exeter, N H John Wadlinger, Minersy Francis Wadlinger, Penna H F Everett, Benton T Poole, Pennsylvania H Lyon, Pennsylvania

The Union Mrs Singmaster, Pent) Wallsce & wf, Penna Wayne Betting, Philada A Van Ekselm, Lar Beadt A Van Ekselm A Van Ekselm Beadt Beadt A Van Ekselm Beadt Beadt A Van Kealm, Lar Kauffman, Penns John D Beahm, Lancaster Mrs Diehm, Reading Mrs E T Stewart, Penna

The Baid Eagle. Capt W W Smore RY Yerker, Bei

> The Commercial ter. New York

> > The Black Bear.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

are selling it in large amounts daily at REDO PRICES, MUCH BELOW PRESENT COST OF P

Pusey J Nichols

Jas A Martin, Cari S W Myster, Peans

H J Borneman, Bo Jacob A Smith, A John Knecheld, Henry Sellers, A

Wit and Humor.

The following amusing paragraphs are from th

London Times:

THE PRESS. We believe the people of Philadelphia will continue to support a newspaper as good as those printed in New York. Our gratifying success illustrates of oratory. this, and, as an evidence of our appreciation of the people's kindness, we shall at an early day give new and comprehensive features. It shall never be said that Philadelphia abandons in the House of Commons during the seven the field to New York in this enterprise of journalism. We wish our contemporaries all possible success in their new and exclusive field ; and now that they have parted company and left us alone in our sphere. we shall watch their progress with interest, and give them all the encouragement in our power. Cheap journalism has been such a blessing to the poor, and has so successfully educated them to the appreciation of journals like THE PRESS, that we of those who originally revolted from the should regret to see the field abandoned | United States, or whether the restoration

altogether. The Honest Canadian Judge.

Mr. Justice MORRISON, whose charge to the Grand Jury at the opening of the winter assizes in Toronto, (Canada), we published on Saturday,-a charge which then, no such pirates as the Alabama, the wholly condemns, by reversing as illegal, Georgia, or the Florida, were built, equipthe recent action of Police Justice COURSAL ped. and manned in England, were not reon liberating the St. Alban murderers and ceived as favored ships in British West Inrobbers,-is one of the ablest lawyers in dian ports, and not a British shilling has British North America. He is now about been invested in the now hazardous risk of forty-seven years old, and, before his eleblockade-running, to pour in supplies to vation to the Supreme Bench, had re-Southern' rebeldom ! If otherwise, then peatedly been in office-first under his Mr. WESTERN, M. P., undeniably belongs friend Prime Minister KIRCKS, now Goto the mendacious family of FERDINAND vernor of British Guiana, then under the MENDEZ-PINTO, and is worthy of the folks late Sir ALAN MONAB, Mr. GALT, &c. of Essex (a county famous for calves), He has several times served as first lawwhom he represents. officer of the Crown in Upper Canada, and was a member of the Cabinet at one time, only a few years ago. -Judge MORRISON is a native of the north of Ireland, and is a man of letters, as well as law. He accepted the ermine about twoyears ago, and his brethren of the bar rather blamed him for not having waited until the Chief-Justiceship became vacant, his talents, great experience at the bar, and public services baving united to give him the strongest claim to such promotion. What gives especial weight to his decision in the case of the St. Albans robbers and murderers is that, even in office, he never was a violent party man. His clear mind saw and his fearless tongue proclaimed that those, whether Canadians or refugees, who violated the law by molesting the citizens of the United States, and breaking the treaties between the two countries, are to be held as within the jurisdiction of the Canadian law, and, if apprehended and detected, are to prepare for encountering public indignation and receiving due punishment from the law which they have broken.. This, we are pleased to see, is also the opinion of Lord MONCE, Governor General of British North America, and of his Cabinet.

A CELEBRATED PORTUGUESE who flourished in the sixteenth century, and exercised the traveller's privilege of relating very surprising adventures of which he made himself the hero, thereby anticipating the German MUNCHAUSEN and our own immortal LongBow, is chiefly remembered in literature by a familiar line in CONGREVE'S comedy of "Love for Love," which runs thus: "FERDINAND MENDEZ PINTO was but a type of thee, thou liar of the first magnitude." When WILLIAM GODWIN wrote his wondrous romance of "St. Leon," (the hero of which is a man who is supposed to possess perpetual youth, from knowing how to make the Elixir of Life, which also had-supposed

to have-the power of changing the meaner metals into gold,) he took this his two palaces razed to the ground (which line from CONGREVE as the motto to his utterly impossible story.

The heroic gentleman who conducts the Daily Telegraph, in London, may fairly be | signed four hundred and thirty-five (435) claimed as belonging to the Mendez-Pinto | human beings to a cruel death. They were school. Not that he related marvallou

Conflagration of a Newspaper Estab-lishment

years he has sat there, waxed wordy-pro-BOSTON, Jan. 2.-The Traveller building, in State bably under post-prandial fluid excitement treet, was nearly destroyed by an incendiary fire at an early hour this morning. The composing and editorial rooms were destroyed, but the press, being He, too, made a great glorification of English neutrality. "America," he said, "had in the cellar, was not injured. Willard's chronom drunk to the last dregs of national suffering ter works, on the first floor, were not much damaged and misery, and the end of the war appearmost of their property being enclosed in fre-proof ed as remote, if not remoter, than ever." cupied as small offices, and the fire was mainly con He added, "whatever the end might befined to the upper stories. The Traveller was fally whether the separation of the great Repubinsured, and its publication will soon be resumed. lic into two divisions, which was the aim

Arrival of Hon. W. L. Dayton's Remains at Tienton, TEENTON, Jan. 2.—The remains of the Hon. W. L. Dayton, late United States minister to France, of the Union, it would be England's glory arrived here on Saturday evening, and were re-ceived by Governor Parker. A large number of cithat, deeply as she had been a sufferer by the war, she had never been tempted, in ortizens were assembled at the depot, from whend der to relieve the distress of her own children, the coffin was removed to the Senate Chamber of to do one act which would embitter the conthe State House, where it will remain until Thurs test or retard its termination." Of course, day.

Inauguration of Governor Fenton. ALBANY, January 2 .- Governor Fenton was inaugurated to-day, and has issued a proclamation urging the people to fill up the last call by volun

The Late Monsieur Moconard.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writing December 10th, speaking of the death of M. Mocquard, furnishes a sketch of his life. The orrespondent says :

It. Intoquard, furthers a sketch of hig file. The correspondent says: He was in his 74th year, having been born at Bor-deaux in 1791. He was aducated in Paris, and ch-tained the place of bursar in the College of Louis le Grand, which, in compliance with the fashion then prevailing of applying the Greek nomenclature to public institutions, then hore the name of Pryta-nee. On completing his college course he entered the School of Law, and was called to the bar in 1817. Like most of the young men of his day, he joined the Liberal party in its opposition to the Government of the Restoration. HW was em-ployed as counsel in some of the political trials of the period, and particularly in that of the mili-tary conspiracy, in which the four sergeants of Ro-chelle were implicated, and for which they suffered death. He ceased to practice as a lawyer in 1826. If M. Mocquard was at that time a Bonapartist his opinions must have sat very loosely on him, for we find that after the Revolution of July he solicited employment, and obtained the post of Sous-Prefect of Bagnères de Bigorre, in the department of the Hautas-Pryences. This he held for eight or nine years; but whether he quitted it of his own accord, or was removed by the Government, is not clear.

Japanese Civilization.

o gallantly for their independence, which

The question may arise, ere long, for the consideration of civilized nations, what shall be their treatment of barbarous countrics? The horrible enormities committed. on certain annual occasions, at the Court of Dahomey, (when unfortunate victims, not guilty of crime, are brutally slaughtered in scores and hundreds,) may have a shadow of excuse in the fact that his noble Majesty of Dahomey is utterly uncultured, and knows no better, not having been taught any better. But Japan is a country where, whatever the state of religion, a certain degree of intelligence prevails, where many of the arts of civilization are cultivated. where, indeed, a steamboat has already been built by the natives, machinery included, and writing, painting, and engraving are common. A country whose natives can manufacture rifles, cannon, and gunnowder, and use them for offence and defence, ought not to be held as barbarian.

years ; but whether he quitted it of his own accord, or was removed by the Government, is not clear. Soon after he established rolations with some of the members of the Bonaparte family, and paid several visits to Arnenberg, where Hortense, the wife of Louis Bonaparte, was then residing ; and it appears he succeeded in gaining the confidence of thas lady, and of her son, the present Emperor. In 1840 he proceeded to London, and had frequent interviews with Pgince Louis Napoleon. On his return to Paris, he undertook the management of the journal Le Commerce, which was devoted to the interviews with Pgince Louis Napoleon. On his return to Paris, he undertook the management of He journal Le Commerce, which was devoted to the interviews with Pgince Louis Napoleon. On his return to Paris, he undertook the management of the journal Le Commerce, which was devoted to the interests of the Bonaparte family. After the affair of Boulogne, he continued, as before, to defend the same cause, and paid several visits to Ham, where the Prince was then a prisoner. It does not appear, however, that he suffered persecution of any kind from the Orleans Government for his open ad-vocacy of the Bonaparte cause, nor that he was pre-vented from communicating with the representative of it whenever he pleased. The Revolution of 1848 opened new hopes to the friends of the family, and M. Micoquard exerted himself to the unnost in gaining partistans to the onese to which, since he had ceased to be an Orleanist functionary, he attached himself. When the period, of the election for the Presidency of the Republic ap-proached he became a member of the electoral committee, presided over by General Flat. With that committee than the "thirteen" who have just been prosecuted by the Imperial Government. Prince Louis Napoleon had then his headquarters at the Hotel du Rhin, in the Pince Vandome, and there M. Mocquard established himself as his private secretary. The new President had assigned to him president's first minister, was appointed official The latest news from Japan is as follows: "The Prince of Nagato, who contended with the allies at the Straits of Shimonoseki, had, it was known, alter signing the treaty which was extorted from him, refused or hesitated to comply with the Inown, after signing the treaty which was extorted from him, refused or hesitated to comply with the condition which prescribed the payment of an indemnity. His course was not sanctioned by the authorities, and he was condemned by the orinnal court at Yeddo to the following peculiar penalty: That his two palaces should be razed, and his zerwants put to death. The execution of such a sentence it is difficult to conceive. It has, however, been distorally carried out. The two palaces have been destroyed, and the slaughter of the servants accomplished. Two hindred and fifteen women and children and four hundred and then his Highness, deeply concerned, made his submission to the Tyroo on and the Mikado, who had given their approval of the service of the Prince were Killed, and the Barrosa at the service of the Prince's First Minister, who was despited to Yeddo, whore the envoys at the service of the Prince's and eleared his intention of paying the sound such and the provisions of the treaty he had signed." ctive promoters of the coup d'état of the 2d o becember. He was always remarkable for his

begins the sums are for indemnity without further delay, and complying with all the provisions of the treaty he had signed." This is about the most horrible event of the present time. A man refused to pay a certain sum of money which he had signed a promise to pay, and one of the courts of law subjects him to the penalty of having his two palaces razed to the ground (which was done), and this was a heavy punish-ment inflicted upon him, the offender. But there was another penalty, which con-signed four hundred and thirty-five (435) human beings to a cruel death. They were slain because they were his servants, and the Management of the four start of the start

killed. Seven of the enemy's flags were captured, and the expedition was not again molestd during its return. Our total loss during the time the expedition was out was estimated at 75 killed, wounded, and missing.

The New Orleans cotton market was at a standstill. There is no inquiry, and no sales are reported. Fair inquiry for sugar and molasses. The steamer Oity of Osiro, from Memphis, has

arrived here (Osiro), with 194 bales of cotton for St. Louis. OHABLESTON. GREAT DISTRESS IN THE OFTY NO BUSINESS DOING-THE INHABITANTS REMOVING TO THE

COUNTRY ALARMED AT SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS-BLOCKADE BUNNERS WAITING TO ESCAPE. WASHINGTON, Jan 2 .-- A private latter from the

fleet says that refugees from Charleston, and other parts of South Carolina, state that all the inhabitants, who could do so, have removed into the country. Great distress prevails, and flour and other necessaries of life are scarcely to be obtained at any price. Sherman's moves occasioned general alarm. Several blockade-runners are in Charleston harbor a walting an opportunity to escape. Many passengers for Nassau have already engaged berins. Very little business is doing in Charleston other than that connected with blockade running and war matters. war matteri

FORTRESS MONROE.

STORMY WEATHER AND NOTHING NEW. FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 31.-The stormy weather still continues to prevail with unabated severity. There have been no arrivals from the South or from off Wilmington, N. C. Snow has been falling here all day. The mail steamer Dictator brings no news from the front. Everything is quiet.

NEW YORK CITY. NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

MARINE. Arrived-Ship Roslin Castle, Hong Kong; brigs Cacique, Rio Grande; Ceres, Remedios. Returned-Brig Foster, for Philadelphia, with loss

of topsails. Below-United States supply ship, from Norfolk.

Another Rebel Privateer-Her Depredations on our Con

Below-United States supply sup, irom Noriols, **Another Rebel Privateer-Her Depreda- tions on our Commerce.** The rebel pirate Shenandoah, formerly the Bri-tish steamer Sea King, is actively employed in the destruction of our merchant ressels on the Atlantic. Captain F. W. Hansen, of the brig Susan, who was captured on the 4th of November, wille on his way from Cardiff to Rio Grande de Sul, with a cargo of ocals, arrived in New York on Sunday, in the bark Grace, of Baltimore, and familshes the following account of the pirates follings: "On the moring of the starboard quarter, half a mile distant, when she holsted the English flag and fired a gun. We set the colors, but did not heave to. She then hauled down the English flag and fired a gun, we set the colors, but did not heave to. She then hauled down the English flag and fired another gun, at the same time holsting the robol flag. We then backed our yards, and were shortly atterwards boarded by an armed boat from the teamore, which proved to be the Shienandoah. They took possession of the brig and ordered the Capitan and mate to repair on board with the ship's papers. This occurred in latitude 430 north, longitude 26.40 west from Greenwich. After examining the ship's personal effects, except the natical instruments. "This steamer is a full rigged ably, with rolling top-sails, iron lower masts, howsprit, sizel lower loods. She was built at Glasgew by Messra. Stevens & Sons in 1863, and was formerly called the Star. Sons in 1863, and was formerly called the Star. Sons in 1863, and was formerly called the Star. Shing and. by the officer? own report, had been employed on the London and Bombay line of steamers. She is now armed with four sixty-eight-pounder smooth-bore guns, two thirty-two-pounder files, and two tweive pounder smooth-bore guns. She had forty-three men on board, nearly all of whom had joined from captured vessels. She was fitted out at sea, or at Funchal harbor, by apother streamer, She is now armed with as his (fileers, treated us very kindly, and were, in 2 every respect, perfect gentlemen. Previous to the capture of the Susan, the bark Elena, of Boston, bark E. G. Godfrey, (place unknown.) and schooner Charter Oak, of San Francicco, had been captured. The officers of the two first named vessels were sent into Rio Janeiro by a Danish brig. The Kate Prince was bonded, and conveyed me and Captain Gilman to Bahia. From thence we sailed in the bark Grace, of Baltimore, for New York."

A ROMAN CONSPIRACT AND ITS DISCOVERY.—A correspondent at Rome sends us's communication announcing that a conspiracy against the life of the Pope, the King of Naples, and Oardinal Antonelli, which was to have been carried into effect on the sth ult., had been discovered in that city. The let-ter contains the following strange details of the af-fair: "The conspiracy was concound at Bologna about is months ago. In September last three of the parties engaged in it came to Rome, each hav-ing four passports under different names. They ap-plied to the police and obtained cards allowing them to reside in the city. They did not live to-gether, and only saw each other during the night.

even that sum appears moderate in comparison with the prodigious expenditure upon the aray, especially if we recollect that the American esti-mate includes the cost of the ordnance stores, which in our own estimates are separately provided for. Mr. Welles, however, contemplates spending no less than £11,000,000 in the construction, repair, and cquipment of vessels during the coming year. It will not have escaped the notice of attentive readers that at the moment when we are urged in this country to abaddon or curtail our Government establishments for the maintenance of the navy, the head of the Navy Department in America is strenuously insisting on the absolute necessity of such establishments. What Mr. Gideon Welles said in previous years he says over again now, and such establishments. What Mr. Gideon Welles such establishments. What Mr. Gideon Welles said in previous years he says over again now, and reiterates more eagerly than ever his conviction that the Federals must have such yards and arsenals as would place the Government above the necessity of depending on contracts with private builders. He has argued this question, indeed, not only on the score of exigency, but on that of economy; asserting that it would be cheaper as well as better for the country to manufacture for itself the vessels and machinery which it is now compelled to buy. We have remarked on former occasions that these opinions are to be received, perhaps, with some qualification as proceeding from the pen of an official; but it was impossible from the pen of an oncula; but it was impossible not to perceive, from the more detailed statements given in some of his previous reports, that the ser-vice and the Treasury were really suffering to-gether from the system which has been recom-menced for our own adoption. The instruction which we might otherwise derive

mended for our own adoption. The instruction which we might otherwise derive from the experience of the Americans in marine armor and projectiles is materially diminished by the dircumstances under which the chier reports have been made. The great trial of the Federal iron-class took place in the attack upon Charleston, and the failure of that attack was attended with so much quarrelling and reorimination among the officers concerned as almost to invalidate the accounts received of the engagement. The Admiral in command reported disparagingly of the monitors and their performances; other officers differed en-tirely from him in their estimates of facts, and the Federal Government was disposed to reject reports tending to depreciate the new navy of the nakion, and to give corresponding encouragement to the Confederates. These contexts led all parties to speak with so much personal feeling on the subject that it is natural to suspect their statements of bias, and we feel unable to say whether the model on which the Federals have constructed an iron thet is of is not successful. We do, however, know that the monitors are, at any rake, unfit for sea ser-vice, and that Admiral Farragut has persisted, hitherto with impunity, in holsting his fing on board a wooden irigate.

Tox THUME IN PARIS.—A Paris letter of the 9th says: "I must put upon record that I have this day had the honor of an interview with General Tom Thumb, Mirs. Thumb, the baby, and the baby's aunt, Miss Minnie. I received a polite note from the General's private secretary, intimating that, al-though the public received a polite note from the General's private secretary, intimating that, al-though the public received a polite note from the General's private secretary, intimating that, al-though the public received and polite note from the General's private secretary intimating that, al-though the public received and the first floor of the Hotel du use of the public received and the first floor of the Hotel du Louvie, we found the interesting party. The only visitors besides correlves were the Peruvian minis-ter, with his wife and two ladies. The General, who has long been known in Europe, is in splendid health ; his manners are affable and unaffected, and his tollette unexceptionable. His wife is really pretty, and like her Lilliputian sister, Miss Minnie, remarkably intelligent. But the floor of the party was the baby, a little girl twelve months old, looking the picture of health, and, with-out exageration, extremely beautiful. The face has nothing of the dwarf about it, but my observa-tion that she looked as big as an ordinary child of her age was not approved by the secretary, who as-sured me that the weight was something very far below the average, and, lifting up the expensive lace frock, showed me her little fest in red morocco shoes, which are not larger than those of a moderate-sized doll. My inquiry whether the ohild was ex-pedied to grow up a dwarf met with the cautious answer that there was 'no precedent.' This is, I belive, knue. There is, I am proty sure, no in-stance of such a small couple as Tom Thumb and his wife having been the progenitors of a child. I renture to prophecy, however, that Miss Minnie Stratton (that is the name of the infant) will, if she lives to attain her majority, be that the monitors are, at any rate, unfit for sea ser-vice, and that Admiral Farragut has persited, hitherto with impunity, in holsting his flag on board a wooden frigate. It is hould not be forgotten in looking at the ex-penditure of the Americans upon their navy that they have hitherto been exempted from the onarge for the non-effective service by which our own estimates are necessarily swelled. Our effective navy costs us at present only £8,700,000, to which £1,400,000 must be added for haltpay and pensions. But it is obvious that no navy can be actively em-ployed without creating claimants entitled to this consideration, and Mr. Welles is already obliged to introduce the item into his accounts. The "pension toll," he tells us, comprised at the date of his report 769 invalids, and 840 wicows and orphans. Whether rises are provided for in the "miscellaneous" vote, or whether the "pension fund" suffices to defray the charge we do not know, but the fund in question seems to be rapidly increasing. It is consituted from a molety of all the prize property fortheoming from the war, an amount rendered vary considerable by the incidents of the blockade. No fewer than 324 vessels were captured during the past year, and the whole number of prizes since the beginning of the war amounts to 1,379. Helf of the proceeds go to the captors, half to the pension fund; so that if the fund is judiclously preserved, the American estimates will be lightened of some of their burden. The extreme actimony displayed by Mr. (Aideon Welles in, his remarks upon the Confederate crui-rers is doubties due in some measure to the suscep-tibilities of his Department; but it may be usefully contrasted with the moderazion and candor observa-ble in the language of President Lincoin himself. Mr. Welles must know fall well that our Govern-ment could not have done more than it did to pre-vent the sailing of these vessels. The question of rightissif was legally debatable, and even if it had not been, ihe means of evasion were so numerous that given for the English copyright of Meyerbser

- The late Mr. David Roberts has left bohir him nine hundred and seventy-six sketches, the originals of all his great and best-known works. - The inquiry into the loss of the steamer Stan ley, at Tynemouth, terminated on the 10th, and Captain Howling has been entitled to renewal of his certificate. - The cost of a half mile of the metropolitan exten sion line of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, north of the Thames, is £1,000,000, probably the most costly balf mile of railway in the world. - The Bishop of Exeter has written a letter ito the churchwardens of St. John's Church, Torquay, in reference to a reredos in the church, and hopes that the objectionable ornament would be removed. - A boy was shot in the market-place of Roo dale on the 13th through a foolish misadventure. A

The Paris papers published a despatch from Mes-sina, announcing disturbances in Zante from polisina, announcing disturbances in zante trou lical causes. Several persons were wounded.

The ministerial crisis has ended, the endeavors to form a new ministry being futlle. Narvacz retains his effice, and the cabinet remains unchanged. The Ocries will be re-opened on the 23d. The Queen will make a speech from the throne. PRIISSIA

The generals engaged in the Danish war have re-turned to Berlin and were received enthusiastically. The King said they had added another leaf to their glorious history. ITALY.

TUNIS.

of the papers, announcing that it had been decided to give the whole of the reward of £300 for the aprehension of the murderer of Mr. Briggs to

Matthews, the cabman, is entirely destitute of truth.

to defend it, and yet deny us the full rights of American citizenship. Profoundly grateful for what has been already accomplished, in full faith in the ultimate triamph of our country and our Cause, I am, very traly, Fastballer DovgLass, After the recitation of a poem by Mr. John Smith,

H Foster, Mew York Baily, Penneylvania H Bider, Maryland P Cox, Chester co P Cox, Chester co H Vail, Chester co Haines, West Chester T Harlan, Chester co euben Baker, Chester co W Stor: the opening address was delivered by Mr. Uctavius V. Catto, a young man of considerable ability, and D D Perry & la, Salem H Bergenstock & la, Pa was frequently interrupted by loud applause as he advocated the rights of the negro to freedom and

advocated the rights of the negro to freedom and equality. The oration of the evening was then delivered by Henry Highland Garnet. Taking for his subject the progress of freedom in the last four years, he do-pleted in graphic colors the different events and ac-tions by which the condition of his remarks he referred to the good which the negro has already wrought for the American people, mentoning among other things the bravery of the colored regiments at Port Hudson, Fort Jackson, before Retersburg, and on numerous other battle-fields of the Republic. Mr. Garnet's remarks, which were extended to a considerable length, were frequently and loudly applauded. Wm H Bachm Wm H Bachman, Penna Encs Kris bel. Pennsbury Wm 5chiffert, Penna John Pagely, Penna Wm K Grim, Boyerstown

The States Union J W Wentworth, Phila Jos Horner, Salem of Col Etter, Harrisburg Francis Bradley, Jelsan Bev 5 Beal, Ol Eprings, CWi H H C Kays J S Mullin, Downingtown W W Davis, Marylard J F Matlack, Parkesburg Thoe Heiling C B Hopkins, Indiana

considerable length, were irequently and loudly applauded. After the singing of a song by a colored vocalist, the recitation of Boker's well-knewn "Second Louil-siana Regiment," and a short address by Mr. J. W. Simpson, the large meeting adjourned, the affair having been a decided success.

COLORED PERSONS AND THE CARS. The Ridge-avenue Passenger Railway Company have placed cars on their track, on each of which it is announced conspicuously that "Colored people can ride in this car." This is one large step towards a humane reform. HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT OF WINTER STOCK OF READY. MADE CLOTHING, ware selling it in large amounts daily at REDUCE

CITY TREMS

perties in West Virginia. CHARLESTON, West Va., Dec. 16, 1864

WE are pleased to announce the arrival in our

city, from Washington, of Mme. L. Gomez de Wo

abulous.

erly tubed.

making

property.

treet. above Sixth.

.on sea,

Old cares and old crosses, forget them !

years, We have troubles and sore tribulation ;

(The wish it will bear of tropeating),

DUCTION. Our purchases having been made for at the lonced prices of the scanon, we are subh offer castomers the advantages thereby second according to the source of the scanon, we are subh according to the source of the scanon second according to the source of the source of the source and fashionable, equal to any made to ack the GREAT KANAWHA OIL FIELD OF WEST VIR. GINIA.-Considerable excitement has been produced in this region by the discoveries of Oll in various nd fashtonuse, so much lower in price, as to assume ly procure their clothing in that way. An exclusion invited. 518 MARKET Suc. BENNETT & OL sections, and numerous parties from the cities o Philadelphia, New York, and Boston have been prospecting through the hills and valleys of the Elk, Gauley and other tributaries of the Great Kanawha, and the most startling dicoveries have been made in sections where it was not supposed

NEW FIRMS WILL FIND IN OUR STO until lately that any oil was to be found. Engar Gimlets, Cotton Samplers, Bals Hous, Ex Oheese, and Butter Testers, Tap Borers, Du Che Mailets, Hatchets, Saws, Board Measurers, Javids Ac., &c. TRUMAN & SHAW, On the Gauley, in the vicinity of Belland Twenty mile Creek, from all indications, there will be a very large yield, and it is reported here that a large mount of land has recently changed hands at pri No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Suet, which a few years since would have been deemed

PARLOR SKATES, LADIES', MISS On Little Sandy Creek, a tributary of Elk, large quantities of oil have been found, and at the junc-tion of Indian creek and Elk river a well is now Boys', and Gentlemen's Skates, Skaters' Post in lets, Skate Strape and Heel Plates; also, several B of Creepers for walking on ise or slippers Pares for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, being bored by Mr. Slack, of this place, and from all the indications he confidently expects a yield o No. 835 (Eight Thirty five) MARKET State rom 80 to 100 barrels per day as soon as it is pro-

On Big Sandy indications are also very strong A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEN and several tracts of land have been recently sold at large prices to Boston parties, who are now PIANO FOR SALE at a great sacrifice. Cost months ago. Will be sold for \$525. Elegantif of case and legs. To be seen at active preparations for developing their On Blue Creek, also a tributary of Elk, although oil has been known to abound for a long time, re-

No. 1938 LOCUST Sus Owner obliged to leave the city cause of celling. COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

cent discoveries have shown that no adequate know ledge existed of the immense quantities of oil in This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such university mand, is made from the CHOICEST materials is if this vicinity. Burning springs and gas fountains occur through all this locality; and a well was opened in 1860 which, at the deput of less than 300 and EMOLLIENT in its nature, FRAGRANTLYSD ED, and EXTREMELY BENEFICIAL in its section eet, produced over 120 barrels per day. In conse the Skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy in quence of the incursion of the rebels this was aban doned, but the company who now own these lands 1225-1 lealers,

doned, but the company who now own these maths are making active preparations for tubing this and sinking a number of other wells on their lands. – I understand from a gentleman from Philadelphia that the Bine Creek Company have 2,000 acres of land on this creek, including the well. If that is so, E. MCCLAIN'S CACTUS GRANDIFLOE OR, NIGHT-BLOOMING CERUS -We belowed it the only genuine extract in the merket, it beins from one of the most beautiful and fragrant fors the Cactus tribe; also, his new extract Queen di Meadows, Perfect Love, and other choice extract the toilet. Prepared by W. E. McClain, No. 33 bIXTH Street. M. B.-A Liberal discount given to wholeshes ers. they certainly have one of the most desirable pro

GEORGE STECK & Co.'s

PIANOS,

OVERCOATS FROM \$14 TO \$55. OVERCO

OVERCOATS FROM \$14 to \$55. OVERCOATS

BROOATS FROM \$14 to \$55.

B. E. corner SIXTH and MARAST

WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST Par

THE OREAPEST, SIMPLEST, AND BET Salesrooms, TO4 OHESTNITT Strast. at

DIED.

BEBESFORD. -On the morning of the 3 short illness, Robert H. Berestord, in the s short illness, Robert H. Determined his age. His relatives and friends ara respectfull attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, a from the residence of his son in-1s^w, b² dell, No. 1706 Green street. dell, No. 1706 Green street.

lowski, Prima Donna of the Italian Opera, and the well-known Professor Alexander Wolowski, planist AND HASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. PIANO FORTES PIANO PIANO PIANO PIANO PIANO PIANO PORTES PORTES PIANO PORTES PIANO PORTES PORTES PIANO PORTES and composer. Mine. Gomez de Wolowski, planist by her husband, will open singing and plano forte classes by their new and simplified method, at their residence, 234 South Eighth street, Judging from he immense success they have obtained in Washington, there is no doubt of their success here. FORTES. PIARO FORTES. A QUEER HAT .- An election hat won in Baltimore measured in height fifteen inches; breadth of brim, six inches; breadth of top, twelve inches. The winner must wear it one year. We do not wear such ridiculous "tiles" in Philadelphia. We don ensible hats, and cover our limbs with the elegan garments made at the Brown Stone Olothing Hal f Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnu VERCOATS FROM \$14 to \$65. UVESCOLD "A HAPPY NEW YEAR "-To the friends an patrons of Chas. Stokes & Co.'s "One-Price Clothing House, under the Continental, greating : WARAMAKER & BRUWL happy New Year to our friends far and near, Young Men's Suite and elegant verifi For the bells pealing out, with a right merry shou Teach the welcome that wisdom has set them. A happy New Year, and though peril be near. LOCK-STITCS May it never reach those whom we treasure ; But guarded from ill, may they gratefully still SEWING MACHINES, Reap the blessings of earth without measure. There are sighs, there are tears, for the sorrows of

May the Ruler above, in His mercy and love. Lend an ear to the prayers of the nation. To our brave " boys " on land, and our brave "boys To our army and navy, who in patience endure.

The Asia's news had no effect on the markets. onfederate loan was 61@63. French Rentes 65f 200. A contract for a loan of £3,000,000 to Spain by Persira has been signed. Consols 89%(393%, Illi-nois Central declined 1 per cent. United. States 5-20s declined % per cent. Erie paid-up shares de-olined % per share. IONIAN ISLANDS.

SPAIN.

PRUSSIA.

Marmora has remonstrated on the necessity of economy in the maintenance of the army and navy. The provisional budget for the first three months of 1865 has been agreed to. The Chamber then ad-

GREECE.

The disturbances have recommen INDIA, OHINA, AND JAPAN.

Bonnar, Nov. 22.—The railway between Bombay and Ahmedabad was opened yesterday. The Thull Ghaut line is finished. Cotton firm. Gray Shirt-ings lower. Exchange on London 2s. Id. Freights Ceolining.

- Several of the farmers of the Vorkshire Wold have suffered much loss lately on account of the worrying of sheep by dogs, which are supposed to belong to poachers. In one case Mr. Thorpe, of Al-dro, lost about twenty sheep in one night. So far the owners of the dogs cannot be made out.

- The paragraph which has been going the round

man standing near a shooting gallery took up a rifle without question, and presenting it at a boy, he shot him in the head. The boy lies in a most precarious state. - Last week an aged horse, belonging to Mr.

La Touche has been appointed to succeed Mr. Bone t Portsmouth Prison. -A deputation, consisting of Parliamentary and

The Foreign Minister has resigned.

Robert Nichols, of Staveley, Derbyshire, was in the field lying down, when a boar astray got into the field and set upon and worried the animal, which afterwards had to be killed on the spot. - Mr. John C. A. Bones, deputy governor of Portsmouth Convict Prison, has been appointed governor of Pentonville Prison; and Captain C. B.