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our friends and the public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us, we would inform them that, having made extensive alterations in our establishment, we are now prepared to execute Pictures to the satisfaction of all who may favor us with a call. Having now at our sommand increased facilities, we take pleasured in cour work with that produced at any other establishment in the United States. We would also state that our

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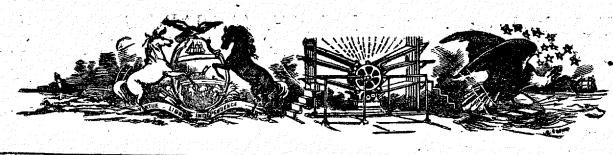
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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1865.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1865. Christmas with Edwin Forrest. From the Washington Chronicle.]
On the last Sabbath Christmas the writer, in com pany with three friends, two of them strangers, took a carriage for the purpose of enjoying the cool and healthful air of one of the lovellest and brightest of winter days, in the good city of Philadelphia. After looking in upon the great cathedral in Eighteenth street, opposite Logan Square, and watching the interesting and gorgeous ceremonies of the Catholic church, the priests and members of which were celebrating the birth of the Son of Mary and the Saviour of Men, it occurred to me that we might extend on drive, and pay a visit to Mr. Edwin Forrest, at his fine residence, corner of Master and Broad streets. One of my ormpanions suggested that the greatragedian would regard what was intended as a ompliment as an intrusion, but, knowing the man reasonably well, I sent up my name, and was seen cordially wellomed by Mr. Forrest himself. Having introduced him to my friends, he excused himself for a few moments, and suggested that we should walk into his picture gallery, which is not he left of the broad hell excus enter. The is on the left of the broad hall as you enter. It is several years since I had seen this fine collection, and I was delighted and surprised at the wonderfo change which had taken place in the interval. The walls of the first room, which is a very large one, are now almost entirely covered with the fine specimens of the photographic art. There is a full-length, life-size likeness of Forrest himself, taken

ton, by an American artist, and so faithfully that the figure itself seems to stand out from th frame; and when Mr. Forrest returned, it was startling to observe the strange fidelity between the original and the sun-painted portrait. We also saw Forrest here in all characters—in Lear, in Richelteu, in the Broker of Bogota, in Othello, in Hamlet, in Coriolanus, in Shylock, in Richard the Third, in Jack Cade, in the Gladiato in Melamora, and even in Claude Melnott Each of these rare specimens of one of the marvel-lous arts of the present generation, destined to be the commencement of yet more wonderful discoveries, was the result of the careful preparation of the great actor himself, and the equally accurate care of the artist who took it. In this same room were other photographic portraits of his intimate friends, and many choice prints of the stage in the times of George Frederick Cooke, John Kemble, Mrs. Siddons, Garrick, Sheridan, and the elder Kean; but it was when passing from this interesting study we entered the new building, which has only recently been completed, that we realized the rarest enjoyment. Here were valuable paintings, purchased at great cost during many years; and what added to the charm with which we contemplated these triumphs was the manner in which Mr. Forrest described the subject of every picture and the artist who had produced it. The first that arrests your attention as you enter the object that arrests your attention as you enter thi noble saloon is "The Christian Martyr," inten The most useful HOLIDAY PRESENT that can be to typify the pagan brutalities upon the early be ers in God. He is asleep in his prison den clasping the cross to his breast-a calm tranqui mile upon his face, and his parted lips apparently THE "FLORENCE." preathing from a clear and an untroubled co The door of the prison has been pushed aside, and the failor is about to enter. The sun streams upo the slumbering hero, and one almost sees the day beams pouring through the half-open space, and through the crevices of the door. In the back-ground are the thousands crowded into the galleries ground are the thousands crowded into the galleries of the amphitheatre, expecting the introduction of their victim, while on the right is the lion, soon to be turned upon him for the gratification of the dreadful appetite eager to feed upon the terrible tragedy. The next most ous figure is that of "Napoleon in Moscow," after his descent from his bed-chambe when, for the first time, he realizes that the Rus uniform, self-regulating tension of thread, and no sians have set fire to their beautiful capital, rather prings, cog. wheels, or cams to get out of order. It does than he and his invaders should live upon their substance. He has drawn back the heavy curtain, and palling sight. We can almost see, in his clenched sing all kinds of silk, cotton, and linen thread, from hands and shut lips, that he has just finished speak ing the memorable words said to have escaped him WO. 20 to 200.

WO OTHER MACHINE does so large a range of work "These are Scythlans that have done this—they were not Frenchmen." The painting, however, in this gallery, which Mr. Forrest most admires, and for which he paid twenty five hundred dollars, is that of two young girls, about 15 years of age, who have them from a cool spring. The day is warm, but the well in which the fountain plays is shaded, while through the boughs of the little bower stream the golden rays of the penetrating sun. One of the child-Obliging LADY OPERATORS give instructions at the houses of purchasers free of charge. Every Machine warranted, and kept in perfect order for one year. Call and see its operations, whether you wish to purren has set down her jug, and has lifted her clothes u the cool water, and the effect is so striking that you can see that she dreads the plunge, although re-solved to make it. Mr. Forrest stated that he was chase or not. Samples of sewing, with price list, sent tree by mail. in the habit of going into his gallery and gazing for hours upon what he pronounced to be the finest plo-ture of the kind in the world, and added that he it. But we have neither room nor time to con tinue a description of each of these triumphs of art. Suffice it, that although we have spoken of only three, there are many almost equally va luable and rare. As we were passing out of the room to our carriage, our host said, "You have not seen my theatre." Following him to the lower story of his new building, we were introduced int tablishment. It is true, the stage is not as large a Ford's or Grover's, "but," said Mr. F., with smile, "it is quite as large as many that I hav acted upon in my long career." Here are seats for spectators, and a large chair which attracted my attention. "That," he said, "is to be occupied by the person who is to come in SLEEVES, COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., suitable for the present season. here and act as the teacher in this academy. He proposes to dedicate this part of his premises t the education of poor, boys and girls in recitation and declamation, and to fit for the stage all such as have any ambition for that profession. These latter

> life he will leave behind him more than one monu-ment of his liberality and sound judgment. After looking through his splendid library, which occu ples the very large hall in the upper story of the main building, and partaking of the refreshments he had so bountifully ordered, and listening to some of his experiences of foreign travel, we wished him a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, and rode away.
>
> J. W. F. The Case of Mr. Allen. To the Editor of The Press: the custom house, this morning, you make use o be understood as implying that other attaches of the

are to pay a certain fee to the person whom he may

quire into the details of what promises to be a noble

when our great American actor leaves the stage of

nected with the robbery. I think it no more than right that you should state that Mr. Allen is the *only one* in or out of the custom house against whom there has arisen the slightest ruspicion in regard to the affair. That he may have had accomplices is not impossible, after the present mournful instance of the fallibility of all human judgment with regard to the character there would appear to be no necessity for making Allen, in any hypothesis of his case, which supshameful ruse, in the shape of a fiction of burglary to cover up his deficiences at the end of the year, since no assistance would be required to enable As to the fact stated, that a number of the attaches of the custom house have formed a coal-oil company, I would simply state that if there is any such association it is confined, so far as con-cerns [the attaches of the custom house, to a very Allen himself, have no access to, or connection with, the funds of the institution in any way, and are be_ lieved by their fellow-clerks to have no complicity or connection whatever with Mr. Allen in his supposed guilty transactions. I hope that you will be willing to give publicity to this communication, in order that it may be clearly understood that no one, beside Mr. Allen himself, stands charged with or suspected of having, in any degree, connived at, sided, or abetted or shared in the proceeds of his various upposed defalcations, but that all his fellow-clerk

above repreach, and worthy of the highest con Yours, very respectfully,
A FRIEND TO JUSTICE. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1865.

THE MONT OEMIS TUNNEL.—In a highly interesting article by Emile Level, in this fortnight's Revue Contemporaine, we find some curious details about the piercing of the tunnel between Modane and Bardonèche. It is well known that the whole length of the tunnel, when completed, will be 12,220 metres. The machine used for the purpose is M. Sommelier's perforation, set in motion by compressed air. It consists of a piston working horizontally in a cylinder, and carrying a chisel fixed upon it like a bayonet, which at each stroke dashes with, violence against the rock to be pierced. Each time the chisel recoils it turns round in the hole, and as the latter is sunk deeper and deeper, the frame, or shield, which carries, notone, but nine perforators, advances in proportion. While the chisel is doing its work with extraordinary rapidity, a copper tube of small diameter keeps squirting water into the hole, by which means all the rubbish is washed out. Behind the shield there is a tender, which, by the aid of a pump set in motion by the compressed air, feeds all these tubes with water. The noise caused by the simultaneous striking of all the chisels against the rock is absolutely deafening, enhanced as it is by the scho of the tunnel. All at once the noise ceases, the shield recedes behind it, and the surface of the rock is perceived riddled with 80 holes, varying in depth between 30 and 90 centimetres. These holes are now charged with cartridges, slow matches, burning at the rate of 60 centimetres per minute, are inserted, and the workmen retire in hate. The explosion seems to shake the mountain to its base; when all is over, the ground is found covered with fragments of rock, and an advance cqual to the depith of the holes has been obtained. On the Bardoneches side this year the average advance per month has been 50 metres; on the Modane side it has not exceeded 33 metres per month, owing to the greater hardness of the rock on that side. There still remains a length of about 8,255 metres of slow match; and the number of b

- SAVANNAH. ENTERTAINING LETTER FROM OUR SPE-

CIAL CORRESPONDENT. THE ARMY AND THE FREEDMEN.

THE CONDITION OF THE CITY AND ITS INHABITANTS. [Mr. O'Donnell's Despatches.] special Correspondence of The Press. 1 Savannah, Gr., Dec. 31, 1884. A night in fort pulaski—beaching savannah. Steaming out from the barren tract of Port Royal off the afternoon of yesterday, and winding down Scull Creek, through the level marsh islands which cluster near Savennah, tufted with the lone palmetto, and here and there the live-oak, we reached Fort Pulaski at 9 o'clock. I was fortunate in being fellow-traveller of the gallant Gen. Stone, the ely-elected loyal Governor of Iowa, an earnest official, and one of the heroes of the Vicksburg campaign, who has come here to look personally to the interests of the soldiers from his patriotic State. At Pulsski Col. Brown, the veteran commandant of the fort, and its New York garrison, gave us a soldier's welcome. Here we had opportunity omparing opinions with a rebel officer over the fall Savannah. He was a handsome youth, not yet wenty-one, and an admirable physical specimen, but wifted with no high intelligence of the course ondition of the war. He was the son, too, of a half-Secessionist Iowa ex-Governor, and educated Virginia, hence the career of the young Yankee bel. If the stripling who stood before us -at twenty-one years old a voteran of most of the great campaigns of the war—may be taken as a representative of his kind, I judge that the South still suffers under the delusion that the Confederacy cannot die, and that there yet remains considerable field for the general and the schoolmaster. The project of arming the slaves, proposed by Jeff Davis and endorsed by Lee, is strangely unwelcome to a large portion of the soldiers, and the great body of the people southern, if there really be a Southern people left. Our prisoner opposes Jeff Davis' proposition on principle; swears that he would not fight beside a negro, but, after all, would no doubt do anything that he is forced to do. The South is wearying of war and failure, and it needs no prisoner in Pulaski. elther, to disguise or reveal it. THE SAVANNAH RIVER.

In the morning we again took the little lead, co lored steamer, the Mayflower, and, after pattern of the old Pilgrims of freedom, sailed up the Savannah to see Plymouth Rock, just planted in Georgia by General Sherman. Over from the fort, on Tybes. Island, stands the ancient Martello tower, built by the Spaniards, three hundred years ago, and some of the works, about 1,500 or 2,000 yards distant from which Gillmore made such solemn pock-marks in old Pulaski. Wheeler's men left the neighborhood of the river barely a few days ago, and so the May. flower missed many a spiteful rifle-shot which her unhurt predecessors received from the gangs in the woods. A red-colored river, flowing between marshes, which the live oak, the palmetto, the cypress, and the river-reed chiefly inhabit, is the Savannah for many miles. All flat and marsh countries near the sea are known for the singular and wild beauty of their sunrises and sunsets, and so it was on our voyage to this half-tropic town. As we left the broad water, and sailed up the narrowing river, the sea-birds followed in the frothy wake of the steamer -the very sea birds which had followed us three hundred miles from the north—sporting and flitting in the sunbeam, coquetting with the waters, pleasant as this indolent, sunshiny day, which seems to mock the sullen fact of war, and bless alike the conqueror and the captive. AT SAVANNAH] we landed on the rotting wharves, not half a mile in respectable length, and in front of a number of

dingy warehouses standing back of the unpaved quay. These houses have brief iron balconies, after cigars and look out over the luxuriant marshes in midsummer. We found the wharves crowded with motley characters—Sherman's campaigners, gipsylooking and weather stained, standing in every group and attitude and in all shades of out-worn army wear, sallying down to the boats, or gathering in dense companies about the warehouses, where they have made temporary quarters. Travelling about among them were all ages and physiognomies of contrabands—smart and likely young negroes, with here and there some frosty-polled elfah-faced contraband, ugly as Caliban, and gentle as Uncle Tom. Waiting the new issue of clothes, the worn and torn appearance of the soldiers' clothes tells the story of the past campaign—yet, all things considered, never has an army presented an appearance at once so full of humor, health, and comfort. We ground of the town, and soon after made a survey of the town more pleasant than the rude impression conveyed by first sight. Savannah ought to have been one of the pleasantest cities of the South. It seems to have been built for the retired case and peculiar social simplicity of the planter life, from which it derives its character. It is the country is full of quiet avenues and pleasant, shaded places. The streets are unmacadamized, but run square, after the fashion of Philadelphia. lined with tree like a "greene countrie towne." The buildings are generally low—none made of stone except the bank and the Exchange, and a part of the Town Hall-but they wear a natural aspect of competence and comfort. To almost every avenue leading west is a pleasant open space planted with trees, and in the middle of one of the principal avenues passing north and south is a fine long drive through a colonnade of trees. Out to the west, again, stands the Pulaski Monument, about thirty feet high, commemorating in rich marble, fashioned in New York, the valor of is the Park of the city, planted with live oak, evera fountain finer in design than any we have yet in Fairmount Park. The Park is not quite as large as one of our squares. This fountain (like other resources of the South) has ceased to flow, and the merman who lifts up his breast and whist his fishy tail from the basin blows an ineffectual shell. A few charity, but we all felt impressed with the fact that squares to the right is the low, brick-built or prison, a comely structure, where for a long time the complain, the whipper afterwards bathing their tions. No convicts were found in the prison upon the occupation, and it is supposed that they have been conscripted into the army under Hardes. In every part of the city soldiers are housed and a tered. At the old United States Barracks, lately occupied as the headquarters of Hardee, a part of the 20th Corps has its headquarters. The small, white tents of the army cover the suburbs, and the whole city is smoky in the day and luminous in the evening with the misty fire of the camps. But a short drive westward from the city, along the way y which the army first reached it, is the grave of the historic Gen. Oglethorpe, the founder of Savan-nah. A few tumble down bricks and cypress trees

> great natural curiosities of the country—a long, wild arched with the weird and wonderful branches of This noon a review of the 20th Corps took place in front of the Town Hall, before a large concourse of spectators, and was much admired by many of the citizens of Savannah. Here, for the first time, I saw the hero who has made Savannah for another time illustrious. He was followed by the one-armed Geknown throughout the army as "the Christian soldier;" General Slocum, thin, slim, young-looking, and sallow-faced, but, I should judge, full of nerve; Beneral Williams, a large, gray-headed, spe entleman, who has taken the place of General commander, a bushy-headed Westerner, "full of fight," as the army says. Kilpatrick, whom I saw earlier in the morning, was missing from the review. here, but he accurately resembles the pictures of permost, a determined downright nose, firm month and curling lips, the head of a student as well as a fighter. Kilpatrick is by no means at all a large, or/ anything but a young man, and this has endeared him to the praise of his comrades. Since his admiable conduct upon the last great march, the opinion f the army places the highest estimate upon his

The pictures and descriptions which I have seen of General Sherman convey anything but a just idea of his character. In personnel he bears a fami-ly likeness to his brother, Senator John Shezman, but has stronger qualities of feature. As he sat pon his horse erect as a mast for more than two ours, I thought him beyond comparison the most oldierly figure in the army. He is about six feet n height, with all the mature physical lower of vigorous middle age at command, and sithout an conce of flesh superfluous or wanting. Als brow is intellectual and free, head not big, but high, and he a long aquiline nose, as good in its ways the "Iron Duke's." Those pictures and descriptions which give him something like the face of a tiger and the man- and all his fellow joined in : ners of a slouch or an ogre, err upon me wrong side. The side face of Sherman gives you as much the idea of a professor as of a soldie; the full face bristling with the short-cropped sandy moustache and beard is military without being savage. He is a full composition of the Yanks soldier, and a one type of the intellectual American. Business stact and energy, instant perception, comprehensive study, and true military fire, seen to be written in his features. He is fond of his jorse, and not at all fond of dress; is a capital injector, and a direct talker. His familiar manner is coentric sometimes, but generally good-humored and though an un-compromising soldler, he is still a large and kindhearted man—a quality to which his frequent care for the poor and humble regroes who have followed als camp will bear witness. At the review he wore his best clothes and a new felt hat, which every one suspects he has donned in honor of the occupation. GEARY'S DIVISION.

The review of Gen. Williams corps passed off

quarter of the army. Eastern soldiers have proved, when properly led, to be fully equal to the bravest veterans of the West; and this is the general testimony of the Western officers with whom I have conversed. In compliment to Geary's distinguished services, General Sherman has made him the commander of the city, which his division was the first

to enter, receiving its surrender. Here, it is possi-ble, the division will remain. It is the smallest in the army, and in the battles before Atlanta its losses were newe than half of those of the corps, which in turn lost more than half of the number of men lost by the whole army. The corps have enthusiastic regard for their old commander, Gen. Hooker, but have not

served less gallantly under General Williams. INCIDENTS OF THE MARCH. No pen has yet adequately described the scenes of the great march through Georgia. I can only give you a few suggestive instances told me by eve wites. Hundreds of negroes followed the army, tired and foot sore, little children as well as gray-haired men, from Atlanta down to Savannah. On the march they were joined by thousands, some of whom came into camp singing. Prayer-meetings were held at the stopping-places, and there the sol diers gathered round to hear them praying with souls in tears and voices in frenzy for the great Yankee army. The poor contrabands were told that the Yankees would burn, roast, boll, and slaughter them, and were instructed to hide when our forces should come—but all to no avail. This simple but shrewd people knew their friends afar simple but surewal people knew their friends afar off, and came pouring in all from quarters, bringing information with them. At night mith and festi-vity reigned in the camp. The contrabands assem-bled around the fires, and made a minstrelsy such as we have never heard in the North. Every soldier who had a violin brought it out for the contrabands to dance by, and while a few patted the knees, the rest went tearing away like mad in the plantation jig and walk-around. Every man, wo-man, and child, poor, down-trodden things as they were, regularly made their sixteen miles a day, were, regularly made their sixteen miles a day, living upon the cliarity of the good-hearted soldiers, and sometimes upon the refuse of the camp. It was impossible to misconstrue their joy at the sight of the army. I have talked with many of the new freedmen, and words are poor to convey the character of their gratitude and admiration toward the soldiers. The march was full of humors, "Never had better living in my life," remarked a private soldier to me. Tur-keys, chickens, and fowls of every kind were gobbled up from every quarter; honey was in abundance, and it was not uncommon to see soldiers bearing off the combs, while swarms of bees followed and stung them. There were many swollen lips which confessed to a just punishment from the little tyrant of the cell. At several places on the march money was dug up, and it is said that a private soldier has become the possessor by discovery of some-thing like \$10,000. Little escaped the search of the bayonets, and even-valuables hidden under the fur-rows were broughtte light. "Breeding plantations," which to name is enough, were among the curiosities and horrog or slavery which the army encountered.

sion of claves, who had fied from cruel masters, and one of the most cruel of these masters was a fellow named Hines, who "larruped his niggers" after pattern of Legree. THE OCCUPATION OF THE CITY.

Savannah was occupied on the 21st, Hardee having made, his escape but a few hours previously Gen. Geary received its surrender from Dr. Arnold the mayor. Savannah bears its fate with as good a grace as possible. Counting negroes and all, one-half or two-thirds of its citizens had sympathy still for the Union. The loyal sentiment exists chiefly among the foreigners and slaves—the rost are not yet to be trusted. But a few days ago Dr. Arnold called a general meeting of the citizens, at which resolutions were passed declaring that Savannah did not wish to take terms as a conquered city, but desired to come back to the Union under the Amnesty proclamation. These resolutions, which sur-render unreservedly to the Union, were sent to all the yet unaptured cities of Georgia. They show, perhaps, too sudden a reversion of feeling, but are an undoubted sign that Georgie, in soul, as well as body, is at last lost to the Confederacy. They also thank Geni Geary, and acknowledge the gentle-manly behavior of our soldiers, which seems to have

Nearing Savannah, the army gained a large acces

HARDEE'S RETREAT On the morning of the 21st Hardee crossed over on flat boats to Hutchinson's Island, and across into South Carolina, at the Union causeway. A brigad leads up to the railroad to Charleston, would, per haps, have prevented his escape, as I learn troops were about to be procured for this purpose by General Foster, when the rebels made away, on the advance on the city, and the crossing of the Savannah by different corps had also been ordered. The ne and when the 20th Corps moved into town they found the hodies of three dead slaves upon the road. These poor fellows were doubtless killed for treason to their masters. Hardee seems to have rested for awhile at Red Bluff, a place smid the marsh-land and wilderness with which South Carolina abounds. It is the most difficult country to fight in, and furnishes very few avenues to escape. The robel gene ral took away but few troops with him, the Geor-gia soldier, nader Gustavus Smith having deserted and gone toward Augusta. There is no doubt that Hardte has made his way to Charleston, but a great part of the forces originally under him must have been by this time called to the defence of Wilmington. I judge that Charleston is poorly defended, and will be as easily abandoned as Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 1, 1865. AMUSEMENTS IN SAVANNAH. Sherman's soldiers have made their occupation of Savannah comfortable, and given to this city of twenty thousand inhabitants life enough for ten times the number. All the stores are shut up, and so the soldiers have turned dealers and proprietors. At some of the corners I have found a few of them speculating in the rich treasure-trove of tobacco, dispensing it in retail from solid boxes of the best "Virginia" to less fortunate privates, who want : supply for the time of occupation or the next campaign. Another class of merchants or artists exhibit camera views of wondrous interest to the veterans who have been exiled so long from Philadelphia and New York. But the most unique employment to which they have devoted themselves
in this piping time of occupation is theatrical.
The theatrical the Athenseum, has been
opened for some nights past, and nightly the walls
have been shaking with uproarious laughter. The
theatre is small and incommodious, and, though
the prioes are high, it is "jammed every evening," the prices are high, it is "jammed every evening," as we have often read, and "crowds are turned away from the doors." The following bill has been offered to the nobility and gentry of the surrounding country :

THEATRE.

Original Bariesque Lecture by Fred Campia.

By the Mahone Brothers.

Excelsior Jig by the champion, Tommy Pell.
Clown turned Barber. West and Wentworth.
One Rorepie. Charley Baxter.

Herculean feats of Strength by Prof Wentworth, in
which he will perform the daring feat of having as sevenhundred pound solid stone broken upon his breast!
Song—'General in the Army'. Lum Mahone.
Bigger on a Hunt. West, Canning, and Campin.
Larboard Watch. Mahone Brothers.

The whole to conclude with
THE MASQUERADE BALL.

By the datire Troupe.
Pargnet and Dress Cicle. \$1 00
Family Circle. 76
Gallery. Goldery performance to com-

REVIEW OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT. Reviews have been passing every day during the week, and yesterday the Fire Department underwent Gen. Sherman's inspection. The sight was one of great novelty and interest. It is not generally known that the fire engines of Savannah are, with the exception of their white captains, entirely manned by the slaves, who are immediately offi-cered by firemen of their own. Two or three thousand of these black firemen, all of them delivered bondmen passed by the Exchange, singing twenty or thirty different songs. Their singing is the great remen (most of whom look like stalwart "Gen. "Flerman," and "the rebels" were conspicuous at times, they marched on with enthusiasm, making the air wild with their strange hoarse, musical voices. No singing in the world is like it, and most of the songs are untranslatable. Half a dozen of these airs or choruses rang in the ing all the while the orderly step of soldiers. The verses for the greater part were extemporized by the leaders, each company joining in its own chorus, for

I am informed that the different bands of firemer have tunes peculiar to themselves. I caught a few

This refrain alternated constantly with a line extemporized by the leader, and was a never-wearying and "This is the Sabbath," show that their author temporized by the leader, and was a never-wearying beginning the same of repetition. There was another, on the same princi-ple, composed of recitative and a short refrain of powerful volume and wonderful effect, called "Granny Ho!" A contraband friend expl me another as being a "Hoojah song," and I learned that the Hoojah was a fellow who stole vessels, but whether this song has any connection with Admiral Dahlgren, the blockade-runners, or the pirate Alabama, I could not exactly discover. The tune, however, was enchanting in its way, and more fresh and musical than any of the airs lately in vogue in the negro minstrelsy of the North, which used to pirate so much from the plantations, while it made fun for the oppressors of the slave. The words were extemporized by a smart-looking forewords were extemporised by a smart-looking fore-man, and were full of merry points about General by read, with much entertainment, as quaint and Sherman, the rebels, and the great theme of freedom. The chorus was larger and quicker than usual, The review of Gen. Williams curps passed on infinely, and no part of the parade showed to greater advantage than Geary's veteran division, which is largely composed of our own Penasylvanians. This division has shared all the hardest fighting of the campalgus in Georgia, and is respected in every inspired singers, who sang it through with the gert.

at the end or between verses. I asked one of the firemen M he could tell me the words, but he grin ned: "Ler, I dunno, mass'r; de boys mak't up as dey go 'l'eng." I am satisfied that all effort to ranscribe Mese songs is vain. The firemen did not pride themselves especially upon the day's display, which was make inferior to their annual parade; and gotten up at short notice to please Gen. Sher-man; but to every Northerner it was the rarest of tertainment which Savannah has given, and perhaps none enjoyed it more than the conqueror o eorgia. As I learn; the slaves (and now the freedmen) had a hundred different songs which they ung at a fire, and that was the place (my inform ant told me) to hear thezh sing in their best humor THE PROPLE OF SAVANNAS.

Few of the people are to be seen, and, as might be

oors. The Germans are the only conversing portion I have met, and their feelings appear to lear to the side of the Union. Some of the citizens who escaped the conscription by counterfeiting lameness and deafness, and through other laborious and ingenious deception, now come forth restored to all their faculties, smiling at their deped neighbors. The city was evidently upon the point of famine efore Sherman entered it, and one of the last scene under the rebel rule was an attack upon the stores by a mob of starved women, who went in at the bread made by bands of ruffians from Wheefer's cayalry and stole what they could lay hands upon. Twentyfive rebel dollars were charged for board at the hotels, and pork was \$5 or \$6 per pound. Corn bread was almost the only food to be readily found. Living is still in a wretched, though improved, con-dition, and the best table d'hote affords little more than beef, bacon, rice, Port-Royal bread, an imits tion of tea, and chickory coffee. Little or no fue is afforded, and most of the rooms of the Pulasi House are carpetless and chilly; and thus, and worse, it is throughout a large portion of Savannah, and even in the homes of the rich. Good hostelries are to be found only in camp. Without the preence of the army this garden city would appear as nournful as a cometery.

expected, the more convicted Secessionists keep in

A RECONNOISSANCE.

Last evening the 3d division of the 20th Corps, un. der General Ward, returned from an expedition across the river. About six miles out they encoun. tered a portion of Wheeler's cavalry, and returned with a few hundred prisoners. What force are remaining in the vicinity seems to be hemmed in between Foster and Sherman, with a slim chance of scaping "out of the wilderness." The main portion f Hardee's command must have taken a road round the point where Fester's troops guarded the railroad to join any forces at Charleston. THE ADVANCE.

Sherman's forces cannot move till they are re-equipped and supplied. Goods are arriving every day, but only in comparatively small packages, the obstructions in the river preventing any large ar-rival of vessels. The sconer the channel can be cleared of danger the better it will be for the needy people of Savannah.

A SCENE AT MILLEDGRVILLE. After the rebel Legislature had left Milledgaville he officers of Howard's corps took their places, and nmediately passed a bill rescinding the ordinance Secession, and all the obnoxious laws of the fugi tive government. Many speeches were made, but no debate occurred, and finally Georgia was voted back into the Union. General Sherman was elected Governor, and a large appropriation to recompense the services of the new Legislature was passed with out a dissenting voice. The members were paid en-tirely in the Confederate currency which fell into the hands of the army. Colonel Coggswell, of New York, was the treasurer, and disbursed a million o rebel promissories, some of the imprompta Solon ecciving as high a salary as \$50,000.

THE NEW PAPER. \
The office of the Savannah Republican was selzed on the first day of the occupation; our printer-soldiers were set to work, and next day a very creditable sheet, The Loyal Georgian, appeared. The old advertisements were kept, and new reading matter inserted; so that the announcement of a slave sale had its place side by side with an article denouncing New Year has been brought to them. Less celebra ed, perhaps, but not less real, will be the new year which dawns upon the white people of Savannah.

Casualties.

The following casualties, in the recent advance on the city, are reported among the Pennsylvania and New Jersey soldiers in the 20th Corps:

23th Pennsylvania volunteer infantry.

Corp Charles Baker, Co E, Jas Barly, Co F, severe killed in the company of the comp

STD NEW JERSEY INFANTRY.
Francis Sweeney, Co D, slight.
73D PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTRERS.
James Quinn, Co C, severe. IllTH PERNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.
Thomas Brown, Co B, slight.

New Publications. The Dictionary of the United States Congress, compiled as a Manual of Reference for the Legisla-tor and Statesman, by Charles Lanman, late Librarian of the House of Representatives, is a new edition of a book of record and reference, first published some seven years ago. A certain number of copies were ordered to be printed for the use of Congress, and the Secretary of the Senate has favored us with one of these. This Dictionary is, emphatically, a book of facts, to be consulted for information respecting every person who has had a seat, at any time, in the Congress of the United States, the present members included. Generally, we have found it ivery correct, with here and there an omission, such, for instance, as not stating that Stephen A Douglas died in 1861. In a copious Appendix is collected, from the Government archives, much information, clearly arranged, relative to various public and Congressional offices, from March 4, 1789, to the present time, by whom held, and for what time, with date of appointment. This volume, we repeat, will be found very useful, and has been compiled with much labor. Its typographical exe-

cutien is creditable to the Govern Office, Washington, whence it emanates. Mrs. Stowe has been known, long and well, as an able and popular writer, principally in the department of fiction. In "House and Home Papers, which she contributed to the Atlantic Monthly, in the year 1864, using the nom de plume of "Christopher Crowfield," and now collected by Ticknor & Fields into a neat 12mo. volume, shejexhibits a great deal of practical good sense, and house-keeping folks, old and young, in esse or in posse, may largely profit of the best home books ever published—a book in which the elements of domestic economy are clearly stated and pleasantly as well as practically illus ted. We recommend it, most warmly, to the fair It would appear that Ticknor & Fields are now,

exclusively, the publishers of Captain Mayne Reid's exciting romances, chiefly written to amuse and instruct young people. One of the best of these, "The Boy Slaves," the scene of which lies chiefly in the Desert of Saara, they have just issued. There "middies" belonging to a British ship which had foundered on the coast of Africa. Out of their trials, sufferings, and unhappy experiences, the author has constructed a volume in which the general body of readers, and not young folks only, cannot fall to become highly interested. There are several iall to become nighty interested. There are several illustrations, not so finely engraved as the generality of those in books of this class.

The publications of Ticknor & Fields have been received from J. B. Lippincott & Co. and from T.

Mr. Charles Desilver has published, in a neat 12mo. volume, "The Book of Drawing-Room Plays and Evening Amusements," by Silas S. Steele, dramatist. This volume will remove one dimeulty which presses heavily on those who desire to get up private theatricals: it supplies about one hundred one-act vaudevilles, interludes, comedictas, taken the state of them. bleaux, charades, and recitations, many of them time, trouble, money, and scenic and dress effects. " Virginia, and other Poems," published by Tas. Miller, New York, and Messrs. Martien, in this city, is the name of a neat volume now before us. The poem from which it takes its title was latest written, though it leads the van. It is a story of perly be called poetry-that is, it might as well, for perty be cancer, and language, have been printed as proce. For example: "The infantry approach; the regiments marching by plateons, sections, or the flank. Colonels of both grades, majors, adjutants, are mounted;—"this is very plain prose in-deed, precisely what a war-correspondent, bent on spinning out a long letter, might and would have written. Mr. Vosburg breaks it up into lines and

The infantry approach—the regiments
Marching by platoons, sections, or the flank;
Colonels of both grades, majors, adjutants are
mounted," prints it thus : and so on, but it remains prosaic to a degree, and

Virginia" rarely rises above this level. The Misellaneous Poems, which were written earlier, are much superior. We like the onward rythmical sweep of the poem entitled "Winter Comforts," but the Early Love Poems are the best things in the volume, for they are passionate, emotional, earnest, natural utterances of a sensitive nature.

FOUR CENTS. ousn'ess peculiar to the slave, and Isagired loudly | that the best authors of serious and passionate po etry fixed also used song to express wit, humor, and merry satire. Many of the lyrics in this volume are "beautiful exceedingly," like the lady in Coloridge's "Christabel." Mr. Newell evidently is familiar with Wordsworth, but he yet has more intimate relations with nature and his own heart. Among the pieces kerts which have most interested us is the sketch called "Aspasia." "Afone," is the sectal caused "Aspens." Anone, in its grave simplicity almost quaint, would have done credit to Kingeley's pen. There is fancy; and there is pathos in "The Soldier's Epitaph," artifere is motion in that Southeyan poem, "The Felix." Much of what Mr. Newell has collected here is particularly and the soldier of the soldier.

Much of what Mr. Mewell has collected here is particle—suggested by feelings or circumstances of the war. Among such effusions commend us to "Picciola," "Our Flag; and "England to America," The finest thing in the book, however, is the charming, truthful poem of "Christmas Eve." We cannot say much for the wood engravings which illustrate titls volume. They are better designed than executed. We must not conclude without expressing our decided opinion that Mr. Newell is a poet. His volume reached us through T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

The Jonuary number of the Philadelphia Photo-grapher, commencing the second volume, exhibits a change of type by which the reading matter, which has always been good, will be increased mere than one-half. The frontispiece is "The Deer Park," in La Salle county, Ill.,) from a negative made and printed by Mr. J. Carbutt, Chicago, with the aid of a dark developing box or tent, which he has invented. A description of this tent, with wood cuts to render it clear; is given in the Phitographs. Published by Benerman & Wilson, Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The stock market was moderately active vestories prices not varying materially from those current on to previous day. Government loans fluctuated very little The 1801 loan and the 7-3° were unchanged in price, but the 10-40s were ½ lower and the 5-20s ½ lower. Sixte 6s the 10-40s were % lower and the 5-20s % lower. State 5s sold at 91—a decline of 2% on the last reported selective of 2% on the last reported selective for the State war loan was also lower, selling down to 102%. Oity 6s (new) sold at 98%—a decline of %, and the old at 95. The Municipal 6s were steady at 100. Company bonds were dull; Penna. Railroad second mortgage declined to 105%, and Schuylkill Navigation 6s '81 at 64%; Reading 6s 44-'80s at 100%; Lehigh Valley 6s at 100, and Schuylkill Navigation Imp. loan at 84. The share list was generally firm. Reading advanced %, selling at 59, and Pennsylvania Railroad %, selling at 65. Little Schuylkill Railroad declined to 42%. Northern Central sold at 67%, and North Penn ing at 65. Little Schuylkill Railroad declined to 42%. Northern Central sold at 65%, and North Pennsylvania at 29. Of the Coal stocks there were eales of Buller at 11%, Fulton at 7%, and Swatara at 8%. The United States Certificates of Indebtedness are held at 95. City Passenger Railway shares are rather better. Second and Third sold at 70%, which is an advance; and Spruce and Pine at 34; 40 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 27% for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 70 for West Philadelphia; 18 for Arch Street; 20% for Green and Coates; and 20 for Girard College. Canal shares continue heavy; with sales of Eusquehanna Canal at 16%. In Bank shares there is nothing doing. 160% was bid for Philadelphia; 69 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 28 for Commercial; 31 for Mechanics'; 125 for Southwark; 43% for Penn Township; 116 for Western; 50 for Commonwealth; and 58 for Corn Exchange.

The following were the quotations for gold yesterday at the hours named;

t the hours named: The Oil Creek and Cherry Run Oil Company declared dividend yesterday of two per cent., payable on an fter the 17th instant. The Tioga Iron Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, clear of State tax, payable on and after the 16th instant. The directors of the Consolidation National Bank

have declared an extra dividend of twenty per cant, payable January 16th, clear of United States taxes.
The directors of the Union Mutual Insurance Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. on the stock and six per cent. on the outstanding scrip of the company, free of taxes, payable on demand.

The Phonix Mutual Insurance Company have declared a dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock and six per cent. on the serip of the company, payable on any larger the 19th testant. on andiafter the 12th instant, free of taxes.

The Corn Exchange National Bank have declared a the rebellion and slavery. The paper has returned to its old name, and now the regenerated Republican is edited and published regularly by Mr. Hayes, a correspondent of the Tribune.

The Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Company will pay on January 20th a dividend of five per cent.

The Terre Hanta and Richmond Pailage. will pay on the 9th of January a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of five per cent.

marterly dividend of 21% per cent., payable on the

| Continental Oil | 2½ 2½ | Philads. & Oil Cr. | 1½ | 1½ | Crescent City | 2 2½ | Bock Oil | 5% 4 | 1½ | Curtin. | 13½ | 14 | Bock Oil | 5% 4 | 1½ | Caldwell | 7% 7% | Senecs Oil | 6 | 1½ | 2½ | Cherry Run. | 30 | 30% | Sch & Oil Creek. | 1½ | 2½ | Cherry Run. | 30 | 30% | Sch & Oil Creek. | 1½ | 2½ | 2% | Cherry Run. | 30 | 30% | Sch & Oil Creek. | 1½ | 2 | 2% | Dunkard Oil | 2½ | 1½ | Sknzbnry | 3½ | 3% | Densmore Oil | 6 | 7 | Tarr Farm. | 3½ | 3½ | Sazbarry | 3½ | 3% | Cherry Run. | 3% | Cherry Run. | 3% | 3% | Cherry Run. |

The following is a statement of the deposits and coin-Donble Eagles..... Half Eagles..... Three Dollars..... Quarter Eagles.... 49,470 \$789,772 71 32,700 00 3,800 00 313 93 36,813 93 80,607

10,670,000 147,000 00 Value. \$789,772 7 36.813 9 147,000 010,800,077 8973,586 64 Instead of the usual monthly statement of the condi-tion of the public debt, Mr. Fessenden has made public the following statement of the Treasury receipts during the month of December:

· Total receipts December \$97.841.218 81 The report of the Assistant Treasurer at New York for the past year, gives the following leading heads of \$269,556,531 \$14,625,897 : Drexel & Go. quote: \$67,920,70

THE WAR PRESS. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, as extra copy of the paper will be given.

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

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in no instance can these terms be deviated from as the no instance can these terms be deviated from as they afford very little more than the cost of paper.

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers b

From New York.....galls-21,238,499 The following is the quantity experted ports, January 1 to Dec omber 31:

Petroleum is now seat, in counsiderable quantities, to almost every foreign port with which we have com-mercial delifons. Great Britally is the largest con-sumer of the product, the export from New York thisumer of the product, the export from New York Intther during last year, being 5,275,300 gallons. France is next in importance, her import having been 4,625,000 gallons, a large Increase upon the receipter of 1933. The shipments hence to Antwerp have showbeen large, amounting to 4,1,3,000 gallons, against 2,623,000 gallons in 1668. Breman has imported nearly one million galloms. Hamburg 1,185,000 gallons, and Rotterdam 533,000 gersons. The shipments to Crentiate indicate a large growth in the da mand a Russia, the export thinter having increased from 185,000 gallons in 1663 to 400,000 gallons in 1864. The export to Genoa, Leghorn, Triests, Lisbon, and Anstralia, are also of considerable importance.

considerable importance.

We call attention to the announcement of Jay Gooke to Go, stating that par subscriptions to the 10-40 loan will cease on the 7th. They offer advantageous terms will case on the 7th. They ofer advantageous terme to those wishing to invest to this popular loan.

The New York Part of yesterday says:

Gold opened at 225%, and siter rising to 228% fell to 225%, and closed at 227%; The loan market is netly and closed at 227%; The loan market is netly and closed at 227%; The loan market is netly and closed at 227%; The loan market is netly and closed at 227%; The loan market is netly and closed at 227%; The loan market is netly and closed at 227%; The stock market is cell and the transactions are light. Governments are fine with an upward tendency Railroad shares are found to the standard reaching and was quoted at 227%.

Before the network of the standard reaching and was quoted at 227%. The following quotations were made at the beard, some pared with those of yesterday after annual pared with those of yesterday after the board states 10% output 10%; United States 5-20 conp. new 108% 108%; United States 10.40 conp. 108% 108%; Interest and the pared for a 108% 108%; Interest and 116%; Interest at 10% 108%.

Philadelphia Markets

JANUARY 5-Ryoning The receipts and stocks of Flour contin The receipts and stocks of Frour continue light. Hold-ers are rather firmer in their views, but the sales are iters are rather firmer in their views, but the sales are in-mited; about 1,500 bils have been sold in lots at \$10 for superfine, \$11@11.25 for extra, and \$12@12.25 \$ bil for extra family. The retailers and bakers are buying in a small way within the above range of prices for super-fine and extras, and fancy brands at from \$12.75@13 \$ bbl, according to quality. Eye Flour is selling in a small way at \$969.25 \$ bbl. Corn-Meal is rather scarce, and we hear of no sales. Buckwheat is selling in a small

way at \$5@5.25 the 100 lbs. Way at \$500, 25 the 100 lbs.

GRAIN.—The demand for Wheat'le limited, but priese are rather firmer; sales comprise about?, 300 bus at from 256@268c for prime Pennsylvania and Western rede, and white at from 256@300c pbu, the latter for prime Keatucky. Bye is selling in a small way at 175c pbu. Corn has advanced, with sales of new yellow to notice at 170c pbu. Oats are also rather better, with sales at \$26@350 pbu. COTE has advanced, with sales of new yellow to notice at 170° \$\pi\$ bu. Oats are also rather better, with sales at 270° \$\pi\$ bu. Oats are also rather better, with sales at 270° \$\pi\$ bu. Oats are also rather better, with sales at 270° \$\pi\$ bu. Oats are also rather better, with sales at 580° \$\pi\$ bu. Oats are also rather better, with sales at 580° \$\pi\$ bu. Is \$\pi\$ bu. Is quoted at \$23° \$\pi\$ bull, and we hear of ac 580° \$\pi\$ lots \$\pi\$ but \$180° \$\pi\$ but \$180° \$\pi\$ could be \$180° \$\pi\$ buskel, and flaxseed at \$41° \$\pi\$ could be \$180° \$\pi\$ buskel, and \$180° \$\pi\$ could be \$180° \$\pi

ASHE continue dull and nominal.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western Flour is dui and 5 to it cents lower: sales of 4.500 bbls at \$8.2 (29.95 for superfine State; \$10.2001). 25 for extra do; \$10.30010. 35 for choice do; \$9.76,9.95 for superfine Western; \$10.2001. 35 for common to medium extra Western; \$11.20011. 25 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio, and \$11.50012 for trade brands. brands extra round-hoop Ohio, and \$11.50@12 for trade brands.

Southern flour is dull and drooping: sales 420 bbls at \$10.80@12 06 for common, and \$12.10@15 for fancy and extra. Canadian flour is quiet, and five cents lower; sales \$50 bbls at \$10.80@15. 30 for common, and \$12.30@12 for good to choice extra. Rye flour is quiet. Carn meal is dull.

Wheat is dull. and nominally 100 2c lower; sales 5,000 busheds white Michigan at \$2.00 2c. 100 busheds white Michigan at \$2.00 2c. 100 busheds white Michigan at \$2.00 2c. 100 busheds are quiet at \$1.05% (2c. 100 for Western. The corn maker is quiet and steady; sales 2.500 busheds are quiet at \$1.05% (2c. 100 for Western. The corn maker is quiet at \$1.05% (2c. 100 for Western. Flovrisions.—The Fork market is dull, and rather lower; sales \$1.000 bbls at \$42.200 25 for 65 4 Mess, can and regular way; \$450.943.50 for new Mess; \$35.50 (35.25 for Frime, and \$40.940 50 for Prime Mess.

The Deef market is less active but steady; sales 475 bbls at about previous prices. Beef Hams are quiet, with sales of 150 bbls at \$25.20.50 for infairor Western. Cut Meats are quiet, with sales of 150 bbls at \$25.00 for sales of 150 bbls at \$25.20.50 for infairor Western.

Chicago Markets, Jan. 3.

Chicago Markets, Jan. 3.

Prime and extra grades of Beef Cattle are scarce and in demand at \$7.56@8. Medium to good qualities are in fair request by speculators and contractors at from \$4@6. Inferor grades are dull demand for Wheat, and we note an advance on Saturday's prices of 1c \$ bus, with sales at \$1.72@15 or Chicago extra spring; \$1.76@1.72 for No. 1 spring, and at \$5.60 for \$5.50 pring. At the close the market ruled firm at \$1.71.60 l. '22 for No. 1. Flour was neglected and transactions meagre, at \$8.60 for spring superfixe.

There is a good shipping demand for Orn. and sales were liberal at from \$79%@63c on track, and at \$5.60 for the contraction of the contract

Oats are in active request and steady at 67%@68c, clesing at 67% for No. 1.

Rye is quiet at \$1.11 for No. 1, and at \$1.68%@1.10 for No. 2, in store.

There is nothing done in Barley, and the market was altogether nominal.

The market for Highwines is rather-quiet but firm at \$2.12. New Bedford Cil Market. [From Whaleman's Ship List] Sperm very quiet, and the only transaction for the week is a sale of 550 bbls for manufacturing at \$2 10 % gallon
The following are the imports of sperm and whale old and whalebone into the United States for the week end-From Jan. 1 (o date.... 65,064 71,767 Same time last year... 65,119 62,039

TO ARRIVE. City of London New York Liverpool
Britannia New York Glasgow
Evening Star New York New Orleans
C. of Manchester New York Liverpool
Saxonia New York Liverpool
Australasian New York Liverpool
Oosta Rica New York Liverpool
New York Liverpool
Australasian New York Spray

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. Saml. B. Stores, Gro. N. Tathan, Committee of the Month. Benj. Marshall.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1865. SUE RISES.... 7 22 | SUN SETS... 4 38 | HIGH WATER... 9 42 ARRIVED.

ARRIVED.

Steamship R C Knight, Gallagher, 24 hours from New York, with mase to W J Taylor & Co Encountered heavy fee from the bnoy on the Middle to the city. Fassed a schooler ashore on Heaborough Point; at Newcastie piers, one bark, two brigs, and four schoolers. Passed of Newcastie the sshooner Annie A Risk, in tow, coming up.

Steamship Karnak, Thrane, Beaufort, N C, Jan 1, U S Guartermaster. Has been two days in the river in consequence of the lee.

Brig Wm Greevy, Little, 15 days from New Orleans, in ballast to B Steton & Go.

Fohr Lizzle W Dyer, Sumner, 6 days from Boston, with make to Growell & Collins.

The British brig George G Roberts, Barnes, master, from Barbados for Philadelphia, with 379 puncheons molasses, was drifted by the ice on Bombay Hook Bar on the right of the 2d inst. She lies in a dangerous position, and both vessel and cargo will probably be a total loss. All the crew are safe.

carnest, natural utterances of a sensitive nature.
The sonnets, commencing "Dear Stella, I am sad," and "This is the Sabbath," show that their author possesses ability as well as aspiration—the first in its true tenderness, the other in its depth of feeling, its true tenderness, the closing poem in the volume, and is entitled "Amoron." The opening reminds us of Shelley's "Alastor," which may have been in the writer's mind, unconsciously. Not being able, in justice to other duties, to peruse this poem, of about 2,500 lines, which seems to relate the history of a mind, and having no tasts, indeed, for merely speculative or metaphysical poetty, we do not offer an opinion upon it. There is considerable poettic feeling in other parts of Mft. Vosburg's volume, but—alss, that we must say is—he is not a poet.

Nit. Newell, whose amusing writings under the sobriquet of "Orpheus C. Rerr" have been widely read, with much entertainment, as quaint and witty, has collected his occasional lyrics into a neat volume, entitled "The Palace Beautiful," published by Mr. Carleton, New York. It does not surprise class, writes serious poetry with marked ability and success.

Burna, Byron, Moore, Hood, and our own to first of the first old and the property of the first old and the purpose and serious poetry with marked ability and success. Burna, Byron, Moore, Hood, and our own to come and the property of the first old and the property of the first old and the property of the first old that Mr. Newell, and muorist of the first old that Mr. Newell, and muorist of the first old that Mr. Newell, and muorist of the first old that Mr. Newell, and muorist of the first old that Mr. Newell, and muorist of the first old that Mr. Newell, and muorist of the first old that Mr. Newell, and muorist of the first old that Mr. Newell, and muorist of the first old that Mr. Newell, and muorist of the first old that Mr. Newell, and muorist of the first old that Mr. Newell, and muorist of the first old that Mr. Newell and muorist of the first old that Mr. MEMORANDA.

Brig Orozimbo, Tracey, from Boston for this port, salled from Holmes, Hole 3d Inst.

Schr Nellie Tarbox, Vionella, hence at Portland.