The Daily Ohio Statesman.

VOL. X. NEW SERIES. COLUMBUS, OHIO, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 22, 1863. NO. 163.

The Ohio Statesman:

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

MANYPENNY & MILLER,

Publishers and Proprietors.

Office, Nos. 36, 38 and 40 North High Street.

TERMS.

(INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.)

Daily, per year	$6 00
" " by the Carrier, per week	12½c
Tri-Weekly, per year	3 00
Weekly, single copy, one year	2 00
" " six months	1 00
Clubs of four copies, one year	7 00
" " six months	3 50
Clubs of ten copies, one year	16 00
" " six months	8 00
Clubs of twenty copies, one year	30 00
" " six months	15 00

With an additional copy to the party who gets up the Club of ten or twenty.

W. R. KENT,

AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION, SALES,

AND

Commission Rooms,

No. 102 South High Street.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE on Commission every description of property, such as Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Furniture Carriages, Horses, etc.

I also intend to devote my attention to sales of Real Estate and Personal Property, at any point, within twenty miles of the city.

☞ Auction Sales every evening.

Consignments respectfully solicited.

I have a large room over my sales rooms for storag purposes.

REFERENCES.

Kelton, Bancroft & Co.	J. & T. E. Miller.
D. T. Woodbury & Co.	Stone & Lewis.
Butler, Brother & Co.	John Geary & Son.
W. H. Resticaux.	Glenn & Thrall.

may10-tf

EYE & EAR.

DR. G. A KNAPP,

OCULIST,

(Formerly of Buffalo,)

EXCLUSIVELY TREATS DISEASES OF THE Eyes, Deafness, and inserts Artificial Eyes, without pain, that *move* like the natural eyes, at No. 257 South High Street, Columbus, O. Office hours from 9 to 4 o'clock.

P. S.—Dr. Knapp's Book on the Eye and Ear price 25 cents, mailed free of postage, to any individual who has a malady of either of these organs.

nov26'1863 d&w1y

W. R. THRALL. GEO. C. BENHAM.

THRALL & BENHAM,

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

No. 119 South High Street,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE PUBLIC that they have fitted up a DRUG STORE at the above well known stand, at great expense, and in the most modern and approved style.

Our stock was purchased in New York, from first hands and Importers, and is warranted of the VERY PUREST AND BEST.

Especial attention will be given to the

Prescription Department,

Over which Nr. H. K. HERSHISER, a well known Druggist in this city, will preside.

We offer to the public an unsurpassed assortment of

PERFUMERY,
COLOGNES,
SOAPS,
POMADES,
BRUSHES,

Of all kinds,

TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES,

As cheap as can be found anywhere.

We have laid in with great care a magnificent stock of

BRANDIES, WINES AND OTHER LIQUORS,

For medicinal use ONLY, which we purchased direct from the Custom House in New York.

We solicit the inspection of Physicians to our stock. oct4-d3m

RICHARD KENNEDY,

—DEALER IN—

Books, Periodicals, Stationery,

PICTURES, FANCY ARTICLES, ETC.,

No. 55 South High Street,

Next Door to the Postoffice,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

oct28'63-d1y

MRS. M. A. VAN HOUTEN,

Milliner,

AND DEALER IN

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS,

No. 68 East Town Street,

Columbus, O.

oct29'63-d1y

WM. H. RESTIEAUX.

(SUCCESSOR TO McKEE & RESTIEAUX.)

No. 106 South High Street,

COLUMBUS,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PRODUCE, PROVISIONS,

Foreign & Domestic Fruits,

FLOUR, SALT, LIQUROS, &c.

Storage and Commission.

jly12-tf

Playing the Bible.

Mr. J. H. Siddons, in one of the interesting "European Retrospects" he is contributing to the Boston Journal, gives the following account of a singular stage representation he once saw in Paris:

I was presented five years ago at one of the most extraordinary dramatic performances that ever was produced even upon the daring French stage. It partook of the ancient mysteries and moralities, wanting, however, the excuse of the absence of a printed Bible for usurping the modern method for teaching the Christian religion. I had gone into the Ambigu Comique under the idea that I was about to witness some comedy, in which a rash youth, the hero, had sacrificed the love of an interesting heroine through his own dissipations, and that the title of the piece had been selected as happily descriptive of the young gentleman's loss. He had forfeited Paradise! When, however, I entered the theater a profound silence reigned. I had great difficulty in getting a seat, and was at length squeezed into the corner of a little box in the first circle through the medium of a silver key. The first thing that met my eyes on the stage was the forbidden tree, and Adam and Eve conversing! Adam's very first words arrested my attention: "La grace elait dans les pas, le ciel dans les yeux;" "Grace was in all your steps." "Why," exclaimed I aloud, "this is Milton." Chut! came in loud whispers from several mouths. One added in a low voice, "Oui, Monsieur, c'est votre Milton." From that moment I was absorbed. Eve was represented by a lovely woman whose golden hair fell to her feet. Adam was a fine specimen of a youth.—Around the person of each was a fanciful arrangement of muslin, as if a cloud had accidentally fallen to fulfill the office which afterwards devolved on the fig leaves.—Adam left the scene, and Eve being alone was soon accosted by the serpent, who wound about the trunk of the tree after a manner fearfully representing nature; but he soon casts his skin and sprung up from a trap door in the guise of a very handsome man, clothed in a white muslin robe, encircled in a golden girdle. His ample hair was so arranged as to give it the appearance of horns, and gilt cloven feet decorated his nether extremities.

The whole process of the temptation, borrowed from Milton, was admirably acted. The crime is committed. Suddenly the stage darkens, the angel of the Lord appears, and armed with a flaming sword drives the offenders from the garden. The second act introduces us to Cain and Abel—the sacrifice—the murder—Cain's remorse and Eve's grief. Here Lord Byron was pressed into the service, and I followed the translation of his "Cain: a Mystery." The third act represents a scene of bacchanalian revelry. All Mesopotamia is drunk. Vice in every form is depicted—woman's vanity, man's sensuality. In the midst of the orgies (represented as they only can be in a large French theater with 500 performers) a rushing noise is heard—a deep gloom gradually settles upon the revelers—the waters pour in—the people are frantic—dismayed—the deluge has begun! It continues, marvalously portrayed, until the whole scene is enveloped in perfect darkness, and nothing is heard but shrieks, groans and discordant music. The next act opens on a wild waste of waters, perfectly calm. Bodies and branches of trees float upon the surface; upon a jutting rock stand Adam and Eve, while the Evil One triumphantly points to the desolate scene and exclaims, Voyez! Le resultat de ton trepas! At that moment the ark appears in the distance—the dove returns to it bearing the olive branch—the back scene opens and Salvator Mundi standing on the globe announces God's mercy and the Redemption. Exit Satan—and exeunt the audience, all the old women and young women piteously crying, beating their breasts, making the sign of the cross, and ejaculating, Mea culpa, mea maxima culpa!

Such things may shock very serious people, but I am not ashamed to confess that the whole morality affected me deeply. It would be well if the stage were never applied to any worse purposes.

Alexandre Dumas and the Executioner.

In the Indipendento of Naples, M. Alexandre Dumas has published, under the title of "Memoires de Monsieur de Paris," the following curious and characteristic narrative: "I had read," says that writer, "in many narratives of the death of Louis XVI. that he refused to ascend the scaffold, that it was found necessary to use force, and that a struggle took place between him and the executioner's assistants. This incident seemed to me so contrary to the character of the king that I was anxious to ascertain the truth, if possible, and, for that purpose, resolved to apply to Monsieur de Paris himself, who was the son of Sanson, who guillotined Louis XVI.; he was only twelve or fourteen years old at the time, and, as he was present on the scaffold, he must certainly remember all that took place on that memorable occasion.

"I told him who I was, and, after an exclamation of surprise, he eagerly requested to know what he could do to oblige me.—'You can clear up,' I said, 'an historical doubt. You were present at the execution of Louis XVI.?' 'I was.' 'And you remember it perfectly?' 'I do.' 'Well, sir, some historians say that at the foot of the scaffold Louis XVI. shrank from death; that he struggled with the executioners, and was in a manner lifted on to the scaffold. For my part, I do not believe the statement, as it was contrary to his character and temperament.' 'There is,' nevertheless, some truth in it,' replied the other, 'as Louis XVI. did struggle violently for a moment with my father's assistants, and for the reason I am about to explain. You are aware that Louis XVI. was conveyed to the place of execution in his own carriage and without being pinioned. Before he ascended the steps, the executioner's assistants, fearing he might struggle at the last moment, wished to bind his hands with a cord; but this indignity roused all the pride still surviving in the unhappy monarch, and he resisted, exclaiming, 'No, no, I will never submit to that.' The men were about to use force, when my father stepped forward, and, taking from his pocket a handkerchief, said, in a tremulous voice and with tearful eyes, 'With this handkerchief, Sire?' Louis XVI. had not heard himself called Sire for six months before. He looked at my father, saw his tears, and at once held out his hands, which my father tied with the handkerchief. The rest passed as related by the historians.'

"Having obtained Sanson's permission to ask a few other questions, I requested to know whether it was true that the office he held was hereditary and obligatory in his family. 'No, sir,' he replied, 'but in the absence of a positive law, there is a law of proprieties. What profession but his father's can the son of an executioner follow? I await your other questions.' My next inquiry was whether it was true that he could not have a carriage except on condition that his name should be inscribed on the doors. 'There is no obligation,' replied he, 'but such is the custom. Should you like to see how we elude it in practice?' Having answered in the affirmative, he said that he would take me down to see the carriage and accordingly ordered the servant to bring a lantern. While the man was gone, Sanson said that his daughter would never forgive him if he allowed me to leave without her seeing me, and was about to fetch her when I remarked that I would rather go to her in the drawing-room. He seemed pleased with my proposal, and we went there. On entering the room, we found her seated at the piano. She was a fair girl of about eighteen, with blue eyes and a rather melancholy expression of countenance. 'My dear,' said Sanson, 'here is a gentleman whom you think much of; knowing all your admiration for him, I would not let him leave without doing you the honor to embrace you." She looked embarrassed, and blushed quite red. 'First of all, father,' said she, with some confusion, 'I wish to know the gentleman's name.' He replied, 'You shall know it afterwards, for if I told you first, it is you that would embrace him.' 'O, father!' she exclaimed, in a tone of reproach. I then embraced her, after which she looked inquiringly at her father, who said, 'Well, he is M. Alexandre Dumas.' She then dropped on a chair, and sat looking at me as if amazed. 'Look at him well, girl,' said the father, with that melancholy accent which was habitual to him, 'for it is probably the first and the last time you will ever behold him.' This little scene made such an impression on me that, fifteen years later, I attempted to reproduce it in the novel of La Reine Margot. We then went down to the coach-house, in which there were two or three carriages. Sanson took me to the handsomest and showed me the escutcheon on the door. It represented a broken bell argent on a red ground, and under it, as a motto, were the two words, 'Sans sons,' (without sound,) being a pun on the family name. Having learned all I wished to know, I now expressed my thanks to M. Sanson and took my leave."

The President at Home.

The gossipy correspondent of the Boston Journal—Perley—sends that paper the following readable account of daily life at the White House:

"Mr. Lincoln is an early riser, and he thus is able to devote two or three hours each morning to his voluminous private correspondence, besides glancing at a city paper. At nine he breakfasts—then walks over to the War Office to read such war telegrams as they give him (occasionally some are withheld), and to have a chat with General Halleck on the military situation, in which he takes great interest. Returning to the White House, he goes through with his morning's mail, in company with a private Secretary. Some letters are indorsed and sent to the departments—others are intrusted to the Secretary, who makes a minute of the reply which he is to make—and others the President retains, that he may answer them himself. Every letter receives attention, and all which are entitled to a reply receive one, no matter how they are worded, or how inelegant the chirography may be.

Tuesdays and Fridays are Cabinet days, but on other days visitors at the White House are requested to wait in the antechamber, and send in their cards. Sometimes, before the President has finished reading his mail, Louis will have a handful of pasteboard, and from the cards laid before him Mr. Lincoln has visitors ushered in, giving preference to acquaintances.—Three or four hours do they pour in, in rapid succession, nine out of ten asking offices, and patiently does the President listen to their applications. Care an anxiety have furrowed his rather homely features, yet occasionally he is "reminded of an anecdote," and good-humored glances beam from his clear gray eyes, while his ringing laugh shows that he is not "used up" yet. The simple and natural manner in which he delivers his thoughts makes him appear to those visiting him like an earnest, affectionate friend. He makes little parade of his legal science, and rarely indulges in speculative propositions, but states his ideas in plain Anglo-Saxon, illuminated by many lively images, and pleasing allusions, which seem to flow as if in obedience to a resistless impulse of his nature. Some newspaper admirer attempts to deny that the President tells stories. Why it is rarely that any one is in his company for fifteen minutes without hearing a good tale, appropriate to the subject talked about. Many a metaphysical argument does he demolish by simply telling an anecdote, which exactly overturns the verbal structure.

About four o'clock the President declines seeing any more company, and often accompanies his wife in her carriage, to take a drive. He is fond of horseback exercise, and when passing the summer at the Soldiers' home, used generally to go to and fro in the saddle.

The President dines at six, and it is rare that some personal friends do not grace the round dining-table, where he throws off the cares of office, and reminds those who have been in Kentucky of the old school gentleman who used to dispute generous hospitality there. From the dinner-table the party retire to the crimson drawing-room, where coffee is served, and where the President passes the evening, unless some dignitary has a special interview. Such, I am informed, is the almost unvarying daily life of Abraham Lincoln."

ESTABLISHED 1760.

Peter Lorillard,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 and 18 CHAMBERS STREET,

(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York),

Would call the attention of dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappe, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch,
or Lundyfoot.

☞ ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICES OF FINE-CUT CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCOS, WHICH WILL BE FOUND OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

TOBACCO.

SMOKING. FINE-CUT CHEWING. SMOKING.

Long, P. A. L., or plain, S. Jago,
No. 1, Cavendish, or Sweet, Spanish,
No. 2, Sweet Scented Oronoco, Canastar,
Nos. 1 & 2, Tin Foil Cavendish, Turkish,
Mixed Granulated.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

aug14'63-d1y

DENNISON HOUSE,

Fifth St., bet. Main and Sycamore,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CORBIN GALLEHER, JOS. F. FERRIE, } Proprietors.

THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN REPAIRED AND Refitted throughout, and is now open to the public. The proprietors, recently of the Goddard House, Maysville, Ky., solicit the patronage of the traveling community. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to the guests of the House.

CORBIN GALLEHER,
dec21'63-tf JOS. F. FERRIE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY for the STATESMAN

For last Night's Dispatches see 3d page

Sunday Night's Dispatchds.

Rebels Repulsed Near Natchez--800 Prisoners Captured.

New Orleans, Dec. 11.—Three or four thousand troops under Wirt. Adams, Crosby and Logan, appeared in the vicinity of Natchez early this week and attacked our forces under Gen. Gresham, but were repulsed and pursued, and it is said we took 800 prisoners.

The steamer Von Phul, which left here for St. Louis on Monday, was badly damaged by a rebel battery just above Bayou Sara. A shell exploded in the pilot house, killing the Captain and Mr. Curry, the bartender. Nine boat hands were wounded, three fatally. The boat was saved from utter destruction.

Lieut. Gove, of Boston, and seven others of the Massachusetts cavalry, were captured a few days ago, near Port Hudson, by a party of Logan's men. Lieutenant Gove was badly wounded, and four of his men more or less seriously injured.

Brig.-Gen. Weitzel, commanding the 1st division of the 19th corps, goes north tomorrow by the Morning Star. It is expected he will be transferred to Gen. Butler's department in compliance with the wish of the latter general. Others think he will return to this department—with two stars.

Reports that have been current, of a conspiracy between colored troops and rebel prisoners, are false.

A destructive fire occurred here this morning. Loss estimated at $250,000. Several buildings were consumed on Tchoupitoulas street, between Greavier street and Natchez alley; they consisted of the large hardware store of Griff, Byrnes & Co.; the store of Smith & Ziegler, and two stores well stocked with liquors belonging to Jonas Pickles. Several other buildings on Natchez alley were injured by the falling of the walls. One fireman was killed, and several injured.

New Orleans, Dec. 12.—The excitement occasioned here by the report of mutiny at Fort Jackson on the 9th, has barely subsided. Yet the most wild and improbable rumors prevailed that every white man in the fort had been massacred, that the negroes were about to kill every white man in the vicinity, etc.; but the truth was known at headquarters early on the morning of the 10th. The facts are as follows:

The negroes had taken offense at one of the officers in command and had sworn vengeance. In trying to get possession of his person, they encountered more opposition than they anticipated, and fired some shots at radom and into the air, but they never intended to incite mutiny or shed blood. Not a person was injured in the whole affair; it did not last half an hour. The officers easily quieted the men and they have not since made any demonstrations. There is no news from Texas except the capture of Fort Esperanz in Matagorda bay.

From Washington.

Washington, Dec. 20—The joint committee of the Senate and House of Delegates of West Virginia, at Alexandria, agreed last night on calling a Convention for abolishing slavery in that State, which will be passed to-morrow.

The funeral of Maj.-Gen. Buford took place this afternoon and was largely attended. Eight Major-Generals acted as pallbearers at the services.

The report of the Commissioners appointed by the Navy Department, consisting of three Chief Engineers, who have made careful experiments for five months, showing the practicability of using petroleum or hydro carbon oils for the purpose of generating steam has been found to be entirely satisfactory.

It is said by those who have seen it, that the result shows a great saving, not only for merchant steamers, but a naval steamer can keep to sea under steam three times as long with less labor and greater economy, as compared with coal, equal weights of each being considered, thus indicating a complete revolution in the mode of generating steam.

It is understood that a majority of the committee on Military Affairs in the House are opposed to repealing the commutation clause in the Enrollment act, as reported from the Senate committee.

Senator Wilson speaks of his intention to offer an amendment authorizing enlistments in the rebel States, to be credited to the quotas of the States for which the officers procure the recruits, whether they be white or black.

Members of Congress are receiving large numbers of letters containing suggestions and opinions relative to the proposed change in the Enrollment act.

Of one thousand and fifty-one applicants for commissions in negro regiments, five hundred and sixty have been recommended for appointment, viz:

Colonels five, Lieutenant-Colonels ten, Majors thirty-five, Captains one hundred and four, 1st Lieutenants one hundred and fifty-three, 2d Lieutenants two hundred and sixty-three.

Thirty members of the press were present at the complimentary dinner to Speaker Colfax last night. They were connected with the prominent journals of the country, and were of various political opinions. It was a pleasant and harmonious gathering. Samuel Wilkeson, Esq., presided, and at the close of his remarks proposed a sentiment which elicited from Mr. Colfax a brief, appropriate, eloquent and patriotic speech, in which he said the House had chosen newspaper men for Speaker, Clerk and Postmaster—a good share for the profession. And in the Senate it was nearly the same way—the Vice-President, Secretary Forney, and the Sergeant-at-Arms have come in for the highest honors.

Attack on Our Picket Lines---Our Prisoners at Richmond.

Culpepper C. H., Va., Dec. 19.—Almost simultaneous with the recent raid by Col. Jones through our lines near Fairfax Station, an attack was made on the picket lines of the 1st Ohio cavalry, in front of this place. One of our pickets was gobbled up, and the raid ended.

Recent rains have made the roads almost impassable, especially for artillery. Citizens here tell us we are soon to evacuate their town, but no signs of such movements are apparent.

A credible witness just from Richmond states that our prisoners there are better fed than their own people, and much better than they would be were it not that the desperate straits of the citizens of the Confederacy must be kept from our knowledge. Fresh beef is now four dollars per pound, and fresh bread $3.50 per loaf, such as formerly could de bought at five cents; the consequence is that thousands must starve or go into the army and divide their rations with their families.

It has been determined by the rebels to conscript every male between 25 and 55, inclusive, for one last desperate effort in favor of the Confederacy. The attempt will probabably be made upon Washington or some portion of the North. In this conscription both negroes and whites are to be included; they are also to be thrown into the same ranks together indiscriminately. With this immense army Jeff. Davis means to precipitate himself upon Washington, Pennsylvania and Ohio, or in all three, commanding in person. He will endeavor to stimulate the passions of these hordes by most extravagant stories of fancied wrong suffered at our hands by the Southern people, and by most fabulous promises of plunder to be obtained through the victories which shall be gained in Northern towns and cities.

Escape of Union Prisoners from Richmond.

New York, Dec. 20.—The Herald's Fortress Monroe letter reports the escape from Libby prison and arrival in our lines of Capt. N. T. Anderson, 19th Indiana volunteers, and Lieut. J. F. Skelton, 17th Iowa.—The first was captured on the 3d of May last, near Rome, Ga., with Col. Streight's command, on his famous raid through Alabama. The latter was taken at Jackson, Miss.

From New Orleans.

New York, Dec. 20.—The steamship Morning Star, from New Orleans the 13th, via Havana the 15th, has arrived. She brings $100,000 in specie, and 1100 bales of cotton.

Meagre advices from Vera Cruz state that the French were slowly advancing toward the interior. Communications with Vera Cruz were very perilous, both ways being attended and sometimes cut up by guerrillas.

Gen. Diase had made a great raid through Queretero, Mexico, Voxaca and other States. He captured two hundred and seventy prsioners. Reinforcements of troops are still being sent to St. Domingo.

New Orleans, Dec. 19.—The United States gunboat Kanawha has arrived here with the prisoners captured while bound for Havana from Mobile. Her cargo consists of two hundred and eighteen bales of cotton, fifty barrels rosin, fourteen barrels turpentine and $5,000. Until within a short time she has been used as a rebel gunboat at Mobile.

The late black frost will considerably shorten the sugar crop in Louisiana.

The receipts of cotton at New Orleans since the 1st of September, have been over forty-eight thousand bales.

Rumors come from Dixie that Bragg has committed suicide, and that Longstreet is trapped.

The re-capture of Puebla by the Mexicans is again confirmed.

General Banks has recovered from his illness.

National Bank at New Orleans.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The necessary papers have been issued from the Treasury Department for the establishment of a National Bank at New Orleans, with a capital of $500,000, under the National Currency act. Also for a third bank at St. Louis, with a capital of $150,000, with the privilege and prospect of increasing it to $500,000.

The First National Bank of this city will commence to-morrow with the issue of notes recently prepared by the Treasury Department for circulation by such institutions.

Only 80,000 of the $500,000,000 of the 5-20 loan remain unsubscribed.

Fortress Monroe Dec. 18.—A train of cars, under a flag of truce, left Norfolk for Suffolk yesterday, with fourteen women and eleven children, to remain South during the war.

Maj. Gen. Butler has issued an order for the enrollment of all able-bodied male citizens, colored and white, between eighteen and forty-five years of age in this department, to be completed by January 1st.

The magazine explosion in Yorktown destroyed nearly all the buildings in the town.

Morning and Noon Dispatches.

Schofield and Custis---Interesting from Richmond.

New York, Dec. 21.—A special to the Tribune from Washington 19th says: Although no official order has yet been issued, it may be considered settled that General Schofield will be relieved within a day or two at his own request. This order will probably read: And that Gen. Rosecrans will succeed him.

A new command will soon be arranged for Gen. Curtis, the President having said that the charges against him in connection with cotton speculations are utterly unfounded.

A gentleman who has resided in Richmond during the past five years, and who recently reached this city, having left Richmond December 4th, furnishes the following: The garrison of the city and forts numbers about three thousand men, who are principally employees of the Government. They are armed with Belgian rifles. The fortifications consist of several lines of intrenchments, earthworks and rifle pits, besides the forts. The forts are sparely manned and the number of guns mounted on all the works are quite inconsiderable, compared with their extent.

At the time our prisoners planned an escape, the Union men of Richmond were aware of the intended effort, and would have joined the prisoners had they succeeded.

From the armory in Richmond and the works at Fayetteville, N. C., about three hundred guns per week are turned out. All their guns are rifled at the Tredegar works. Their heavy guns have been hooped, and the work of thus improving them is going on, arrangements being made by which they hope to make two thousand rifles per month. The principal powder manufactory is at Augusta, Ga. The loss of the stocking machinery at Fayetteville would prove irreparable. Early in the war, and until a very late date, drawings of a projectile adopted by our Government were received from Washington, and in some cases their manufacture commenced in Richmond even before they were made here.

Our informant says prices current undquote everything. Flour quoted at $75 per barrel actually sells at $125, and everything in proportion.

The arrival of the French corvette for the purpose of attending to the removal of French tobacco had created considerable feeling among the merchants and people, and loud objections were made to its being given up, unless the French would raise the blockade. All hopes of foreign intervention had died out. The refusal of England to allow the rams to sail created much indignation, inasmuch as the rebel authorities had sent gold in advance to pay for them.

South Carolina is openly denounced in the streets, with devout wishes that the State might be sunk.

The people are very anxious for an exchange of prisoners, and though cessation was the plan adopted by our Government to prevent them from refitting their army, systematic starvation of our men is spoken of as being the policy to compel us to resume exchanges.

Washington, Dec. 21.—The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Admiral Lee, dated yesterday, saying: There is no truth in the rumor of the destruction of the gunboat Daylight by a rebel battery near Wilmington. She is at Beaufort.

The Sanitary Fair---The Battle at Bean's Station.

Cincinnati, Dec. 21.—The great sanitary fair will be inaugurated to-day.

General Grant arrived from Nashville on Saturday.

A special to the Commercial from Cumberland Gap the 18th says: Longstreet divided his army on Monday, one part making an attack on Bean's Station, and the other at Kelley's Ford, the design being to cut off Shackleford and Foster. The movement of Gen. Ferner frustrated the plan. Heavy firing was heard yesterday between Tasewell and Clinch river. Longstreet is reported killed, and his forces surrounded.

A dispatch communicated from London, Ky., 20th, says Gen. Shackelford and staff arrived here en route for home. They left Blain's Cross Roads on the 16th. The battle of Bean's Station, on the 14th, commenced at 2 o'clock and lasted till dark, Shackelford holding his ground till that time, when he withdrew. Our loss was from one hundred and fifty to two hundred killed and wounded. Our forces were concentrating at Blain's Cross Roads when Gen. Shackleford left.

Guerrillas in West Tennessee.

Cairo, Dec. 21.—The Sultana, from Vicksburg, arrived last night with thisty bales of cotton for Cairo.

Memphis papers of the 19th report roving bands of guerrillas swarming in the interior of West Tennessee, plundering and maltreating citizens. Richardson has resumed operations in his old haunts. He commands about six hundred men, who go about conscripting without reference to age. Forest is at Jackson, Tenn., with a force reported at six thousand—probably much exaggerated. Another gang under Maury is operating near Union Depot. Among others conscripted, is H. L. Priddy, formerly editor of the Memphis Argus.

Memphis cotton market stagnant. Good middling 71; middling fair 72.

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 21.—Richmond papers of the 19th contain the following:

Charleston, Dec. 18.—The Ironsides and three monitors, while attempting to pass obstructions, became entangled. The Ironsides will probably have to be abandoned. Two of the monitors are also badly disabled.

Don't Fail to Read This!!

COFFEE! COFFEE!!

THE

East India Coffee Co.,

154 Reade Street,

(Three doors from Greenwich Street,)

NEW YORK,

Call universal attention to their

Kent's East India Coffee

Only 25 Cents per Pound.

Kent's East India Coffee

has all the flavor of Old Government Java, and is but half the price.

Kent's East India Coffee

has twice the strength of Java, of any other Chffee whatever, and wherever used by our first class hotels and steamboats, the stewards say there is a saving of 50 per cent.

Kent's East India Coffee

is the most healthy beverage known, and is very nutritious. The weak and infirm may use it at all times with impunity. The wife of the Rev. W. Eaves, local minister of the M. E. Church, Jersey City, who has not been able to use any Coffee for fifteen years, can use

Kent's East India Coffee

three times a day withobt injury, it being entirely free from those properties that produce nervous excitement.

Kent's East India Coffee.

Dr. SAMES BOYLE, of 196 CHAMBERS ST., says: "I have never known any Coffee so healthful, nutritious and free from all injurious qualities as

Kent's East India Coffee.

I advise my patients to drink it universally, even those to whom I have hitherto prohibited the use of Coffee."

THE PRINCIPAL OF THE NEW YORK EYE INFIRMARY says: "I direct all the patients of our Institution to use exclusively

Kent's East India Coffee,

and would not be without it on any account."

The Rev. C. LARUE, an eminent clergyman of the M. E. Church, now stationed at Halsey street, Newark, says of

Kent's East India Coffee;

"I have used it nearly a year in my family, and find that it produces no ache of the head or nervous irritation, as is the case of all other Coffees. It is exceedingly pleasant, and I cordially recommend it to all clergymen and their families."

Kent's East India Coffee

is used daily by the families of Bishop Ames, Bishop Baker, and many of the most distinguished clergymen and professional men in the country.

Beware of Counterfeits!

and be sure that the packages are labelled

Kent's East India Coffee,

154 Reade Street, New York,

as there are numerous counterfeits afloat under the name of "Genuine East India Coffee," "Original East India Coffee," etc., put forth by impostors to deceive the unwary.

In 10 lb. packages, and in boxes of 30, 60 and 100 lbs., for Grocers and large consumers. Sold by Grocers *generally*.

dec8-d1m

Cincinnati Law and Collection Office.

Established A. D. 1840.

THOMAS POWELL,

Attorney at Law,

AND

COLLECTION OFFICE,

NO. 9 MASONIC TEMPLE,

Cincinnati.

Remittances in all cases made immediately on the collection of any claim.

The following references are given by permission of the parties, with whom Mr. Powell has for many years been acquainted:

Samuel N. Pike, Esq.
Joseph C. Butler, Esq.
W. B. Smith & Co.
Baker & Von Phul.
Tyler, Davidson & Co.
Hon. W. B. Caldwell, Ex-Chief Justice of Ohio.
D. W. Corwin, late King, Corwin & Co.
Clark, West & Co., 121 and 123 Duane St., N. Y.
Samuel S. Bowman & Co., 17 John St., N. Y.
Wm. H. Powell, Esq., No. 45 East 22d St., N. Y.

dec21-'63-tf

BROOKS, STEARNS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FINE AND STAPLE GROCERIES

Foreign & Domestic Fruits,

Choice Family Flour,

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS,

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

☞ Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

No. 273 South High St.

Columbus, Ohio.

☞ All Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

DAVID W. BROOKS,
JOHN STEARNS,
N. MERION,

dec7-tf