THE DAILY PRESS
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AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE.
J. W. GERTY.....Lessee and Manager;
A. W. FERNE, Stage Manager, M. SIMMONS, Treasurer.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec 26, will be presented Bulwer's popular play, in five acts, of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Pauline.....Miss Dora Shaw.
Overture.....Orchestra.
Pas Chincis.....Mons. Paul Carl.
To conclude with Shakspeare's Comedy, in three acts of
TAMING OF THE SHREW.
Friday, Farewell Benefit of Miss Dora Shaw. In Rehearsal, GREAT EXPECTATIONS.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Parquette, Circle and Balcony, 50 cts; Children, half price; Gallery, 25c.
Box Office open daily from 10 to 4 P. M.

WOOD'S THEATER,
Corner Sixth and Vine streets.
Manager, Geo. Wood; Stage Manager, G. H. Gilbert; Treasurer, G. T. Collins.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Gallery, 15 cents.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, December 26,
A GRAND CHRISTMAS TREAT!
The great Tragedian,
MR JOSEPH PROCTOR,
As the JIBBENAINOSAY, in
THE ROCK OF THE WOODS.
Dance.....M'lle Aubrey.
To conclude with
THE DANCING BARBER.

NATIONAL THEATER.
Novel and Brilliant Attraction!
SEVENTH WEEK.
DAN RICE'S GREAT TROUPE.
First representation of the Chivalrous Equestrian Drama of
St. George and the Dragon.
Also, of the Comic Pantomime of
The Miser of Bagdad,
With a grand melange of entertainments.
NOTICE—The regular Dramatic Season will commence on the 5th of January. Ladies and gentlemen of ability can apply to the Manager
dc23 JOHN BATES.

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL.
HELLER EVERY NIGHT!
WONDERS AND MIRACLES!
An Afternoon Performance Saturday.
[dc26]

PIKE'S CONCERT HALL,
IN OPERA-HOUSE.
CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Will be on exhibition the great Panorama of
FAIRY LAND
Painted on 25,000 feet of canvas by the celebrated Artist, W. T. PORTER.
Afternoon Exhibition at 2 o'clock; Evening Exhibition at 8 o'clock.
Cards of Admission 25 cents; Children, 15 cents.
Also, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.
[dc24-tf

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EVERY THING THAT ANY BODY needs to set up a magnificent Holiday Dinner is kept and sold at lowest rates by
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IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO DESCRIBE the exquisite flavor of the splendid Holiday Oysters, which will arrive every day during this and next week at
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"Something to Drink."
A LARGE AND PARTICULARLY well-selected stock of fine Brandies and Wines, as well as the best Irish, Scotch and Bourbon Whiskies in the city, bottled or on draught, at
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WILL SAVE MONEY BY PURCHASING THEIR GOODS AT THE
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SOLE WESTERN AGENCY
For the Sale of the Patent
COMBINATION CAMP COT!
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Sewing Machines
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MANUFACTURE
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Army Clothing, etc. etc.,
Which we will sell
AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.
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Improved Noiseless Double-thread
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THE INCREASED DEMAND FOR these UNRIVALED MACHINES has called for a large increase of our stock, and we now invite the soldiers' coat, blouse, vest and dress makers of this city to call and see a Machine for $25 that will do MORE WORK, in less time, and DO IT BETTER, than any other in the market.
Samples of heavy and light work, with circulars, forwarded on application at our Central Office for the West,
164 RACE-ST., CINCINNATI,
(Commercial Building), or
de 17 No. 323 Washington-st., Boston.

Cincinnati Daily Press.

VOLUME VI. CINCINNATI, THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 26, 1861. NUMBER 100

THE DAILY PRESS.
PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS, BY
THE CINCINNATI PRESS COMPANY.
THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 26

Railroad Bulletin.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LITTLE MIAMI.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Morrow Accommodation	7.40 A.M.	2.50 P.M.
Daily Express	10.00 A.M.	5.30 P.M.
Camp Dennison	3.15 P.M.	6.10 P.M.
Columbus Accommodation	4.00 P.M.	10.30 A.M.
Xenia Accommodation	5.50 P.M.	8.00 A.M.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON.

Cincinnati & Chicago Air Line	7.30 A.M.	9.15 A.M.
Dayton and Sandusky	7.30 A.M.	5.45 P.M.
Dayton, Toledo and Detroit	7.30 A.M.	9.15 P.M.
Hamilton Accommodation	9.00 A.M.	8.10 A.M.
Richmond and Dayton	3.30 P.M.	9.15 P.M.
Dayton, Toledo, Detroit and Huntsville	5.30 P.M.	11.25 A.M.
Hamilton Accommodation	6.00 P.M.	6.55 A.M.
Eastern Night Express	10.00 P.M.	7.40 A.M.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI.

Mail	8.10 A.M.	5.20 P.M.
Accommodation	3.30 P.M.	10.05 A.M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI.

Mail	7.00 A.M.	10.05 P.M.
Express	7.20 P.M.	8.48 A.M.
Aurora Accommodation	5.15 P.M.	7.55 A.M.

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE.

Mail and Express	7.30 A.M.	9.15 P.M.

CINCINNATI, WILMINGTON AND RANDVILLE.

Morning Express	10.00 A.M.	6.45 P.M.
Accommodation	6.00 P.M.	8.00 A.M.

KENTUCKY CENTRAL.
(City Time.)

First Train	7.00 A.M.	10.45 P.M.
Second Train	3.00 P.M.	9.40 P.M.

Ireland's Opportunity Come at Last.

According to late advices from the other side of the Atlantic, it appears that the war excitement consequent on the *Trent* affair has developed in Ireland a feeling of sympathy for the United States, which fully justifies the opinion so often expressed, that in the approaching contest the fighting portion of the British Islands will be heartily on our side. This is serious and alarming news from England, but it is full of hope both for Ireland and for this country, and will bring joy and gladness to the millions among us, who are united by ties of blood and kindred to the "green isle," and in whose hearts there still burns an inextinguishable desire to avenge Ireland's wrongs upon her insolent oppressor.

Several influentia Irish papers have already had courage to express the growing sentiments of the people, and to intimate pretty broadly that the declaration of the English press respecting the loyalty of the Irish people, and their determination to support the Government in the demand for reparation for the insult to the English flag, are at least premature. Indeed one of them, the *Nation*, with a spirit worthy of former times, openly declares that the news of the capture of the rebels on board a British ship "created wild excitement and enthusiasm in Dublin, and it will awaken similar feelings and sensations throughout the whole country." It adds:

The seizure was an "act worthy the spirit, daring, and dash of the Americans; it was one to make Irish hearts jump with joy. If the English Government resents this insult, there will come a great time for Ireland. Then the men who are gone with vengeance will prove vengeful men indeed! Then will the Irish race in America rush to arms, and bound into the battle.

Yes, then will the forces of England find in their front such desperate men as crushed their ranks at Fontenoy, to the cry of "Remember Limerick." Yes, the men crowbarred out of their homes in Ireland; the men oppressed, insulted, scoffed, and wherever they went, pursued by English slander, scorn, and hate—those men will be in the van of the fight, and then will woe come to England! And what of Ireland in this great time? What will Irishmen do when comes this supreme opportunity, the like of which can only come in many ages? We can tell what they will do, what they will be able to do, if they act well their part as brave men—they can, most certainly, establish the Independence of Ireland.

These eloquent words will appeal powerfully to every Irish heart, in whatever part of the world it may throb. That the statements of the *Nation* respecting the new awakening of national feeling is not exaggerated, is evidenced by the lugubrious declaration of the Dublin correspondent of the London *Times*, who says that the national party is thrown into "hysterics, from the joy at the prospect of a war between England and America."

But we have other and better authority than that of the *Times'* correspondent, in the spontaneous movement of the people. A public meeting was to take place on Monday, December 9, in the Rotunda, at Dublin, "to take into consideration the course to be adopted in the present crisis," and a preliminary meeting to arrange the details is reported by the Dublin papers to have been numerously attended and full of enthusiasm.

The threatened contest establishes the fact that there exists every-where among the Irish people a deep and wide-spread feeling of nationality, which has been only intensified by exile and oppression. This sentiment of nationality is now on the side of America, and against England in her unjust quarrel. Along the Mississippi, on the banks of the Potomac and Delaware, on the Western prairies and in the wilds of Canada, as in New York and Ireland itself, the long-cherished vengeance of the past springs forth to avenge and aid us in our quarrel.

In Baltimore, where Secession has so long been predominant, the news of a war with England has developed an unexpected Union spirit among the Irish population. Farther south the result, no doubt, will be the same, and will materially assist in the disentegration of the rebel army, the Irish portion of which, we may be sure, will never fight against their countrymen, in favor of their common enemy.

We commend with our whole heart this secession chalice to the lips of England. She has persuaded us to drain it; but we return it to her with the same arguments she has employed in its praise. By all means let the glorious work of secession proceed in Ireland. Do not strangle it with the halter, or crush it out with packed juries. Let every Irishman bid it God speed.

Our Army Correspondence.

[Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Press.]

CAMP JEFFERSON, KY., Dec. 23, '61.

The unpropitious and entirely disagreeable state of the weather for the last twenty-four hours renders camp life any thing but pleasant and agreeable, as the rain comes down in torrents, leaving tents and camps a miserable sight to look at. In some of the tents, if a man wants to keep dry, I would recommend him to go outside. And, then, outside it is almost *equally* as bad, for we have a layer of mud knee-deep from right to left, overspreading the whole camp like a poor man's plaster. Well, I believe such things must be; and whether they must or not, they are so, at any rate. Only a few days ago I heard several of the soldiers thank God that they were out of Virginia, owing to its every-day rains and floods; but when the windows of Heaven opened yesterday, and remain so ever since, sending down water in large canteensful, the boys are beginning to think that Virginia alone is not the place where it rains.

Among the soldiers of the new regiments there is considerable grumbling, but those who have seen service in Virginia feel in no wise discouraged, but rather glory in the rain. The prospect of a battle stimulates them to endure whatever Providence may be pleased to send. This news will be a source of pleasure to our Government, of confidence to our Generals, and of pain to the rebels.

Nothing worthy of communication has transpired as yet at Green River, save the further advance of some of our brigades. I understand that the rebels are tearing up the railroad track near Bowling Green. This does not augur well for them, after their vaunted boasts that they would whip us. Surely, if they were not somewhat timid they would not take this mode of delaying or delaying our troops. If they are ready to meet us they should let the railroad remain as it was, for it would facilitate and expedite the movements of our forces, which they say "will be received with bloody hands to hospitable graves." Doubtless they have repented of their folly, or at least they may wish to be let alone till after Christmas, thinking that it may be their last, but if I mistake not, and I have some reason to believe, they will have a stirring Christmas of it—a Christmas which will cause the child unborn to quiver and shrink when he is told of it in after years. This will be a Christmas which will leave many a fireside desolate, that will leave many a wife a widow and many a child an orphan; it will be one that will strike terror into the hearts and consciences of the old and young, the weak and feeble, the rich and the poor, the merchant and the mechanic, the rich man and the beggar—all, yes, all, will feel its molten weight. Even among the friends of our forces no little anxiety will be felt.

As many a loved husband and darling son now probably for the first Christmas is absent from the festive board. I would say one word to such as have husbands or sons now far away. Be of good cheer—those who are now separated from you are engaged in one of the most glorious and laudable missions that man could possibly engage in—the perpetration, the strengthening, the defending and upholding of the best Government that ever God's sun shone upon. If you only think for one moment of the millions of the oppressed from the countries who sought and found a safe asylum beneath the folds of that glorious old flag, you would not feel discouraged; and moreover, when you find thousands upon thousands of those ostracised foreigners now standing fearlessly and manfully shoulder to shoulder with your dear ones on the field of strife, fighting for the same cause and having the same object in view, is it not sufficient to stimulate you? I say again, be of good cheer. In this division of the army there is no sickness whatever; the men are all in excellent health and feel confident that the Lord will bring them home safe to their dear friends after discharging their duty to themselves, their country, their Government and their God.

To-day I had the pleasure of meeting Father O'Higgin, Chaplain of the Tenth Ohio, looking as hale and hearty as ever. Father O'Higgin has been in Cincinnati on furlough for two or three weeks, and as he entered the camp of the "heroes of Carnifex," every man turned out to greet him—in fact, nothing short of the capture of Buckner himself could please the Tenth more than seeing Father O'Higgin once more. He is unquestionably one of the most popular (and, I think, very deservedly so) officers in the army. He has always a kind word for every body, and feels as much at home in the soldier's tent as in the General's marquee.

Considerable dissatisfaction exists among the soldiers of the Tenth because of a card published in one of the morning papers by an ex-officer regarding the cause of his disconnection with the regiment. They consider it wrong, unwarranted and unnecessary. If the officer felt aggrieved he should have applied to the Assistant Adjutant-General's office for the records of the case, and then he would easily see at whose door the blame lies.

Brigade Quartermaster Nick Lacey received yesterday, for the soldiers of the Tenth, from the Sixth-street Soldiers' Aid Society, a very handsome donation, in the shape of mittens, socks, towels and handkerchiefs.

On Sunday, the 22d of December a meeting of the officers of the Tenth Ohio Regiment was called by the commandant.

On motion, Maj. J. W. Burke took the chair, and Adjutant Grover was appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were proposed by Captain Wm. Murray Ward and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the officers and men of the Tenth Ohio return their warmest and most grateful thanks to the ladies of the Sixth-street Soldiers' Aid Society, for their handsome donations of mittens, socks, towels and handkerchiefs, and further,

Resolved, That that the patriotic and friendly wishes of the members of the Society are reciprocated, with the personal gratitude of every member of the regiment.

It is also requested that the Cincinnati Daily papers copy the above resolutions.

As the weather is so exceedingly cold and disagreeable you must judge of the joy and gratitude of these brave fellows for the liberal donation.

Last evening one of our pickets on the other side of Green River shot a man supposed to be a rebel. He was fully armed at the time, and stealing cautiously on the pickets. This is the only way to treat these skulking rascals; and if they are all dealt with in this manner, we will have but little if any bushwhacking. This thing of arresting those scoundrels, and getting them to take the oath of allegiance, "is played out," and it is near time it should be. Those who have been in Western Virginia have seen too much of that sort of work to be any way palatable to them. It is rumored here, by a man who left Bowling Green a few days ago, that Buckner's army is perfectly disorganized. He says it is more like a dissentious mob than an army of soldiers. The Texas Rangers are hooted at from every point, owing to their having suffered the Dutch to whip and rout them at Green River. Moreover, the men are very anxious to visit their friends and spend the holidays at home, but Buckner has fully determined that no furloughs will be granted, and says emphatically that he will grant none; and the result is, desertion in large numbers from every regiment.

The desertions from the Kentucky and Tennessee regiments is alarming, and then the sickness among the Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi regiments is appalling. They are dying in scores every day. This is owing to the climate, I presume. They are but miserably clothed and poorly fed. My friends inform me that if they only had means of escape, Buckner would not have eight thousand men to back him. Yesterday the Cleveland Battery, Captain Edgarton's, had a very fine target shooting, and did the best shooting I ever witnessed. Every shot from the rifled cannons went straight through the center of the target, at a distance of eight hundred yards. General Mitchell expressed himself very much pleased with the shooting, and paid a deserved compliment to Captain Edgarton and his excellent company.

Yesterday your correspondent was presented with a barrel of "lager." This was a treat much needed, and for which he returns his sincere thanks to the generous donor, Lieutenant Bell, of the Third Ohio, Colonel Marrow, has been appointed Quartermaster of the regiment. A better or more efficient man could not be appointed. Lieutenant Bell is a gentleman, and will discharge his duties faithfully to his regiment and satisfactorily to himself.

LATER.

Buckner is on the "advance back" as fast as he can "go it." This will cause our troops fast marching. The rebels can beat us in a march "back," but we'll follow them up.

M. E. J.

Prince Albert.

Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria, whose death was announced a day or two since, was born at Rosenau on the 26th of August, 1819. He was the second son of Ernest, Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, under whose immediate personal superintendence he received an admirable education, which he completed by attending the University of Bonn during three academical sessions. In July, 1838, he visited England in company with Leopold, King of Belgium, and spent some time at the court of the youthful queen, and in November, 1839, it was formally announced to the privy council by the queen, that she intended to form a matrimonial alliance with Prince Albert. The secret had long been public property, but was kept in suspense by the decorous contradictions of the ministerial journals. The marriage was solemnized February 10, 1840. For the purpose of rendering him perfectly independent, the munificent personal allowance of $150,000 a year was made to him by Parliament. He was a man of refined taste, and an accomplished musician and draughtsman. Forbidden by his position to interfere in politics, he occupied himself with superintending the education of his children. The progress of the arts and sciences, and general philanthropic subjects, such as the dwellings of the working classes, sanitary arrangements, &c., also engaged his attention.

As President of the Society of Arts, he was the chief promoter of the great exhibition of 1851. Similar exhibitions, confined to native productions, had been long held in Paris, Brussels, and even in Manchester, and other towns of England. But when the idea of holding one in London was suggested to Prince Albert, he readily adopted it, and zealously co-operated in the scheme of extending it to the whole world.

The popularity which, for a long time, he had enjoyed with all classes, was for a brief space overclouded, in 1855, when rumors were current among the opponents of Government, that the prince took an undue interest in political affairs, and even held communications with some German courts, which were prejudical to English interests, so that the ministers thought it necessary to clear up all doubts, by an explicit denial of the report from their places in Parliament. He was noted, in a country of scientific agriculturists, for the spirit with which he carried out agricultural experiments, and his farming stock has been frequently exhibited, and gained prizes. As a patron of art, Prince Albert has shown himself particularly active.

One Hundred Thousand Rifles from Germany.

Thurlow Weed writes from Paris to the Albany *Evening Journal*:

In one most essential element of war we shall soon be relieved. The fact that the South intended war long before we supposed it possible, and not only rifled Northern arsenals, but procured large supplies of arms from Europe, left us to open the campaign at great disadvantage. This disadvantage has both delayed action and exposed our troops to murderous fire before their inferior arms became effective. But this inequality will soon cease. Mr. George L. Schuyler, the Government agent, has completed his mission. He has obtained from the Government arsenals in Austria and Saxony over one hundred thousand rifles equal to any in the world. These arms are now on their way to America.

Mr. Schuyler, though for a long time embarrassed and thwarted, and all the while encountering rivalries and complications, finally overcame them all, and goes home rewarded for his efficiency and fidelity, by complete success.

The knowledge that our Government needed arms has sharpened the cupidity and wits of all who deal in them. The armorers of Europe are at work now, night and day, in patching up old muskets, and in counterfeiting new ones, in the hope of palming them upon our Government. Europe abounds with inferior, discarded muskets, while new and reliable arms, in hand, are only obtained from government arsenals, and that, of course, with great difficulty.

DOWN ON 'EM.—The Rock Island *Argus* is down on officers who spree it themselves and refuse their men the same estimable privilege. It says:

Soldiers should submit to military discipline, of course, but it is useless to expect very quiet submission by volunteers, when their officers spend three-fourths of their time riding over railroads, and swelling about hotels and saloons, showing their lace, drinking whisky, playing cards, smoking cigars, and talking big about the war. Who made these officers? The men. Without their votes not one in ten of them would ever had a right to wear a piece of lace. Are they any better than the men in the ranks? Of course not. But somebody must be officers, and the men choose those they think most suitable. After they are chosen they generally show their contempt for the men who elected them, and use their arbitrary power to show the world what a difference there is between officers and men. Yet they owe their places to the men, and the ranks often contain their superiors in every respect. There are too many such officers in the volunteer army, and it is not strange that their men are insubordinate—the example of their officers makes them so.

A SOUTHERN TEST MEDIUM.—Amid the blatant proclamations of confidence in the cause of Secession in which the rebels indulge, there now and then comes out a fact which, with striking emphasis, gives the lie to their loud mouthings. Here is one. Paper money at the South is at thirty-five per cent. discount for gold: United States Treasury-notes or demand notes are freely taken at par. This is the kind of test that tells. They talk loud, but they trust only Uncle Sam in their banks. While Confederate bonds are in many places literally thrown away as worthless, United States Treasury-notes are eagerly sought for at par.—*Frankfort Commonwealth.*

Honor to the Gallant Germans.

Pursuant to notice the citizens of Aurora, Ind., met at Schulz Hall, for the purpose of expressing their feelings for the gallant conduct of the Thirty second (German) Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and for the deep sorrow we feel for the loss sustained by Captain Giegelat, of members of his company and valuable citizens of our city.

The meeting organized by appointing William R. Campbell President; Philip Held and B. N. McHenry, Vice Presidents, and J. K Wilcox and Christian Probst, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being stated as above, on motion, a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions, consisting of George W. Lane, J. N. Milburn, John S. Shattuck, Marcus Levi and Hon. Henry Walker, who after retiring, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, A generous people will ever remember, and freely acknowledge, gallant services in their behalf and country's cause; and,

WHEREAS, The brave conduct of the Thirty-second (German) Regiment, south of Green River, near Mumfordsville, Ky., claims our highest commendations; and,

WHEREAS, As Indianians we have often had reason to be proud of the noble bearing of our brave soldiers; but, as citizens of Aurora, we feel especial pride in having furnished a company that held the post of honor in one of the most dangerous yet highly successful contests that has been witnessed during this war; therefore,

Resolved, That, as Indianians, we tender our sincere thanks to Colonel Willich and Lieutenant Colonel Von Trebres, of the Thirty-second Indiana Regiment of German volunteers. To the Colonel, for his ability in preparing the soldiers of his regiment for such a contest; to the Lieutenant-Colonel for his skill in managing the battalion of four companies, under circumstances that would have made regulars quail.

Resolved, That, as citizens of Aurora, we present our heartfelt thanks to Captain John L. Giegolat and each member of his company for the honor they have reflected on the city of their homes and the State of their adoption by their brave, unyielding courage, in receiving the charge and driving back a much larger force, with a steadiness that would have done credit to veteran soldiers.

Resolved, That while we rejoice that our citizen soldiers have gained a signal victory over the enemies of a common cause, we must not forget that this success was gained by the fall of some whose loss we deplore, and, as a community, express our deep sympathy with the relatives of the fallen. The country has lost brave soldiers, we, valuable neighbors. But there are those who mourn the loss of husband, father or brother. The war may end, peace may be restored, but they will never return to bring cheer to their once happy homes.

Resolved, That we not only sympathize with the families of the killed and wounded, but will endeavor to sustain them under this afflicting dispensation.

Resolved, That copies of the proceedings of this meeting be furnished the Dearborn County and Cincinnati papers for publication.

Resolved, That copies be sent to the Thirty-second (German) Regiment

Hon. Henry Walker addressed the meeting in English, and Marcus Levi, in German.

WM. R. CAMPBELL, President.
JOHN K. WILCOX,
CHRISTIAN PROBST, Secretaries.
AURORA, Dec. 21, 1861.

GENERAL LANE ON OUR VOLUNTEERS.—We do not indorse any of the inferences which might be drawn from the following remarks of General Lane in the Senate, the other day, but it would seem that his experience ought to entitle his observations to a hearing:

If the magnificent army we now have should go into winter quarters, it would be fatal to us and demoralize the army. The people were as intelligent as they were patriotic, and they would not require impossibilities nor insist upon premature action, and thus we are brought to the question of strength and preparation. Why is our army inactive? Will it be answered that it is still deficient in discipline? That would be as unjust as illogical. Ours is an army of volunteers, who must not be judged by the rules applied to regulars. The citizen soldier is an individual, and no amount of discipline can destroy that individuality. Four months of industrious drill is ample time to prepare such troops for effective service. Prolonged inactivity will finally discourage their zeal. The prospect of action must be ever present as an incentive. Inaction is the bane of the volunteers. He had had a large experience in training volunteer soldiers. The training of two regiments in Mexico, his labors in Kansas, and the campaign of last spring and summer, gave him a practical knowledge on this subject entitled to consideration. The regiments that fought and won the battle of Buena Vista were not as well provided as the army of the Potomac, and not better drilled. He had witnessed their drill and was satisfied they had reached the maximum of discipline attainable by volunteers, and every day of inaction tends to their demoralization.

The New Orleans *Crescent* says:

There is a desire to invest in cotton. Some buyers are transmitting their orders to Mississippi, where they can be filled and admitted to a landing at our levee, under restrictions which may be considered as conducive to the general trade of our city, but, at the same time, they are not to be made public. The blockade of the Mississippi Sound interferes greatly with the trade in sugar and molasses. The receipts of these two articles continue large, and are now, from interruption, greatly in excess of the demand. It will take some weeks to clear the accumulations at the several railroad depots. In the mean time, the weather continues very mild—too much so for the yield of cane in this climate. Some bulls in sugar say the crop of Louisiana will not be more than ample to supply the Confederate States, including, of course, Kentucky and Missouri.

THE APPROACH OF SLEEP.—It is a delicious moment, certainly, that of being well nestled in bed, and feeling that you will drop gently to sleep. The good is to come—not past. The limbs have been just tired enough to render the remaing in one posture delightful; the labor of the day is done. A gentle failure of the perceptions comes creeping over one; the spirit of consciousness disengages itself more and more with slow and hushing degrees, like a mother detaching her hand from that of a sleeping child; the mind seems to have a balmy lid closing over it, like the eye; 'tis closing—'tis more closed—'tis closed. The mysterious spirit has gone to take its airy rounds.

MRS. McClellan, a new star in the Presidential mansion, is described as of medium hight, and fine form. Her eye is hazel, splendid and speaking. Her face is not handsome, but it beams with gentleness, affection, intelligence and determination.

All those who have been clamorous for the blessings of peace, are now panting for a war between the United States and Great Britain. We suppose they think that two wars make a peace just as two negatives make an affirmative.

Singular Characters at Cairo.

A Cairo correspondent of the Missouri *Republican* says:

Although camp life is dull, and tents the birthplace of that disease called ennui, one occasionally comes across curiosities, and sees places of character that have remained hidden for a lifetime. At Fort Holt I saw, yesterday, a diminutive specimen of humanity, half an inch higher, perhaps, than Tom Thumb. A first glance would have set him down as a child of three, yet, although so little, he was a man in age, being twenty years old. Dressed up in gay uniform, he looked like a Lilliputian knight, 'scaped from the world where Gulliver went visiting. His intellect seems to have far outgrown his body, and, as the old Tyrolese proverb says,

"God has his plan
For every man."

the little soldier of Fort Holt may yet become famous—perhaps he made a "Gigadier Brindle," a la Artemas. A few days ago a man, hatless, with a head of hair looking more like the mane of a beast than any thing else, no shoes on his feet, and both arms chipped off at the elbows, made his appearance in the St. Charles. How he got there no one knew. He seemed a religious monomaniac; stated that, four years ago, his arms offended him, and he cut them off, in the shears of a rolling-mill. Drawing him into conversation, he stated himself to be originally from Ohio, but just arrived from Memphis and Columbus. His narrative of trouble in Dixie was woful. The Secessionists had taken him, as he said, for an Abolitionist or the devil, and cast him into dungeons, starving him one day, and referring him to naturalists and savans the next. He knew little about the war, but was certain the people had little peace of mind where he just came from. His food was taken by getting it on one arm and gnawing from it like a dog. Getting startled at something, he suddenly bolted out of the door, and has not since been seen. He passed no guards in getting out of town, and what became of him excited curiosity.

Another notability of Cairo is a mulatto servant of the quartermaster's, named Bob. Bob was through the Belmont Battle, and is very sensitive in regard to any thing that reflects on that action. Hearing of the late trouble between Conway and Fouke in Congress, from the former's calling the result a defeat, Bob became very indignant, and yesterday, proceeding to a lawyer's office and paying a fee in advance, had a challenge regularly made out, and last night forwarded it to the Hon. Mr. Conway, his wrath being greater from having understood that he was an Abolitionist. "Expectation is on tiptoe" to know whether equality in the code is classed in the Senator's ideas of "equal rights." At the battle of Belmont Bob was on a horse, and when the retreat commenced he started for the boats. Reaching the banks, he dismounted and slid rapidly down, when an officer, seeing the action, called, "Stop, you rascal, and bring the horse." Merely looking up as he waded to the plank through the mud, Cairo's character answered, "Can't 'bey, Colonel; Major told me to save most valuable property, and dis nigger's wurf more'n a horse." It is seldom an estimation in difference of value is more quickly arrived at. Such things are slight in themselves, but similar scenes and characters daily seen in camp serve to break monotony and give a fairer picture, perhaps, of soldier life than any thing else.

The New Constitution of Virginia.

The new Constitution of Virginia—that is, that portion of the Old Dominion under the control of the Secessionists—adopted recently by a State Convention, contains, among others, the following changes:

The provision in the old Constitution requiring that a moiety of the capitation tax upon white persons be applied to the purposes of primary schools, is repealed.

Most of the elections are taken from the hands of the people entirely. The Governor must have a majority of all the *viva voce* votes cast, or else the General Assembly selects from the three candidates who stand highest. The present Board of Public Works, elected by the people, is abolished, and the Legislature elects and controls it hereafter. The election of Judges is taken from the people and given to the General Assembly. Judges are to hold office during good behavior, or until seventy years of age. Clerks of Courts and Prosecuting Attorneys are to be appointed by their respective Courts, instead of being elected by the people as formerly. The Attorney-General is to be appointed by the Legislature for an indefinite term of office, instead of elected by the people for a term of years as at present. Sheriffs to be nominated by the County Courts and appointed by the Governor; now elected. Constables also to be appointed by the County Court. The people are graciously permitted to elect members of Congress and of the General Assembly, and municipal officers in cities and towns.

The Paris *Figaro* is responsible for the following amusing parallel between feminine humanity in France and Germany:

The French women dresses, the German clothes herself. The German walks, the Parisienne undulates. German women are either handsome or ugly; Parisiennes are charming; none of them are ugly, nor are they even beautiful. Whether excited or listless, the look of the German woman is always frank and honest. What delicious abysses are the eyes of the Parisienne! As Count de Grammont once remarked—"Her eyes always seem to be doing something more than merely looking at you! The German says yes or no. With the Parisienne it is never quite yes, nor altogether no. The German will wait for you at the trysting-place ten years; the Parisienne, ten minutes. Parisienne is superlatively knowing; the German is good. The German is content with the admiration of one; the French women longs to be admired by all, and would rather give her betrothed than the public. The Parisienne is an artista, the German a woman. MORAL—Love in France, marry in Germany.

GUN SLEIGHS.—A Quebec paper states that the Canadian troops have had a new addition to their armament of a curious character. Fearful that an attack might be made upon them during winter, at which time the snow lies deeply on the ground for many weeks, and that thereby their moveable artillery might be rendered comparatively useless, contracts have been made for building gun-sleighs. One of these contracts has recently been awarded to a carriage-building firm in Montreal.

There is a man out West so forgetful of faces that his wife is compelled to keep a wafer stuck on the end of her nose, that he may distinguish her from the other ladies; but this does not prevent him from making occasional mistakes.

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INSERTED AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:
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Advertisements, not exceeding five lines (agate):

One insertion	$0 25	6 insertions	$1 00
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One insertion	$0 50	13 insertions	$7 00
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SEWING MACHINES.
WHEELER & WILSON'S
Sewing-Machines
PRICES REDUCED!
THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, having gained all their suits at law with infringing manufacturers, propose that the public shall be benefited thereby, and have accordingly REDUCED THE PRICES of their Sewing-machines.
Having made, for over seven years, the most popular Family Sewing-machine in the country, and now employing $1,000,000 in their business, and making ONE HUNDRED MACHINES per day they are prepared with such extraordinary facilities and experience to guarantee to the purchaser entire satisfaction. All our Machines are made equally well, and are
WARRANTED THREE YEARS.
The difference in price being merely a difference in finish.
91,305 Machines sold in 1859, being double the sale of any other company in the Union.
Awarded the First Premium in the
U. S. FAIRS OF 1856, 1858 AND 1860,
And at the Cincinnati Mechanics' Institute for FOUR SUCCESSIVE YEARS we have taken the First Premium over all competitors as the best
BEST FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE.
It uses no shuttle, makes the lock-stitch alike on both sides of the goods, leaving no chain or ridge on the under-side of the seam; and uses but half as much thread as the chain-stitch machines.
Send or call for a Circular, containing prices, testimonials, etc.
WM. SUMNER & CO., Agents.
77 West Fourth-st.
PIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE,
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SINGER'S SEWING-MACHIN
Great Reduction in Prices!
SINGER'S No. 2 Standard Shuttle Machine, Reduced from $100 to $75 cash.
SINGER'S No. 1 Standard Shuttle Machine, Reduced from $90 to $70 cash.
SINGER'S Letter A Machine is the best in the World for Family Sewing and Light Manufacturing Purposes.
Price, with Hemmer, &c., $50 cash.
CINCINNATI OFFICE:
Commercial-office Building,
Corner of Fourth and Race-sts.
au11 JAMES SEARDON, Agent.

OYSTER TRADE.
C. S. MALTBY,
DEALER IN
OYSTERS!
FRESH CAN OYSTERS,
COVE OYSTERS,
Spiced Oysters.
The subscriber is receiving daily, by the Adams Express, MALTBY'S unrivaled and celebrated choice
PLANTED OYSTERS, IN CANS.
A constant daily supply always on hand, so that dealers and families can obtain at any time, during the season, those superior Oysters in cans and half can, warranted fresh and sweet.
Always on hand, a full assortment of MALTBY'S putting up of hermetically-sealed Cove and Spiced Oysters.
FOR SALE CHEAP.
ROBERT ORR,
Depot, 11 West Fifth-street.
P. S.—A liberal discount allowed to the trade and parties. Terms cash. au29 x

L. S. PLATT & CO., DEALERS IN OYSTERS, are now receiving daily by the Adams Express their CELEBRATED FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS, in cans and half-cans, which we offer for sale at the lowest cash price.
L. S. PLATT & CO.,
se3-cm S. E. corner Sycamore and Third.

Fine Fresh Baltimore Oysters
ARE RECEIVED DAILY BY ADAMS Express Company, at GRANNIS & CO.'S Oyster Depot,
No. 222 Walnut-st.
For sale by the case, half-case, or can. Prices to suit the times. Great inducements offered to dealers and consumers. [au31-cm] L. G. GESNER.

MEDICAL.
O. E. NEWTON, M. D.—NO. 102 WEST Seventh-st., between Vine and Race. Office hours, 7½ to 8½ A. M., 1½ to 2½ P. M., 7 to 8 P. M. [no20 tf]

DENTAL.
Duncall & Co.
OFFICE NO. 92 SEVENTH-ST., BETWEEN Vine and Race, Cincinnati, O.—Teeth extracted without pain, by a new method, used only by ourselves. Artificial Teeth inserted in the latest and most approved styles, at the following prices:

Whole Sets of Teeth, Silver plated	$20 to $30
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