The Press. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be none but patriots and traitors."

FOR SALE. The double-cylinder "TAYLOR" PRESS on which this paper has been printed for the last nine months. It is in excellent condition, having been made to order a year ago, and will be sold at a bargain. For terms apply at this office, or address John W. Fornary, 417 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship Jura, at Portland, yesterday morning, and of the mails of the Europa, further information in regard to the temper of the English people, and the disposition of the English Government, has been received. The reception of the news of the capture of Mason and Slidell produced a feeling very similar to that caused in the loyal States by the news of the fall of Sumpter, because it was popularly considered a flagrant outrage upon the British flag. There were not wanting many to remonstrate against the injustice of this indignation-to show that the act of Captain Wilkes was in accordance with the international law that Great Britain had herself established - that if the stoppage of the Trent was, in view of the circumstances under which it occurred, an "outrage," infinitely worse "outrages" had repeatedly been committed by British naval officers, and sanctioned by the British Government—and that if the strictly proper course of procedure for Capt. Wilkes was to spize the vessel and take her into a port for condemnation, he evinced generosity and magnanimity by suffering her to escape and merely arresting the rebel envoys.

But all these remonstrances have proved insufficient to curb the belligerent tendencies of Great Britain. The violent passions of the people have reacted upon the Government, and it has de- to overwhelm herself in one vast ruin, she will spatched a special messenger to Lord Lyons, with orders which it is supposed direct him to demand an ample apology, and probably the surrender of the rebel commissioners.

Meanwhile, such preparations have been made that England is undoubtedly preparing to commence a war the moment that diplomatic negotiations are broken off and all hope of a peaceful adjustment of the existing difficulty is destroyed. A Paris paper pretends to disclose the plan of action she has decided upon. It alleges that, if the English demands are not substantially complied with. Lord Lyons will be withdrawn from Wash- for a Parliament on College Green-will not ington, the Southern Confederacy recognized, and the blockade of the Southern ports raised. The activity of the sympathizers with the Southern re- been filled with and fired by Irish bravery and bels; the influence of the commercial and manufac- Irish enthusiasm. She has been compelled to turing interests, which depend, in a great measure, buy recruits from other countries. What for their prosperity upon obtaining supplies of cotton, and the enmity of the foes of republicanism, who hope by the destruction of free institutions in our country, to check the growing feeling against an aristocratic Government in England, have told strongly upon British sentiment. Instead of finding that sympathy which many expected on account of the strong anti-slavery feelings of her neople, and our intimate commercial and social relations, it is now evident that her statesmen are ready to "cavil upon the ninth part of a hair," on all di plomatic questions between the two nations, and much more disposed to aid the rebels than to sustain the Union men of America.

General Jackson, are about to cross the Potomac, to defend the Government against British agnear Williamsport.

Further details of the late conflagration in Charleston will be found on our first page. The origin of the fire is still attributable to the incendiarism or carelessness of a hand of negroes, who lived in a shed adjoining the building where it first broke out. The Charleston Courier says that the entire male and female portion of the slaves worked most earnestly to subdue the flames.

The statement published yesterday, that rebel troops had been sent from Columbus, Ky., to some point near New Orleans, is confirmed by news from Memphis, via Fortress Monroe.

ONE of the latest English papers, speaking of the capture of SLIDELL and MASON, says "this news has caused a general feeling of irritation in London. At the same time, much discussion arose whether a neutral flag could legally carry persons taking an active part in hostilities." Lord Stowers, half a contrago, declared that is some not, and subsequent jurists and judges have adopted his ruling of the law.

At the time of the Palmerstonian demonstration against this country, on account of the Trent affair, it was not known in England that Mr. Jerrenson Davis had publicly proclaimed, to his Confederate constituents, that SLIDELL and Mason were his Ambassadors to France And now, when on the point of crushing this and England, duly commissioned by order of the "so-called" Confederate Congress.

The Irish Brigade. Colonel Robert Emmett Patterson, of this

city, son of General Patterson, is now raising an infantry corps, to be composed wholly of Irish by birth or descent, to constitute the second regiment of the Irish Brigade. He will accept none but first-class men. The regiment will consist of ten companies, and the second in command will be Lieutenant Colonel Robert Thompson. The principal recruiting office is at 207 South Fourth steect. Each recruit, from the time of his enlistment, will be entitled to pay, rations, and clothing, and also to the Covernment bounty of \$100, at the expiration of his service. In case of a brush with England, which no one can desire, the Irish Brigade. no doubt, will try to pay off a little of its score with John Bull, who has so beautifully managed matters in the Green Isle, that not one Irishman out of every twenty thousand in this country, would draw a sword or breathe a prayer for England's success. Colonel Patterson was educated at the United States Military Academy, West Point, where he graduated in 1851. He served six years on the Plains, (in the Indian country), and was division inspector during the three months of his father's service. Colonel Patterson, himself a well-taught and experienced officer, will be exactly "the right man in the right place," at the head of an Irish regiment.

A MAIL FOR EUROPE, to go by the steamer Africa, will be made up at the Philadelphia Post Office to-day at 1 o'clock.

A New Article for the Camp - We were yes- and Santa Rosa Island. She may break our terday shown a new article of camp stove, expressly adapted for warming soldiers' tents (invented by Mr. James Spear, of this city), which we regard as the most desirable arrangement of the kind yet produced. Its peculiarity is, that it can be taken apart with ease and compressed within the bulk of probably fall. With the Chesapeake Bay an ordinary-sized washbowl. We understand that a sample of this stove has been forwarded for the inspection of the proper authorities at Washington, where we have no doubt it will be extensively udopted.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS .- J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chestnut streets, is selling his elegant Pianos and Melodeons at greatly reduced prices. Such inducements were never before offered to pur-

LARGE DALE OF DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, CARPET-INGS. READY-MADE CLOTHING. FURS, &c .- The attention of purchasers is requested to the large and varied assortment of British, French, German, India, and domestic dry goods, hosiery, furs, carriage robes, &c.; a line of superb broche long shawls, for city trade, colored centres only, and a favorite make; also, carpetings and druggets, besides an invoice of ready-made clothing, embracing about 850 lots of staple and fancy goods; to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, for cash, commencing swear not only to ourselves, but our children this morning at ten o'clock, with the carpetings, who come after us-to repay this greedy, into be continued, without intermission, all day and part of the evening, ending with the clothing and furs, by Myers, Clagborn, & Co., auctioncors, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

SALE OF ELECANT CARPETINGS.—Mesers. Birch treat her as a foe when we can do so untram-& Son sell this morning, at 10 o'clock, the balance meled and unmenaced by another enemy. of the stock of elegant carpetings of the late firm of Baily & Brother. No. 920 Chestnut street.

SALE OF SPLENDID MARBLE MANSION, ELEGANT against the cause of Civilized Freedom FURNITURE, STATUARY, PAINTINGS, PAINTED CHINA, ETC.—James A. Freeman, auctioneer, ad. erred, it was only by following British authovertises in our paper the splandid marble mansion rity. We can offer to replace the rebel out through the hills and valleys of the "sacred soil" house, southwest corner of Thirteenth and Arch voys on board the Trent, and then have that of Virginia. streets, with all the elegant furniture therein, to vessel conveyed, with its "contraband" car- The Contract Investigating Committee. be sold next Tuesday, on the premises. The pre- go, to a neutral port, and tried according to mises will be open for inspection, and the furniture may be examined, with catalogues, on Monday

Avertion Notice-Sale of Boots and Suoes .- tion of the Trent, but that, in arresting two The early attention of buyers is invited to the large notorious traitors bent upon destroying our sale of 1,000 cases boots, shoes, and brogans, to be sold this morning, at 10 c'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 525 Market street, and 522 Commerce street. The above sale consists of a large and desirable assortment of fresh goods, from first-class city and East. Offer to submit the whole case to the arbitras | requisitions on the Quartermeter's Department ern manufacturers.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

disaffected Irishmen who reluctantly serve in

the ranks of the rebels. They are greatly sus-

pected by the rebel leaders in the South, vide

the message of Governor Rector, of Arkansas.

while their brothers are honored and confided

in by the loyal leaders of the North. Add to

this the exciting element of British aid and

comfort to the rebellion, and the effect will be

electrical. There is not an Irishman in any

part of the country that will not long to par-

ticipate in this great struggle. Unless Great

Britain is stricken with madness, and resolved

Government, look to ber at the same time to

Will not the old longing for political equality,

the old hatred of England be revived under

such circumstances? British armies have

will she do when she loses :reland, and when

the other nations of the earth upon whom she

has heretofore relied refuse to join with her in

a cruel crusade against the only free nation in

the world? Accepting every rumor as to her

hostile inclinations at the worst, she must

stand before mankind as eager to strike at this

free Government at the moment of its greatest

travail; and unless the reports of her anxiety

to interfere are speedily corrected, no settle-

ment, no reconciliation, no arbitrament, will

prevent the American people from swearing be-

in the case of Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, in

Administration.

country!

the House, (himself one of the extremest and

Letter from "Occasional."-Postscript.

which no chronicle records. We are in a

struggle which involves our life and our li-

berty-our happiness as a people, and our ex-

istence as a Government. We have thrown

every dollar we possess—our own lives, and

the lives of those we love-into this struggle.

infamous serpent of Secession, Great Britain

arpears upon the scene, and menaces us with

destruction. It is as though a strong man, en-

gaged in a death-struggle with his foe, fluds

himse'f stabbed in the back by an insidious

friend, who takes advantage of his misfortune

to consummate his assassination. While other

nations gaze with awe, and most of them with

earnest sympathy, upon the conflict of our

people with a gang of robbers, England helps

the robbers, and draws the dagger upon our

England knows she is strong. This is our

hour of weakness, and she may make it her

opportunity to strike. She can now be arro-

gant and insulting, for now her arrogance and

insult cannot be resented. The Northern

coast is exposed to her large and powerful

navy; our towns are not fortified, and she

may bring desolation upon our people and our

manufacturing interests. All this she knows.

Her armaments are large and well appointed;

her army has been increased almost to a war

footing: she is prepared to throw large bodies

of troops into the Eastern and Northern por-

tions of our Republic; Canada is filled with

armed men, and the frontiers of Canada are

simply so many garrisons. Our commerce is

at her exercy. In the Mexican gulf there is a

large British fleet, which could render our

newly-gained strongholds on the Southern

coast untenable, and accomplish the destruc-

tion of the brave men at Port Royal, Hatteras,

blockade, and entirely nullify our expedi-

tionary operations. With the Potomac vir-

open to any navy that may choose to enter;

with a disloyal population in Maryland; with

coasts, England could precipitate a fearful

It may be in view of all these grave consi-

derations, and the sad necessities of the case,

that, in order to avoid a war which could only

end in our discomfiture, the Administration

may be compelled to concede the demands of

England, und, perhaps, release Messrs. Mason

and Slidell. God forbid!—but in a crisis like

this we must adapt ourselves to stern circum-

stances, and yield every feeling of pride to

maintain our existence. If this contingency

should ever arrive—and I am only speculating

upon a disagreeable possibility—then let us

solent, and cowardly Power with the retribu-

There are several methods by which to

baffle England if she is disposed to take part

on this continent. If Captain Wilkes has

the British construction of international law.

was precisely what England would have done

under the same circumstances. Or, with

tion of a just and fearful vengeance. If Eng-

of war upon the Northern States.

The English complication comes upon us in

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1861.

OCCASIONAL.

one of these suggestions or explanations, the WASHINGTON, December 18, 1861. case can readily be adjusted. Should she re-Colonel Thomas Francis Meagher, with fuse, there can be but one judgment proseveral of his field officers, the avant couriers nounced. She will forfeit the respect of of the New York Irish Brigade, arrived here every civilized Government on earth. But whether she accepts or rejects them, this yesterday morning. Should the British Gomuch is written in the Book of Fate-that. if vernment attempt to precipitate a war with she has attempted to embarrass or to assail the the United States, by insisting upon such a demand growing out of the seizure of Slidell and United States in their present mighty trouble, she has made eternal foes of all the loyal mil-Mason as we could not submit to, their first lions of America and their posterity forever. danger will grow out of the unity of the Irish If we do concede the demands of Engrace all over this continent and in the United land, however, it will only be because we de-Kingdom against her gracious Majesty Queen sire to crush this rebellion-as a duty we owe Victoria. It is a curious but not less truthful to mankind. It will be because we prefer to incident of the present struggle that some of master the greater evil, and do not wish to be the bravest defenders of the rebel flag are ound among Irishmon. But, array England allenated from our duty by an international and comparatively unimportant quarrel; it will be against the Federal Government, and there is because we prefer national salvation to the not an Irish heart South that will not palpioratification of any feeling of national pudc. tate on the side of the old flag, and beat wildly to take sides against the old oppressor It will be a great act of self-denial. But when we come from this rebellion, it will be with of Ireland. The Irish voters have, in most cases, belonged to the Democratic party, and a magnificent army, educated and organized, have believed that the present struggle was and with the sense of this wrong weighing the result of "Black Republican" or Abo- upon them. It will be with a navy competent lition intrigues and doctrines. Even Meagher to meet any navy upon the globe. It will be was a Breckinridge man. For this reason, for us, then, to remember how England was many efforts were made to prevent this loyal our enemy in the day of our misfortune, and portion of the adopted citizens from enlist- to make that remembrance a dark and fearful ing in the present war on account of the page of her history, and an eternal memory in OCCASIONAL. false political aspect given to it by our secret our own. enemies in the free States. The Irishmen in the South justified themselves in support of Late and Interesting News from the Gulf Secession on the ground that this was a mere [Special Correspondence of The Press.] Black Republican war." This delusion has, however, long ago been dispelled, and now the nyriads of Irishmen in the loyal army may happily be contrasted with the great body of

United States Flag Ship Niagara,) OFF FORT PICKERS, December 1, 1961. We have lately had a busy time here. On Fri day, November 22d, all arrangements having been previously made between Colonel Brown, commanding Fort Pickens, and Flag Officer McKean, the fleet and the fort opened on the enemy on the Pensacola side of the harbor. The first gun from Fort Pickens opened at half past nine o'clock A. M., when the Niagara and Richmond ran in and anchored, as near to the forts of the enemy as the water would allow, and opened with their batteries of 9-inch and 11-inch Dahlgran guns, throwing shells, and three rifled guns. The shot and shells from Fort Pickens and the fleet fell upon Fort McRac and the water batteries at right. angles, and did terrible execution. At half past one o'clock the flag on Fort McRae was at "halfmast ;" at three o'clock it was down, and the fort

Should the British Government accept any

pause before fulfilling the expectation of the was on fire, the water batteries answering feebly. traitors in the seceded States, who, while being The shower of shot and shell upon Fort Pickens crushed out by the aroused power of the Federal vas tremendous, as the enemy's forts and batteries form a semicircle of about three miles in extent, s rescue them and crush human liberty on little over a mile from Fort Pickens, which thus these shores. Can she suppose that when was the central target. But they did not, and canthe millions of Irishmen in the United States not, hurt Fort Pickens.

At dark the ships hauled off, and all firing are rallied around the American flag, and ceased. Loss of the day-two killed, eight wounded. The Niegara and Richmond both hulled; mainly because she has scandalously and unprovokedly interfered in our quarrel, that the the Richmond leaking badly from a shot below millions of Irishmen in Ireland itself will rethe water line. main quiet with starvation at their doors?

Saturday, 23d of November, Fort Pickens opened again at half past nine o'clock A. M., with all her guns. Fort Barrancas, and three miles of hatteries replied. The Niagara ran in and played "bass to the music, with her 11-inch guns. The Richmond leaks too much to go in to-day. Fort Mc-Rae is silent after yesterday's work. Fort Pickens is firing "red-hot shot" to day. At II o'clock M. the village of Warrington, adjoining the navy yard, is on fire. At 2 o'clock, the town is in flames. At 3 o'clock the Marine Barrack and navy yard is on fire; at five o'clock the extensive barracks near Fort Barrancas takes fire, the "Thugs" running in all directions. These fires continued to burn nearly all night. At dark stopped firing. If, at this mo ment, we had had five good gunboats, and one thousand men, we could easily have run into the harbor and seized and held Pensacola. Our combined force, army and navy, was 2,800 men. The enemy had 12,000 men. On Monday, seven men were killed in Fort Pickens by the accidental explosion of a shell. Our total loss, including this fore high Heaven never to forgive the British disaster, was, killed 9, wounded 15.

Government for the course it has taken in By this bombardment the "Thugs" lose the use this crisis, the grandest and most impressive of the navy yard, shops, buildings, and barracks; there are strong indications that the rebols, under But if the Irish people will everywhere unite filed with troops; the barracks at Fort Baraness, and the U. S. naval hospital, which has heretofore been crowded with hundreds of their sick; and gression and British arrogance, those native also Fort McRae. Since the attack troops have and to the manner born, the men who have arrived from Montgomery, Alabama, and they are been divided upon political questions, will engaged throwing up batteries as far as Pensacola. come together as one man. We shall hear no We have been looking for the movement of the more sympathy for the South in the free large army on the Mississippi, and Com. Foot's fleet States when Great Britain takes up the stanof gunboats, and we hope they will soon have Memphis; after which, it will be an easy matter to dard of slavery against the flag of the Union. All who have heretofore insisted that the drown out New Orleans.

Southern people have had rights which the LATEST NEWS Republicans have ignored, will be found rallied in support of the common cause, and as BY TELEGRAPH.

most unreasonable echoes of Secession,) they FROM WASHINGTON. will try to excel others in an ardent and enthusiastic advocacy of the war policy of the

Special Despatches to "The Press."

A Spy Captured. An individual, named Capt. THOMAS HEWITT, who runs a ducking boat from Alexandria up and down the river, was to-day seized, with his boat, by Lieut. J. C. WILLIAMS, of the U. S. navy, who this our hour of sore tribulation, while we are commands the brig Parry, of the Potomac flotilla. engaged in a contest, the magnificence of

On the boat was found a rebel mail containing spy communications. Secession Tracks. Our pickets report that Secession tracks were discovered near the residence of the famous Mrs. JACKSON, the mother of the murderer of the gallant ELLSWORTH. At a road point, one of our pickets fired with his carbine at a rebel, but without effect.

The enemy are on the alert in regard to our move-The Fighting Lieutenant Colonel of the Bucktail Regiment, THOMAS L. KANE, is a candidate for

Colonel in the place of CHARLES J. BIDDLE, whose resignation has been accepted. Colonel KANE is really the founder of this celebrated regiment. He organized it in the upper counties of Pennsylvania, and has been attached to the organization since i was established. Colonel Kane is one of the bravest and most intelligent officers in the service-and as a scout is celebrated over the country. There is no doubt that he will take the place of Colonel Bidble. Thomas L. Kane is a thoroughly loyal man. He has the conscience of the fight, and is filled with the faith of our cause. Ho! for Canada!

If the English complications assume the grave aspect they threaten, there will be a new cry among the American people. Besides being "On to Richmond!" it will be "Ho! for Canada!" General Phelps.

Much surprise has been expressed at the procla mation of General Paules, on taking possession of Ship Island, in lower Mississippi. It has given pain in high quarters. The sentiments expressed are extremely radical—the course of policy indicated in opposition to the policy of the Administration. The Government will most certainly disa

Successful Foraging Expedition. The Twentieth and Twenty-first New York Regients went out from their encampment, near Falls Church, and returned yesterday with eighty loads of forage. They drove their teams within a mile of Fairfax Court House, and a scouting party went into the village, where they found everything quiet, and no rebel troops in the vicinity.

tually blockaded, and an immense army under The Levee Last Night. Beauregard in our rear, Washington would The first regular evening levee at the White House was fully attended by heads of Departments, military officers, and prominent civilians The President was in excellent spirits, and Mrs. enemies along the Virginia and Atlantic LINCOLN, in white silk, heavily flounced, dispensed the honors of her position with grace and case. Secretary Camenon was unusually social, esposeries of disasters, and, perhaps, with the aid cially with the ludies. The levee was quite of the Southern armies, turn the bloody tide

Sanitary Condition of the Pennsylvania Reserve. No attempt has been made to mis-represent the true condition of this fine corps. But it is true that a good deal of sickness exists in some regiments. The mortality lists show a larger number of deaths among the Pennsylvania troops than among those of any other State. It is also a fact that their tents are smaller than those of other regiments; and in some regiments, at least in the eserve, they are less careful in the preparation of

their food than is necessary for health and comfort. Gen. Lane, of Kansas. Gen. JAMES H. LIANE, of Kansas, has been ten dered the position of brigadier general by the President. He will accept it as soon as he can lay before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate additional evidence vindicating his right to a sent in that land, in our time of distress, makes herself body, now contested. His command will embrace our foc, and offers to be our assassin, we will all the troops in Kansas.

Col. Taggart. Col TAGGART, of the Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, has been honorably restored to his command, with the remarks in the decision o the court-martial that the charges were both frive lous and vexatious. The men under his command, on being apprised of the fact, made the welkin ring with their plaudits, the sounds reverberating

The Government-contract Investigating Committee will to-morrow commence their inquiries Or we can say that no offence was intended to | into the alleged abuses connected with the sutler-England (as none was intended) in the deten- ships of the army. The Hon. Mr. VAN WYCE, who returned yester-

day from a visit home, on account of sickness in glorious Government, we felt that what we did his family, has again left the city by reason of the auntiqual illness of his father. Colonel HALSTEAD, of New Jersey, was tried to day, before a court-martial, on the charge of malthese propositions and protestations, we can feasance, which he denied. His error was signing tion of Russia or France, or both together. | without reading them, in the hurry of business.

Despatches from Gen. Buett. Gen. Buell has telegraphed to headquarters the

Louisville, Dec. 18.

To Major General McCletlan : Gen. McCook's division is at Mumfordsville, and Gen. McCook's division is at Mumfordsville, and Gen. Mitchell at Bacon's Creek. Zollicoffer is either retiring across the Cumberland river, or is preparing to do so at the approach of any superior force. orce. McCook reported that the rebels attacked my pickets in front of the railread bridge, at 2 o'clock P. M. to-day. The pickets consisted of four companies of the Thirty-second Indiana, Col. Wiltich, under Lieut. Col. Von Imbos. Their force consisted of one regiment of Texas Rangers, two registrates of the text of the contract of th ments of infantry, and one battery of six guns. Our loss was Lieut. Saxe, and eight enlisted men killed and ten wounded. The rebel loss was thirty-

three killed, including the colonel of the Texas regiment, and about fifty wounded.
D. C. Buell, Brig. Gen. Commanding, Serenade to Hendrick B. Wright. The friends of HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, member of Congress from the Luzerne (Pennsylvania) district, with the band of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania regiment, repaired to his residence this evening and gave him a serenade. Mr. WRIGHT made a lengthy address, endorsing the President in his proclamations and in his various acts. He did not vote for him nor did he

support him in his election, but while the President was defending the Union and the Constitution he (Mr. W.) would give him all the support at his command. He reviewed and fully sustained Mr. LINCOLN'S nast course. He referred to the arrest of Mason and SLIDELL, and fully austained tho act of Captain WILKES. If England desired to try our mettle, she would find it to be steel: if she wished to bring her French ally along with her, we can receive them both. He did not believe, however, we have any cause to apprehend any difficulty from that quarter. Mr. WRIGHT urged a vigorous prosecution of the war until the Union is restored. He repudiated the idea of making a war upon slavery; that was not our object; that institution must take care of itself. He urged the confiscation of rebal property of every description, and the preservation of the property of every Union man in the South. The remarks of Mr. WRIGHT were received with rapturous applause.

A Grand Entertainment. A grand social entertainment came off this evening at Camp Marcy, between Fort Corcoran and Ball's Cross Roads Colonel Avenue, of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding the brigade including the Third and Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, has kept his brigade under close drill practice and military duty since his appoint. ment until to-day, when he notified thom that they would be relieved for the day, and be permitted to participate in an entertainment in the evening. They immediately commenced decorating the encampment with evergreens and other flowers, and to-night it afforded a magnificent display, the evergreens being arranged in arches. octagon canopies, and other ingenious devices, and brilliantly illuminated by two or three hundred Chinese lanterns. The effect among the trees and evergreens was grand, while the large bonfires around the outside of the camp completed the magnificence of the scene-Three bands from Gen. BUTTERFIELD's brigade added to the excellence of the music. The boys, in every conceivable style of dress, marched, danced, and caroused in a perfect abandon. Generals Porter, Martindale, and Butterfield, with other prominent officers, were present, and were entertained at a sumptuous champagne collation. Patriotic speeches were made, and the party, at a

Important from Gen. Banks' Column. THE REBELS, UNDER JACKSON, ABOUT TO

CROSS THE POTOMAC.

reasonable hour, separated, after a unique and

most agreeable entertainment.

Fifty Boats Brought to the River on Wagons.

SUPPOSED DESIGN ON WILLIAMSPORT.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS FIRING HEARD AT FALLING WATERS.

PROGRESS OF GEN. KELLEY FROM ROMNEY TOWARDS WINCHESTER.

Indications of Active Operations.

FREDERICK, Md., Dec. 17 .- Advices from Williamsport last night show that considerable disquiet exists along the river line. Shots are continually passing between the enemy and Col. Leonard's men. The reports as to the enemy's numbers and intentions are contradictory and unreliable. One statement is that Gen. Jackson, with his brigade largely reinforced, is at Falling Waters, but other intelligence does not appear to corroborate it. It is evident that Gen. Kelly's advance from Romney towards Winchester, and the approaching opening of the railroad from Cumberland to Hancock, together with the recent movements of Gan. Ranks' adjume, has caused great consternation on the other side. Gen. Kelly has daily skirmishes with the rebel advanced guard, but he progressed slowly and steadily towards Winchester. If it be true that the Strausburg and Winchester railway connection has been completed, the enemy will undoubtedly receive heavy reinforcements immediately, and a hardfought battle of considerable magnitude be the

FREDERICK, (Md.,) Dec. 18.—A gentleman, arrived from Williamsport late last night, reports that Gen. Jackson's brigade, largely reinforced, and supposed to amount to 9,000 men, was at Falling Waters. At nine o'clock last evening fifty-one wagons, belonging to the rebels, were backed down to the shore, and a boat from each was quietly launched into the river. Two of the boats were of large size, for the transportation of Jackson's artillery. At this juncture, our informant left for Gen. Banks' headquarters. He thinks that Jackson's object is to cross over and make a dash on Williamsport, and secure the stores and armsthere He informed Col. Leonard of all that was transpiring, and thinks that the latter has taken full precautions to prevent it, by moving the stores, etc., to a more secure place, and that he also took steps to concentrate all his available force to prevent the passage of the river. Our informant passed the Fifth Connecticut Regiment en route for Williamsport, two miles northwest of Boonsboro, and sixteen miles from Williamsport, and Best's battery less

than a mile in the rear. Later intelligence states that Best's battery reached Williamsport at 6 o'clock A. M., having passed the Connecticut regiment on the route. Our informant met at Dam No. 4, yesterday, a deserter from Jackson's brigade, a resident for Rappahannock county, Va., who said Jackson had not less than 15,000 men, but this is considered an axaggaration by our informant, who had for one hour a good view of Jackson's whole command. The deserter stated that Jackson's regulars, including a Georgia regiment which had just joined him, were determined to go to the devil with their in refusing to cross the river.

commander, but the militia were equally obstinate This morning, on the receipt of this intelligen by General Banks, orders were issued to the Third Brigade, under General Williams, to be prepared to perform a forced march to Williamsport, ata moment's notice, but up to 10 s'clock this morning the brigade had not moved, but was in readiness to

leave at any time. LATER.—It is reported on the street that one regiment only is about to move, which indicates that Jackson has not sufficient strength to execute his threat, but has probably tried the experiment

Firing was heard at 6 o'clock, the hour at which Best's Battery had probably reached the river opposite Falling Waters. Passengers by the Hagers town stage, which left at 6 o'clock, heard rumors | 1111 of firing at Falling Waters, and a thousand other reports are afloat, but nothing authentic. To protect the operations of the Baltimore and

Ohio Railroad, as well as to be prepared to repel Jackson, should be make a general demonstration against Col. Leonard, Capt. Best's battery and the Fifth Connecticut, Col. Perry, were this morning despatched to Williamsport, and will reach there early to-morrow. Other regiments are prepared to follow if their presence should become necessary. The review of the First Brigade, General Abercrombie, yesterday, was highly creditable. It may be admissible to particularize the Massachusetts Second, Colonel Gordon, and the Twelfth, Colonel Webster, as having received great credit from the staff. The Indiana Sixteenth has greatly improved since the last review. The Pennsylvania Thirtieth, although a small regiment, performed all its movements in a manner creditable to the officers and men. The First Maryland, Col. Kenly, of General

cases. The regiments along the river, from the Peint of Rocks to Hancock, are the healthiest of the division. Almost every regiment are building basements

to their tents of split logs, the tents themselves forming the roof. This mode has been recommended by the Sanitary Commission as superior to all others in point of warmth and ventilation. The officers' quarters are generally floored and heated with small stoves. A report was current yesterday that Gen. Stone was victorious yesterday in an engagement near Edwards' Ferry, but has not been confirmed.

convicted and executed. The Queen's Special Messenger. BALTIMORE. Dec. 18.—Captain Seymour, the Quern's special messenger, arrived here this evening, by the express train, at 7 o'clock, and left for Washington on a special train at half past 7.

The general court martial tried several deserters

yesterday, and others under the same charge are

before it to-day. It is believed that they will be

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH

TWO REBEL STEAMERS CAPTURED NEAR MOBILE.

CONDITION OF THINGS IN NEW ORLEANS. The Federal Troops Near Little Rock, Arkansas.

Special Despatch to "The Press." LOUISVILLE, Dec. 18.—The steam combost Nove London has just come in, having captured two steamers and two schooners near Mobile. Lieut. Reed commands the New London. Well done

The New Orleans Delta of 25th November says: 1.800 families were supplied at the free market vesterday-an increase of one hundred families during last week.

The Delta also says: The Federal troops are near to Little Rock, where they can fit out an expedition, and, descending the Arkansas river, will capture New Orleans, leaving Generals Pillow and Potx behind them.

FROM MISSOURI. ADVANCE OF GENERAL POPE'S DIVISION.

Expected Surprise of Rebels at Clinton.

JEFFERSON CITY, Dec. 18.—Gentlemen who oft Henry county on Sunday, say that Clinton, the county scat of that county, was in possession of from 8,000 to 8,000 rebels, most of whom were from Price's rebel camp at Osceola, and the balance recruits from the northwestern counties. They were persecuting Union men and plundering private property. These informants also say that late on Sunday evening they met the advance guard of General Pope's division, three miles from Clinton. They think that the rebels were entirely ignorant of the approach of our troops, and express the belief that they have been surprised and cut off. Osceola is about twenty-five miles south of Clinton, and if our informants' statements be correct, a very rapid advance of Generals Pope's and Steele's di-

quarters. Advices from Lexington are to the effect that since General Prentiss threw a few shells into that town the rebels have been very severe towards the Union men, searching and plundering their houses and threatening to burn them.

visions hus doubtless been made upon Price's hand-

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY. A MOST BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT.

THE FIGHT AT MUMFORSDVILLE. 3.000 REBELS ROUTED BY 350 FEDERALS.

Louisville, Dec. 18 .- The recent engagement nt Mumfordsville, briefly reported in the despatches of yesterday, proves, when the disproportion of numbers is considered, to have been the most brilliant victory yet achieved. Four companies, of about 350 men, of Col. Willich's regiment, led by Lieut. Col. Van Weber,

drove back over 3,000 rebel cavulry, artillery, and infantry. They were first attacked by a regiment of Texas cavalry, whom they repulsed and followed, when they were drawn into an ambush and fired at from all sides by the rebel infantry.

The Federals returned the fire vigorously, and stood their ground until the rebels fell back, leaving all their dead and most of their wounded on the No reinforcements reached Colonel Van Weber's command, as reported yesterday, until after the

engagement was over. Captain Stone's Louisville battery supported the Federals from the north side of Green river. The firing was at very long range, from rifled side of the river, but engaged as pickets a mile and a quarter distant from the scene of action. Among the Federals killed were Lieutenant Sachs, of Cincinnati, who, himself had killed eight men with two revolvers, but finally received nine bullets from the rebels Among the killed were also Henry Joser, Richard

Whey, Fred. Shoemaker, John Shambrose, and Peter Smith, all of Cincinnati. The remains of the last-named will be sent to Cincinnati to-morrow. Of the Texas Rangers sixty-two were killed, besides Col. Perry. The number of the wounded is unknown, but it is supposed to have been large. The Federal forces buried their dead. Fourteen rebel horses were found dead on the

field, and three rebels taken prisoners. Parties who have just arrived from the scene of the fight report that, yesterday and to-day, sixtynine dead and wounded rebels were found in the The Federal loss was 10 killed on the spot, 7 mortally wounded, and thirteen otherwise wounded. Of those mortally wounded four have since

The rebels lost a colonel, a captain, and a liouenant. The Federal forces on the south side of the Green river have been considerably augmented, but the report of a general crossing of Federals to the southreport of a general crossing of Federals to the south-ward, which was current yesterday, is denied. This movement will not probably take place till the Green river bridge, on which a large force is now engaged in reconstructing, is finished.

The rebels sent a flag of truce to-day, asking permission to inter their dead.

The postmaster at Somerset writes on his way-bill of the 17th that Zollicoffer, with seven thousand men, had crossed the Cumberland river, and was entrenching himself.

The Thirty first Oble and two East Toursesser re-

micidal now to vote for such a sweeping mossure like this.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, who reported the bill, spoke in its support. If the homestead policy was wise heretofore, it was assuredly so now. It should have been adopted years ago, and would have sured cultivators from the imposition of large capitalists who have menopolized the lands.

The debate was continued by Messrs, Julian (N. Y.), Fessenden (Me.), Roscoe Conkling (N. Y.), Arnold (Ill.), and Kelley (Pa.), the latter saying that the country is now in a furry about a foreign war, but on this subject his soul was tranquil. He believed there would be none.

Mr. CRITENDEN, of Kentucky, doubted whether it was prudent to pass this bill. It was by credit along that we can main in the mighty struggle in which we are engaged, and it was the part of wisdom to take care of the means to sustain our credit. Throughout the ntrenching himself.
The Thirty-first Ohio and two East Tonnessee regiments had arrived at Somerset, making the Federal force about equal to that under Zollicoffer. ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE JURA AT PORTLAND.

Continued Agitation of the Trent Question. MR. ADAMS REGARDS HIS RECALL INEVITABLE.

A LETTER FROM GEN. SCOTT.

MR. COBDEN ON THE AFFAIR. THE PURPOSES OF NAPOLEON.

THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION. More Troops to be Sent to Canada. ALL SEAMEN ORDERED TO JOIN THEIR SHIPS. BRITISH SPECULATION ON THE AMERICAN

PORTLAND, Dec. 18.—The steamer Jura arrived here his morning from Liverpool, with dates to the 5th, and condonderry dates to the 5th. Warlike preparations continue in England, and a congiderable number of troops are under orders for Canada.

The London Daily News thinks that if the American Government will treat the difficulty in the same spirit as 3: n. Scott, war may be avoided. The seemen on leave are ordered to join their ships.
It is reported that Mr. Adams, the American Ministerenth his result in which the

egards his recall inevitable. The American shipping interest was already disastrous-r affected. The steamships Edinburgh and Nova Scotian arrived sut an the 16th in

The excitement relative to the *Trent* affair continues unabated. The stock market, on the 9th, was more heavy and unsettled than ever.

**ETHE United States consul at Parls had communicated to the French papers a letter from General Scott, in which he declares that there is no truth in the report that the Washington Cabinet had ordered the seizure of the Southern Commissioners, oven under the protection of a neutral flag. He is quite ignorant of what will be the decision of his Government, but says that it is necessary to preserve the good relations between England and America. He hopes that the Governments will agree on a solution of the question whether the prisoners were contraband or not. If they were the agents of the rebels, he says it will be difficult to convince even impartial minds that they were less contraband of war impartial minds that they were less contraband of war than rebel soldiers or cannon. In conclusion, General Scott expresses his conviction that war between England and America cannot take place without a more serious provocation than is at present given.

The London Star thinks that General Scott's letter will receive a hearty response in England as a message f prace. The London Times says that General Scott, like his countrymen, is rather inclined to disavow the conception of the outrage, than to repudiate it now that it has been It is reported that rebel and United States privateers

are cruising at the entrance of the English channel. It is said that the Admiralty has ordered two ships to proteed immediately to the West Indies to act as a convoy to the West India mail steamer. men. The First Maryland, Col. Kenly, of General Cooper's brigade, will be reviewed to day near the village of Fairview.

The division hospital has now become fully organized by Surgeon King, medical director of the division. The medical report of last week shows a decrease of cases, and almost a total absence of new cases. The regiments along the river, from the

The Paris Temps is also informed that, in case the American Government refuses to give satisfaction, the English Cabinet has resolved to recall Lord Lyons from Washington, recognize the Pouthern Confederacy, and raise the blockade of the Southern ports. England would not then declare war, but leave it to the United States to do as they slonge. out of water.

Influential parties of that city have advocated that the money already appropriated to pay the interest on the city debt be used for meeting the expense of building an embankment to prevert another inundation.

The proposition was defeated through the action of a muhite meeting, when the landing eithers amberthal \$40,000. The January interest on the Sacramento bonds do as they ploane.

A Privy Council was held at Windsor ou the 4th instant, and a royal proclamation was immediately issued, prohibiting the export of arms, amountition, and military stores, and also lead. stores, and also lead.

The proclamation was in time to stop large quantities of ar as in course of shipment to the United States.

It was rumored that the expert of saltpetre to certain ports will be permitted under bonds that it is not for transhipment. The murkets are excited on account of possible war with England. There have been large sales of rice,

transhipment.

The Taris correspondent of the Baily News learns that when Mr. Slidell was taking leave of his wife, on board the Trent, he placed his despatches in her hand; told her to go to her cabin, sit at the porthole, and that if an attempt was made to take the box from her, to drop it into the 885. Mrs. Slidell obeyed his orders, was not molested, and took the despatches safely to England. At a banquet given to Mr. Bright, at Rochdale, a letter was read from Mr. Cobden, in which he urged a suspension of judgment in the Slidell and Mason affair until it was known—whether the American Government authorized the act, and if so, on what grounds they justified it. The letter adds, the matter in dispute must be deci-

ded now by British international law. If the American Government should assume the responsibility of the act, we should claim for the reasoning of their legal advisors. ome considerations which they are bound to give to the gruments of the British law officers. Armstrong battery for Canada.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1861.

SENATE.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New Jersey, presented a petition the establishment of an armory on Burlington islan

next, make proclamation, specifying what districts a in such insurrection, the owners to have the power of r

ittee. After some discussion, the subject was recommitted.

ands. The resolution was adopted. After an executive session the Sonate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

one year after its passage.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New Hampshire, advocated the

mir. Hilwands, of New Hampshire, advocated the amendment, and asked whether we should not extend to those now engaged as much liberality as we have to the soldiers who fought in previous wars.

Mr. VANDEYER, of Iowa, was for confining the lands to actual settlers. In opposing the amendment, he said the bounties would inure to speculating Shylocks, and not to the soldier, who would become their prey.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said that in ordinary times he would vote for a homestead bill, but it would be suicidal now to vote for such a sweeping measure like this.

of the means to sustain our credit. Throughout the world lauded security is considered the best. He repeated that it would be ill-timed, when we are engage

peated that it would be ill-timed, when we are engaged in the greatest war the world aver sain, to pass this bill. By deing so we would be acting generously, when it is as much as we can do to act justly. "Pay your debts before you give." This was a maxim on which we should practise. Before adopting such a measure, let us make sure of the salvation of our country. Let us steak all our energies to that object in men, money, and means.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, supposed that it was understood that the motion which had been made to postpope the bill would result in its final defeat. [Cries of #Nol no l '']. He had no doubt such was the purpose of the motion.

The further consideration of this bill was postponed till the first Monday in February, by a vote of 88 against

nays. Mr. STEELE, of New Jersey, presented a memorial

nir. Director of New Jersey, presented a memorial from Lieut. Craven, asking indemnity for the loss he sustained while surveying the Isthmus of Darien. Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Ways and Meuns, reported the civil appropriation bill.

bill.

Also, a bill appropriating a million of dollars for gunboats in the Western waters, in addition to former sums appropriated. The latter bill was passed.

The Mouse went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, in the chair, and took up the bill for the payment of invalid and other pensions.

and other pensions.

The bill was amended, on motion of Mr. BLAIR.

Missourh so that no pension shall be paid under this at to any person engaged in the present rebellion again the United States, or who in any way has given aid and enfort to those engaged in the rebellion. The bill was subscausetty passed.

c miort to those engaged in the rebellion. The bill was subsrquently passed.

The House bassed a bill authorizing and requiring the Secretary of War to pay to the officers and men heretofore actually employed or mastered into service in the Western or Missouri Military Department the pay and bounty as in regular culistments. This covers the forces under Ger. Fremont and other commanding generals.

Mr STEELE, of New Jersey, offered a resolution, which was passed, that the select committee on the alleged contract abuses he requested to impuire as to the policy of abolishing sufferships, or regulating the system in accordance with the requirements and protection of the

n accordance with the requirements and protection o

in accordance with the requirements and protection to the soldiers.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, called attention to a communication from the Post Office Department, stating that it has been ascertained that members of Congress frequently give curvetopes to cover matter unknown to them, and that franked-letter envelopes, without any address, are being circulated among the camps and sold by sutters at from one to two cents a-piece; that franked envelopes are sent to merchants in various parts of the country to

ever their own correspondence in return, and that franks

are forged.

Mr. COLFAX hoped that this simple statement of facts

England Asks an Explanation, but makes

no Demand for the Surrender of the

New York, Dec. 18 .- The Erening Post loarns from

commercial letters of the highest character, from Lou-don, that the British Government proposes to seek ex-planations of the Trent affair, and perhaps an apology

planations of the Trent allair, and permanent will be asked for an "irregular proceeding," but no made of a demand for the surrender of the

hope that the subject will be treated by us with patience and in a kindly spirit.

From San Francisco.

THE FLOOD SEBSIDING

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—Sacramento is now most

will be paid.

The people of San Francisco will send \$50,000 towards relieving the Sacramento sufferers.

candles, whisky, and coffee, to arrive.

Butter is dull at 28@30c. Drills have advanced; sales

From Fortress Monroe.

at 12½c. Builed, ship Contest, for Hong Koug.

would correct the abuses.

Without further legislation the House adjourned.

THE CITY. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN ACADEMT OF MUSIC-Broad and Locust WHEATLEY'S CONTINENTAL THEATRE—Waint street. bove Eighth.—"The Southern Rebellion by Sea and and"—"The Cataract of the Ganges." The Paris Patric learns that in November the San AROH-STREET THEATRE—Arch street, above Sixth.—
'The Love Chase'..." One-Hundred-Pound Note."
WALKUT-STREET THEATRE—Ninth and Weinut sta.— Jacinto searched a French, a Danish, and a Portugueso vessel. These facts, says the Patric, are important, as proving that the Washington Cabinet fancies that it has the power to exercise the right of search to the full extension. extent.
Speculations from France represent the predominant tone of feeling favorable to the reconciliation of England TRUPLE OF WONDERS—N. E. corner Tenth and Chest. aut streets.—Signor Blitz's Entertainment.

tone of resing layorable to the recommunities.

It is reported that the French minister at Washington has reported to his Gryornment a refusal on the part of the Washington Cabinet to deliver up disputches addressed from Paris to the French consuls at New Orleans and Charleston.

The Continental news is of slight importance.

The Paris leaves is frum

The Desire was that the arrest of the Maronite agent THE HIGH SCHOOL DIFFICULTY .- The in-The Pacis Bourse is firm,
The Patric says that the arrest of the Maronite agent
of France, in Lebanon, is an assault which the Government must resent. XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION

The High-School Difficulty.—The Involuntary resignation of Dr. McMurtrie and Professor Gerard, of the High-School faculty, is creating considerable excitement among the Alumni of the institution. Having conversed with a number of them, we see at liberty to state that some decisive action will be taken on the matter at the meeting in February next. We also learn that resolutions will be offered at the next meeting of the Board of Control and High-School Faculty, expressing appreciation of the past high services of that we gantlamen, and thanking them for their unwavering devotion to the interests of the school during the long period of their connection with it.

Dr. McMurtrie has been identified with the High School for upwards of twenty years. During that time he had collected for the profit of the pupils, and at his own expense, a cabinet of rare and valuable mineralogical, physiological, and botanical specimens. It has been appraised at \$12,500, yet we are reliably informed that it has been offered to the city for \$5,000, or for a yourly rotatal of \$355! There are few genulemen in the land so skilled in natural science, and in the art of imparting its lessons to the mind of youth, as Dr. McMurtrie. With his literary attainments the public is well acquainted. His "Scientific Lexcon" is now a standard work, having been in usa in the school for many years; while the tranvlation of "Guvier's Regne Animal" was pronounced at the time of its publication to be one of the most value is acquaistions to the American student. His worth has thus come to be appreciated as well by parent as by pupil, and we have everywhere hard regret that the services of so many years should at length most such the strong that he acquaisitions to the American student. His worth has thus come to be appreciated as well by parent as by pupil, and we have everywhere hard regret that the services of so many years should at length most such unseemly recognition at the hands of the Board.

Prof. Gerard had been connected with the school about fou for the establishment of an armory on Burlington island, New Jersey.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Thinois, presented the petition of several hundred citizons of St. Louis, laborers on the public works, asking that the several amounts due them be paid.

Mr. DOOLITILE, of Wissonsin, presented several petitions for the smaneigation of slaves.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented the petition of citizens of Verment for the repeal of the fugitive slave law.

slave law.

MIT SAULSBURY, of Delaware, offered a resolution, asking the Secretary of War to furnish the Secretary copy of the proclamation of General Phelps to the loyal citizens of the Southwest, and by what authority it was nade. Laid over.

Mr. TEN EYCK introdu ed a bill for the establish-Mr. TEN EYCK introduced a but for the establishment of an armony on Bullington island, New Jersey.

Mr. DOOLITTLE introduced a bill for the collection of cirect taxes in Insurrectionary districts. It provides for taking land in such districts to pay the direct tax, and that the President shall, before the 224 of February we equals as a preceptor or polished gentleman.

Prof. Yogdes has refused to resign his position until ie Board shall bring some specific charge of wifet and against him, accompanied with substantlating testimony in this position he is sustained by the unanimous verded of the Alumni Association. Mr. Vogdes is the author of Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution that Trusten Polk of the Aminin Association. For Popular is the author of several standard mathematical works, which have been introduced into the High and Grammar Schools. He has maintained, for a series of years, an exalted reputation is now a traitor to the United States, and that he be expelled from the Senate. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. mirrounced into the light and Williams Schools. He has maintained, for a serios of years, an called reputation for legal ability, and is still in the enjoyment of quite an extensive practice.

It is not improbable that the Beard of Control may refuse to sanction the action of its committee in this matter, and refus to accept the resignations which have been tendered. This would be no more than justice to the aggrieved professors, although we doubt whether they could be now induced, under any circumstances, to return to their respective positions.

The note inviting them to resign specified the first of January, 1862, as the day upon which their resignations should take effect. They decided, however, not to avail themselves of this mereful concession to their fedlings, and at once vacated their offices. The consequences are, that the studies of mathematics, anatomy, and physically, and the French language, have been suspended in the High School, and it is doubtful whether examinations in those departments can be held until new professors are elected. Mr. WILSON offered a resolution that the Military Committee be instructed to inquire if any legislation was necessary to correct evils which now exist in the condition and management of the military hospitals. Agroed to.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, moved to take up the case of the contested seat of the Senator from Kanssas. The report of the Judiciary Committee is that Mr. Stanton is entitled to the seat.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, asked that a memorial be read; also, an order from the War Department. He said the committee did not have before them a correct copy of the paper called an appointment. Mr. SUMNER, of Massachuseus, thought the case should be recommitted to the committee.

Mr COLLAMER, of Vermont, moved that the subject be recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. F6STER thought there were no new facts in the memorial sufficient to refer the case again to the com-The thirty-ninth graduating class ragret exceedingly hat the names of the three gentlemen will not be at-ached to their diplomas.

After some discussion, the subject was recommuted. A communication was received from the War Department, transmitting the orders of General Halleck.

The resolution offered by Mr. Sumner, that the army shall not be used to surrender fugitive slaves, was taken THE CHESTNUT-STREET BRIDGE. Yesterday THE CHESTNUT-SPREET BRIDGE.—Yesterday in the Court of Niel Prius, Justice Road, the case of the Board of Port Wardens vs. The City of Philadelphia, and Flanigan vs. Same, was brought up
In equity. Two bills praying an injunction to prevent the construction of the thestaut-street Bridge upon the plan proposed, on the ground that it would prove an obsertication to the free navigation of the river Schuylkill.

The answer filed by the city in the form of an affidayit by Strickland Kneass, after setting forth the various acts of Assembly passed authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Schuylkill river at Chestnut street, 880s: up.

Mr. SUMNER said he had received letters complaining Mr. SUMNER said he had received letters complaining of abuses of this kind in the army. He said Brigadier General Stone was adding to his achievement at Ball's Bluff by busying himself in surrendering slaves. He had made Massachusetts soldiers do this vile duty. The Governor of Māssāchusetts soldiers do this vile duty. The Governor of Māssāchusetts had already complained of this outrage, and it must be stopped.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, thought one great trouble was, that every general thought he must make declarations as to with the will do in a contingency which never arises. He thought the generals had no right to settle the question who was the owner of a slave, and the whole matter should be left to the authority of the Executive, and need not be put on the statute-book. The fact that the army was in the rebel States was sufficient, and we must take the natural result which comes from such fact without special legislation for emancipation and confiscation. He thought we had nothing todo with these questions in the Senate. We are only keeping up an angry agitation. says:
And deponent, is adviced that the city of Philadelphia, and those acting under her, have the lawful power to construct the bridge over the river Schuylkill at Chest-nut street without the consent of the complainants, and that taid complainants have no power to preve prection of a bridge authorized by the Commonweal questions in the Schall and the second of the resolution was agreed to.

The resolution offered by Mr. Latham, of California, asking the Secretary of State why passports were required of passengers from New York to San Francisco, Mr. ItATHAM contended that passports should not be required from passengers going to a loyal State like California. The passengers were obliged to pay enormous tax for the passengers, which goes into private hands.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that Charles Henry Foster is not entitled to a seat in this Congress, either from the First or Second district of North Carolina.

Mr. DAWES said that the committee had pursued the investigation so far as to be entirely satisfied that the claim was founded in imposition, and so well satisfied of investigation so lar as to be entirely satisfied that in claim was founded in imposition, and so well satisfied of this fact was Mr. Foster himself that he had voluntarily abandoned the claim. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. WALTON, of Vermont, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution, which was adopted, to print five thousand copies of the report of the special committee to inquire into contracts, with the evidence, and ten thousand copies without the evidence.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to secure honesteads for actual settlers, to heads of families, or those who have attained twenty-one years of ago, and are citizens of the United States, or have filed their intention to become such. The provisions are extended to all who have performed service in suppressing the rebellion. In lieu of bounty land, the three-months volunteers, or their legal heirs, are to receive \$50, in addition to the right of homestead, and all who have served six months \$100.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indians, proposed an amendment. pass under said bringe, and that deponent beliaves that the course of the river Schuylkill, at or about Chestnut street, will allow an arrangement of this kind to be as easy for navigation when said bridge shall be creeted as it now is through the bridges at Gray's Ferry and Penrose Ferry, and that, in the course of erection under the direction of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as tion under the direction of the Pennsylvania Raitroad, as the widest opening at Gray's Ferry, through which tow-boats can pass, is one hundred and one feet, and the draw of the same affords only fifty-feet three inches between floating guards, and the widest opening at the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge is one hundred and fifty feet at low water, and between the draw piers the width is seventy-five feet. is seventy-five feet.

There was gone discussion between commed and the judge in regard to the probability of carrying the case to the Supreme fourt. Mr. Campbell, for the complainants, said that the case would go up. Judge Read then suggested that there was no necessity to argue the case now, and get an explession of opinion; but that the bills should be dismissed, and the case put in a position to be heard before the Supreme Court, at the session in January lext. This was agreed to, and in order to allow counsel to prepare the case in shape, the court adjourned the case until to-day. months \$100.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, proposed an amendment, extending the bounty-land act of March, 1855, to those engaged in the present war.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, opposed it, con-Mr. Valuandigham, cf Ohio, opposed it, contending that it would strike a death-blow at the entire homestead policy, consume every acre already surveyed, and benefit the soldiers only to the extent of what they can receive from the sale of their warrants. Ho advocated the original bill.

Mr. COYODE, of Pennsylvania, offered a modification of Mr. Holman's amendment, which the latter accepted that the provisions of the bill shall not take effect until one year after its massage.

CONFEDERATE MACKEREL THIEVES .- Ser confederate Mackerel Thieves.—Sergeant Alexander, of the First-ward police, on Tucsday
night, captured four youths named James Harrins,
George Fitcher, Winfield Cade, and Beejamin Lewis,
who have been extensively engaged in petty thieving in
that district. One of the youngsters gave a little history
of their transactions upon his arrival at the station-house.
If appears that there are ten in the party, and their ages
range from twelve to fifteen years. They have been regularly organized into a band for thieving purposes for
upwards of a year. Their leaver was dismissed sometime since for not sharing the punder properly. The
operations were carried on from store to store, and from time since for not sharing the punder proports. The operations were carried on from store to store, and from house to house, whenever an opportunity offered. Mackeyer's esemed to have been a favorite article with the young rescals. In the crowd were two colored boys, one of whom was considerable of a wag. He would go into a grocery store and amuse the attendants while a considerable would fill a basket with fish from the barrel upon the outside. When arrested, the four were prowling about suspiciously in the neighborhood of Fourth and Borden streets. They had previously been amusing themselves by robbing pigs of their tails, and several of the latter were found in the pockets of one of the boys. Two of them were in their stocking feet, their boots being concealed in the bosoms of their companions. The prisoners were held for a further hearing by Alderman Lentz. Cade has son of Ezekiel Cade, recently convicted of passing counterfeit or in.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN .- Aaron Clement, Esq., an old and respected citizen, died at his residence in this city yesterday. Mr. Clement was valently genial and urbane in his manners, and took a deep interest in the improvement of breeds of cattle, on which subject he was regarded as excellent authority. He was, for nearly half a century, an active member of He was, for nearly han a century, an activities the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, served on the exhibition committees, largely contributed to make the exhibitions successful, and filled, for two years, the office of president. The Society, at a meeting held yesterday, passed the following appropriate resoluheld yesterday, passed the following appropriate resolu-tions on the occasion of his decease: Acsolved, That this Society has learned with deep re-gret of the death of their late president, Aaron Clement, Esq., an old and esteemed friend of agriculture, and the odest member of their body. Resolved, That this body will attend at the late resi-dence of the deceased, and participate in the funeral ceremonics.

of the motion.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, while always disposed to regard with respect the utterance of the gantleman from Kentucky (Mr. Crittenden), felt constrained to differ from him in his conclusions—namely: that the affect of the passage of the homestead bill would transfer from the Government its property as a basis of credit.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING entered his protest against Mr. Lovejoy's imputation that three who favored a post-ponement desired the defeat of the bill.

Mr. UOLFAX, of Indiana, said that, whenever it would be in order, he would move to amend the bill, by providing the granting of bounty lands to soldiers, or their widows, of 160 acres, on any public lands open to pre-eminion or entry at \$1.25 or less per acre; to provide homesteads of eighty acres to actual settlers on the lands reserved from railroad grants, and now open to entry at \$2.50 per acre. THE NEW OFFICES:-The office of Commissioner of Highways has been removed to the building at the southwest corner of Fifth and Walnut streets. Workmen are now engaged in fitting up the room just vacated by the Highway Department, for the use of the Police and Fire-alarm Telegraph. Very little alteration will be entry at \$2.50 per acre.

The further consideration of this bill was postponed

MISSION CHAPEL OF ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH. MISSION CHAPEL OF ST. ANDREM'S CHURCH.

The ladies of St. Andrew's have an attractive felr now open in the Sunday-school room in the rear of St. Andrew's Church, Eighth street, near Spruce, and have not with such success that they have resolved to continue it until to-morrow evening at ten o'clock. The preceded are for the Doreas society of the adission, to provide clothing for the poor of the neighborhood. In these hard times there is no lack of applications for relief. The chapel is under the care of Rev. Richardson Graham, and is located in Thirteenth street, near Prime.

HELD TO ANSWER .- Before Alderman Beit-ILLD TO ANSWER.—BUIOTC Altierman Belt-for, on Tuesday afternoon, P. H. Williams had a hearing upon the charge of attempted robbery at the Merchanta-llutel. It was testified that ha was heard twying the loors of several rooms, about four o'clock on Monday norning. Williams is also alleged to have committed a obbery at the same place in May last. He was held to inswer both charges. FUNERAL OF MALCOLM MACNEILLE. - The fu-

neral of Malcolm MacNeille, Jr., took place from his parents' residence, South Fifth street, yesterday afternoon, between two and three o'clock I was attended by the faculty of the High School, members of the Alum-in Association, members of the Young Bachelor's Club and a large number of the friends and former schoolmutes COLONEL SMALL'S REGIMENT .- Lieutenant COLONEL SMALL'S REGIMENT.—Litetitement, has re-ceived instructions to return to camp to attend a general court-martial, of which he will be the Judge Advocate. Lieutonant B. will start for Washington this avoning. Ha hus been in the city for many weeks past on recruiting service, and in that capacity has rendered efficient aid to

He will return to the city after the adjournment of the THE THIRTY-NINTH GRADUATING CLASS OF THE IMPLANTAL GRADUATION OF ANSAGE AND THE HIGH SCHOOL.—Division A of the High School, which graduates in February next, will prove itself on commencement to be one of the ablest that ever left the institution. The members, twenty-five in number, have been photographed in group by Mr. Edward P. Hipple—himself a graduate of the High School, and one

GIRARD COLLEGE.—The income from rents, etc, devoted to the maintenance of this institution has been diminished during the year by \$70,000, it having been funual impossible in many instances to rent the pro-leries. Or collect the indebtedness of tenants. A more rigid economy in the administration of the institution has therefore been rendered necessary. A retrouchment of \$30,000 during the year has already been effected by the Committee on Girard Trusts, but this is still insufficient to preciude the possibility of embarrassment in the future.

A RARE COLLECTION OF BIRDS .- Captain George Taylor, gate-keeper at the Pennsylvania Hospital, Eighth street, above Pino, has an hand a para assortment of canary birds, macking birds, goldfinches, and fancy cages, which he will dispose of on the most reason able terms. Those who have Christmas presents to select should pay the Captain a visit, as they will most certain ly ha cuited. Accident.-Yesterday, a man, named John

IcQuade, aged twenty-two years, had his left leg frac-ared by falling off a scaffold, at the Montgomery louge, Sixth and Willow streets. He was taken to the lospital. Boy Drownen.—Yesterday afternoon, an unknown boy, aged about six years, fell into the Delawars, at Queen street, find although the body was recovered in a short time, life was extinct. Coroner Con-

rad held an inquest, and had the body conveyed to the corner of Swanson and Queen streets for recognition. From Fortress Monroe.

Fontress Monroe, Dec. 17, via Baltimore.—The stoamskin Constitution Constain A. T. Fletcher, salled for Boston at 12 o'clock last night. It is supposed that the will there take on board three other regiments for some point on the Southern coast.

The Baltimore boat brought down this morning 101 men, the greater number belonging to the Soventy-shirth New York Regiment, who have been discharged from the hospitals, and are about to rejoin the regiment at Port Royal on the first opportunity. FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE .- Yestorday morning, Detective Bird arrested a man name 4 John Bowes, who is charged with being a fugitive from justice from Massachusetts. It appears that he was arrested for a robbery committed at Fairhavon, Massachusetta, and was hed to answer the charge at New Hedford He fiel from his ball, and came to this city, where he was urrested. He was held by Alderman Reitler to await a requisition.

NAVAL MATTERS.—The vessels now lying at the navy yard are the Sciola, Union, Powhatam, Brooklyn, Tahoms, and Miami. Nearly all of these are ready for sea and will leave in a short time.

The cargo of the prize bark Meaco, consisting of 3,000 bags of coffee, has been sold at public sake by Mesers. Dutilh, Cook, & Co., the agents of the Government. The attendance was an unmatally large one, and the bidding spirited. The choice lots sold for 18% c a pound, while the others brought 17% c a pound. The price obtained per pound was considered to be an excellent one. The same kind of coffee sold a week ago, at 13 and 14 cents a pound; the price has been increasing until flass reached as high as 20 casts a pound. The rise is partly owing to the scarcity of coffee in the market, as a vessel laden with the article has not arrived at this port for at least three months. The news from Europe has also had a corresponding effect upon the prices. It will be remembered that the bagk Meseo was repared by the United States Marshal.

There are now being constructed, at the works of Neafile and Levy, in Kensington, two iron steamers, one for the Sriceson line of packets, and tho other to run between this city and New York. Each vessel will be 100 feet long, 24 feet beam, 9 feet hold, and about 400 tons burthen. One of them will be supplied with a low-pressure engine, with cylinders 32 by 28 inches. The other will have a lish pressure graine, and criminers 28. NAVAL MATTERS.—The vessels now lying pressure engine, with cylinders 32 by 28 inches. The other will have a high pressure engine, and cylinders 29

other will have a man promote engage.

This firm is also building three iron lighters for the Panama Railroad Company, can hof which will carry about 300 tons of coal. In the same shap a submarine boat is nearly completed. It is of builer iron, 45 foot tons, 56 inches across, and 60 inches deep. It is shaped like an egg, and is designed to operate under water, the interior containing machinery for sinking it, and also to propel it. interior containing machinery for sinking it, and also to propel it.

A large engine, intended for a new steamer now building at the ship-yard, for the Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, will soon be completed. The cylinder will be 60 by 44 inches, and the propeller 15 feet in diameter. The ship will be of the same size as the Sazon, now receiving her engines at Neafle & Levy's.

Among the other works going 60 are four englass for boats belonging to Cautain Lover, and a steam free engage. boats belonging to Captain Loper, and a steam fre-engine for California.

At Byerly's yard two iron propellers are being covered with planking, and their hulls strengthened. A number of scows for the Government are also to be built at this

ARREST OF A FEMALE PICKPOCKET. -Yester-ARREST OF A FEMALE PICKPOCKET.—I esterday morning a woman, manel Julia Duilay, alias Mary
Maintey, alias Duila Duilay, was arrested by Officer De
Haven upon the charge of picking pockets. The complamant, Mrs. Anatin, of Germantown, came to the city
on husiness, and, shortly after leaving the post office,
missed her pocket-book, containing a small aim of Biobey,
Mrs. Austin saw Julia near her, and accused her of the
theft. The latter denied the charge, but the pocket-book
fell from under her arm, where it was concealed. The
money also was found on her preson. The accused was
taken before Alderman Beitler, and committed to answer.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, December 18, 1861. Further examination of the columns of the English newspapers shows many indications that the public mind there is becoming calm again, under the react onary in-fluence of the "sober second thought." It would really seem as if the people were disposed to take the advice of John Bright in his Rugby speech of November 28th, when he said :

tion of our power, which alone was sufficien the permanent safety of our wide-extended en the permanent sacry of our wide-extended empire—extended and honored as the result of our free institutions. It appeared to him that the position of England was this; as have stood by as a satisfial while these contending parties have been engaged in active strife; and if a man stands by while two fellows are having a match he must not take it hard if he gets a black eye, unless he is sure that the blow was given with the intention of insulting him. He trusted they would be super of black Lefenith. him. He trusted they would be sure of that before the power of England was used against a people of the same blood and origin as ourselves.1 Thus the London Times itself, while asserting in one column that "there would seem to be but one reparation

which is adequate to the affront. They must be restore with a sufficient apology"-says in its money article of the very same paper:
"The excitement in the city was considerably allayed thet tail constitution to power to prevent the crection of a bridge authorized by the Commonwealth, or to license the erection of a bridge, in pursuance of their general statutory power conferred upon them by the Commonwealth, but that their jurisdiction is confined to the extension of whatevas into the navigable waters in the extension of whatevas into the navigable waters in the extension of Whiladelphia, when the same is sought to be done by those who are ripartian owners.

The answer to the bill filed by Mr. Flanigan, complaining of the proposed bridge as an interruption of the free payigation of the river Schuylkill, rec tes the act of Assembly as in the other bill. It then asserts that the plan adopted "abrids at all times a clear and miniterruption passage for the water of the river, greater than that existing at the bridge at Market street."

And deponent further saith that, \$9 far as the business of using steamboaus for the twing of barges loading with coal may exist on said friver, that the erection of said bridge will not in the least interfere with the amount of the navigation, though it may in a slight degree change the mode; that deponent is aware of no larges after the erection of said bridge at one time, if the same is so done now, for the reason that three tiers of barges, three abreast, with one alongside of the propelling baat, would cover an grea fifty-four feet wide by four bundred feet in longth, which could sailly pass under sail bridge, and that deponent believes to-day so far as regards the apprehension that the American news might be hold to necessitate an instantaneous try to take care that the history of the calamity shall show no contusion as to its origin is already universally recognized, and this duty is rendered less trying by the distress of the United States being such as to enable us to submit to much without the four of our motive baing misinterpreted. At the same time, although the morganile community are prepared in every way to defer to the opinions of the law officers of the Crown, whenever these shall be made public, they cemain at present totally unable to conceive that peaceable foreign passengers can be classed an contraband, and removed by force from our vessels without any judgment of a Prize Court, and that the mode of this procedure may consist in the firing of round shot and shells."

Manchester letter in the Daily News, dated Nov. Oth, slightly that "there are a green many rockies mean

A Manchester letter in the Datiy News, dated Nov. 98th, admits that "there are a great many reckines men who would at once urge on a war to redress the alleged insult to the British flag, but this is by no means the general feeting, and amongst some of the leading merchants the first ebullition of anger is giving place to abalish, lest the Government should too precipitately be disposed in favor of a resort to arms." The money article of the London Daily News says: "The upinion of the law officers of the Crown is look ed for with extreme interest; and an impression has gained ground to-day that, apart from the extremely gained ground to-day that, apart from the extremely offensive manner in which the American war-vessel has acted, the verdict of international jurists will not be entirely condemnatory of the course pursued by it. There are, then many anxiona discussions as to how the the American Government will go in the endeavor to dlay, by conciliatory and apologetic language, the deepeling of irritation justly roused in all classes of society

in this country. Beneath everything there exists an un-dercurrent of apprehension, list the American Gavern-ment really contemplate the desperate policy of seeking to fasten a quarrel upon Great Britain, in order to gain The London Star is quite reasonable on the subject ! The London Star is quite reasonable on the subject:

"There is enough of Secessionist and conservative influence at work upon our press to account for more than the two or three violent tirades by which it was yesterday morning attempted to inflame an excitoment already on the decline. Appeals to patriotic sentiment are justly popular—but the rabid outcries of factions, reckloss, or merconary writers fall of even a momentary effect upon an intelligent public. Journalists the least friendly to the North, but well informed and reflective, could got the North, but well informed and reflective, could got the subject to the sent friends to respect the understanding of its readers and the responsibilities of national action.

It within twantu-faus haves after the respect the understanding of its readers and the responsibilities of national action. derstanding of its renders and the responsibilities of national action.

Within twenty-four beaus after the weelst in London of the iddings brought by the La Plata the public mind had been calmed by the recollection of these two or three facts: First, that the British flag, however dignified and powerful, has no special privilege exempting if from the ordinary obligations of international law's secondly, that the British Government has invariably maintained the right of searching for and seizing, on board neutral vessels, descriers from its sorvice or abettors of its enemies; and thirdly, that the American commander has taken only such passengers by the Trent as were notoriously in the employ of the Confederate States. The remembrance of these points compels the subsidence of anger, shuts out the imputation of lawless violence, sets aside considerations of the wisdom er courtesy of the act, and binds us 10 await the suthoritative judgment of

act, and binds us to await the authoritative judgment of our Grown lawyers upon an event as strictly within their province as that of any question ever submitted to the Court of Chancery or the Judicial Committee of the Prinx Council Privy Council.

"We have no doubt that the opinion of the highest

Privy Council.

We have an doubt that the opinion of the highest legal functionaries in the realm will more than sustain the lawfulness of what has been done by the Federal commander. Looking at the history of modern maritime warfare, the dicta of the latest writers on international law, and the terms of the Queen's proclamation, we are forced to believe that the Trent was ladde to far nere than the indignity suffered. The United States has too much reason to know that the neutral flag does not cover all that sails."

** * "The commander of the San Jacinto has replected but in one point to comply with the law of nations. He has not captured the Trent and carried her as a prize into an American harbor. If he haddones, the usages of nations at war, and especially of Great Briain, would have covered him from all complaint. But he southing which exposed the ship to condemnation. Are we to believe that this was either an oversight or a wilful aggravation of the Offence? May we not anticipate an acknowledgment by the United States President of unwillingness to revive an ancient grudge, and of desire to spare us loss or mortification? Is it not the natural and friendly interpretation of the whole affair that Commander Wilkes acted upon instructions in harmony with wall-astabilished pellicibels, and that those instructions were limited to the nriest of contraband persons? It seems an unaccountable remissness that he did not insist on the surrendor of the despatches; but he has thereby put it in the power of Mosers. Yancey and Mann to peoue, by their publics—fittion, that the capitain of the Trent was not conveying papers forbidden by the proclamation of his own sovereign."

The news by the Jura, at Portland, from Liverpool,

The news by the Jura, at Portland, from Liverpool, tended rather to increase the apprehensions of troubl with England previously raised, and the stock market this morning was further depressed. Reading Railroad stock sold down to 16 at the first board, and afterwards fell to 15%, Penusylvania Ballrond stocks declined to 37 %, at which a few shares were sold. The holders of investment securities, however, were undisposed to yield to the new decline, and the amount of sales made was

In the money market nothing was done. The Westmereland Coal Company have declared dividend of eight per cent., payable on and after January

We are in receipt of the last number of Peterson's Counterfeet Detector for the year 1862, and the occasion is a fitting one for reminding our readers of the import-ance of this publication as an indispensable companion to the countleg-house and the store counter. Even to the man whose money transactions are of the smallest most sure to be saved in the course of a year by protect tion from loss through some one or other of the thousand feards that the ingenuity of villainy is constantly denished its readers concerning counterfeits and france in bank-notes, the subscribers to Peterson's Counterfeit Detector receive full returns for their subscription in the carefully-compiled tables of stock sales, prices current,

And goneral business intelligence, furnished in every issue. The New York Evening Past of to-day says:

The New York Evening Past of to-day says:

Stocks opened with renewed heaviness, and the fright of Manday segment to have again taken complete possersion of the market. The speculative shares sambled 2 to 4 per cent., with great pressure to sell early in the day. The transactions of the first call show very plainly that the stocks of weak holders were seeking a market, and savarul of this berkers and largely at the best wide to obtained.

The immediate cause of this fresh pressure to sell is the disappointment felt in regard to the refusal of the bank presidents has evening to suspend speake payments. This disappointment was the more severe to sell is the disappointment was the more severe to sell in the large majority against the step, so many as forty-one large majority against the step, so many as forty-one banks out of the fifty-five so voting on the question. The private letters by the Europa alsa, failed to give any encouragement, and this, together with the unfavorable advices by the Jama, angravated, the depression.

Towards the close of the morning board there were some signs of a rally. New York Central advancing to 15 \(\times\) arise, so this was immediately followed by a desire to sell for cash, and the price dropped to 75 \(\times\), which is the classing price as we as \$4. \$\times\). The hadviest full was in Evic common and Krie preferred. These stocks were 2\(\times\) to 3 per cent, lower, under the first of the surface of a feet wantly of stock by the Evenor ferred. These stocks were 2½ to 3 per cent, lower, under, it is supposed, a fresh supply of stock by the Europa from London holders. A broker who generally deals in the stock on fursign assaumt, sold largely to arrive, delithe stock on fursign assaunt sold largely to arrive, deli-versible at any time in thirty days.

The weakest of the Western stocks was Michigan Central, which dropped to 21, a decision of 4 per cent, on yesterday's price, and 8% on the quotation of Saturday. The sellers of this stock have in view, nothang the fact that the company's raillway connection with the seaboard runs through Canada. The price was rather retired at the view; sales at 41%.