GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR. A. SANDERSON, Associate.

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Now our flag is flung to the wild winds free, Let it float o'er our father land, And the guard of its spotless fame shall be Columbia's chosen band.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. This anxiously-looked for State paper will be found published at length on our first page. It is a cleverly written document, moderate in tone, but without any strong points calculated to influence public opinion. Should, however, the President adhere firmly to the views on the slavery question set forth in his Message, and we have strong hopes that he will from the rebuke he administered to Secretary Cameron, he will command the legitimate support of all conservative citizens, North and South, and be instrumental in bringing the unnatural war in which the Nation is engaged to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion. The firmness displayed by Mr. Lincoln in razeeing the report of the Secretary of War is worthy of all commendation, and he will find that by keeping his eye steadily fixed on those great cardinal principles presented in the CRITTENDEN resolutions of the July session of Congress, and those enunciated in the late proclamation of Gen. Dix to the people of the two eastern counties of Virginia upon this subject, he will make himself a name and a fame which will form a bright page in the country's history.

In referring to the Message, the Baltimore Clipper has the following just remarks: To adopt the views of some of the ultras upon the subject of slavery at the North is equally as dangerous as a submission to the secession dogmas of the demagogues of the South.

The administration has started right upon this delicate question. Let there be no faltering now, and the result will speedily be manifested by a return to their allegiance of our straying brethren of the South. let us treat them as the erring tribe of Israel was served. The wickedness of Benjamin was great, and fearful was the punishment inflicted upon him therefor. Notwithstanding he at first beat off the eleven tribes in two nitched hattles, yet finally the strife at the third attempt, and a tribe was nearly blotted out in When the passion of the hour subsided, the wail went up for their little brother, and the people were anxious that he should be restored to his former position, and his sins and iniquities were forgiven him, and assistance rendered him to reassume his functions as one of the tribes of the house of Israel. The parallel will hold ter, South Carolina. A sin we humbly conceive not only against their country, but against God and humanity. A heavy punishment is no doubt to be inflicted, in justice for the vastness of the iniquity. But let us not embrace the extreme measure so earnestly desired by some of the hot headed zealots who have attempted to drive the President from true position-otherwise we, like the children of Israel of old, will also deeply regret the destruction of one or more of the tribes of our Union.

NEW YORK ELECTION. The municipal election, on Tuesday last,

resulted in the election of George Opdyke (Rep.) for Mayor, by the following vote: GEORGE OPDYKE (Rep.) G. C. GUNTHER (Tammany Dem.)

FERNANDO WOOD (Mozart Dem.) 24,174The returns of the vote for the other city officers indicate the election of a majority of olation, and ruin conclude our history. the Tammany candidates. In the Board of Aldermen six Democrats out of eight are elected, and thirteen out of twenty-four Coun

There is some talk of contesting the election of Mr. OPDYKE. It is claimed by the friends of Mr. Gunther that sufficient votes were thrown out, on account of some trifling informality, to have elected him by about eighty of a majority over Mr. OPDYKE. This, out that an investigation may make it very stands for the present.

The vote for Mayor being so close has prevented any great amount of boasting, as whichever candidate is elected has but little more than one-third of all the votes cast. It was an expensive election, however, to the candidates, according to the Express of that city, which says that "OPDYKE's bills amounted to \$10,000. OPDYKE is, in part, reimbursed by the heavy Custom House taxation, but plunderers might be curtailed to some extent. Gunther's and Woop's are dead losses.'

The salary of the office, we believe, \$6,000. What the "pickings" are may be inferred from the expenses of the candidates at an election.

first number of this weekly paper, just started the City of New York by Messrs. Comstock & Cassidy of the Albany Argus. It presents a very neatappearance, is soundly Democratic. and has several very able editorial articles .---Such a paper has been long needed in that has been distracted by contending factions. number gives promise of a successful career. We bid them godspeed in the good work.

COL. SAMUEL C. STAMBAUGH. Our old friend and fellow-citizen, Colonel after an absence of over two years in Mormondom. The Col. looks hale and hearty, and meets with an enthusiastic welcome from hundreds of old friends, all of whom are right glad to again get a shake of his hand.

per cent. We wish we could say the same

EMANCIPATION AND COMPERSA-

The President in his message assumes that 'contrabands" will neceslarge number of " arily be liberated by the present war, and nmends that provision be made for colomixing them to some country purchased for that nising them to some country purpose. It is also recommended that authority be given to take, in lieu of taxes, a certain valuation of these troublesome persons in States desiring to get rid of them. The Abolition leaders in Congress go much farther than this, and demand that all the slaves be mancipated, the Government affording reaonable compensation to loyal owners for the loss of their property. We suppose that there are few persons who stop to reflect upon the impracticability of this undertaking from its very magnitude. If this war lasts another year, at the existing rate of expenditure, the total war debt of the United States cannot be much short of \$1,500,000,000, the annual interest on which, at seven per cent., would amount to \$105,000,000. Add to this the ordinary expenses of Government after the return of peace, which would not be less, with the utmost economy, than \$60,000,000 a year, and we find the necessary expenses of Government amounting to \$165,000,000 annually. of a moderate degree of prosperity we could not expect a revenue of more than \$65,000,000 from customs—so that With the return at least \$100,000,000 annually will have to be raised by direct taxation.

Now should Congress enter upon a system of general emancipation with compensation to loyal masters, the burden upon the Government would be greater than it could possibly carry. The Secretary of War estimates the lowest value of slave property in the Southern States at \$700,000,000, which is not more than one-fourth the actual value in times of peace. Taking one half of this amount as representing he property of loyal masters, and the Govrnment would become liable for the payment \$350,000,000, and an expenditure of an equal sum would be required to purchase territory for colonization and means of transportation. But estimating the total cost at not more than \$500,000,000, that sum at even per cent. interest, would increase the amount to be raised annually by direct taxation to \$135,000,000. Pennsylvania, which contains about one tenth of the population and vealth of the Union, would be compelled to pay over \$13,000,000 annually, in the shape direct taxes, to the General Government, in addition to what she pays indirectly on duties on imports, and in addition also to taxes for the support of the State Government and the

payment of interest on the State debt. Taking only a dollar and cent view of the case, we do not believe in the ability of the General Government to fulfil any pledge it may make to compensate loyal masters for the loss of their slave property. People will begin to ask why they should be taxed to pay for what they receive no equivalent, and what contributed to the wealth and prosperity of the

While this policy of emancipation would depopulate and impoverish the South, and heap enormous burdens upon the North, it would at the same time be a relinquishment by the Government of an important object of taxation. The Constitution gives to the slave States the three fifths slave representation in Congress upon condition that in imposing direct taxes, slave property shall be rated at its actual value. While slavery remains in the South, it is an object of taxation, and could be made defray the expenses of the war-but if the Government undertakes to carry out a general system of emancipation, it would sweep away at one blow some two billions of taxable property, and to that extent destroy

ts own resources. The only sensible, rational and economical manner of dealing with this question is to leave it just where the Constitution left it—to the control of the individual States. The moment the general Government meddles with slavery, it embarks upon a sea of difficulties; and nothing better illustrates the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution in reserving to each State the exclusive power over its own lomestic concerns, than this fact .- Harris

The denunciation of the Confederate Confiscation Laws by the venerable ex-Judge unite the South, and distract the North, in a Petigree, in open Court, at Charleston, S. C., measure far exceeding any possible advantage has astonished many people, says the Har-Confederate States to set up such an "inqui-sition," and said the proceedings of the confis-cotion set were precisely like those of the cation act were precisely like those of the English Star Chamber. With regard to the apparently required violation of professional confidence in compelling compulsory answers to interrogatories, he said he must be better armies formed out of the best varieties of the instructed before making up his mind as to good in our present case. A woful sin has been committed by some of the States of this Union, particularly by that petted and spoiled it is either dishonor or death; and death will certainly be chosen by every man who descrives the name." These are the kind of men the proper prosecution of the war will bring to light throughout the South, as our forces ad vance. Let the objects of the Government be the restoration of the Union, the Constitution. and the enforcement of the laws, and we shall find loval men, fearless patriots, in every section of the nation. But make it a war for unconstitutional purposes -- for slavery emancipation instead of a restoration of the Unionand the division between the North and the South is eternal, and the end of the war beyond the existence of the present generation. Each State must be left to decide its domestic institutions agreeably to the guarantees of the national compact, or we shall know peace no more-anarchy will doom our fair land to des

TOO LATE ABOUT SPEAKING.

Secretary Cameron has recently announced that the affairs of his department will henceforth be conducted upon principles of strict economy. The General should have made this announcement months ago, and enforced the provisions thereof up to the present time; as by so doing many thousands of dollars might have been saved to the Government. however, is denied on the part of the friends | Making such an announcement at this s age of the latter gentleman, and hints are thrown of the game, looks very much like "locking the stable door after the horse has been unpleasant to Mr. Gunther. So the matter stolen." But notwithstanding the Secretary of War may have made the above declaration | ded on his arrival in St. Louis, spoke thus: with the full determination of enforcing its provisions, no sensible man will believe for a moment that he is able to do so. The National Capital is infested with Government robbers who will get their hands into the Public Treasury in spite of all the efforts which may be brought to bear against them. If a little to \$20,000, Gunther's \$20,000, and Wood's more watchfulness was exercised, and less favoritism displayed, the operations of the

Robert J. Walker, who is at Washington, asserts with great positiveness that the rebel treasury will be completely broken down before next Murch, and that the rebellion will given rise to some discussion, especially as to navigation improvement, are recommended by that time prove an utter failure. Mr. Walker has had an extended experience in the South and understands the capabilities of the rebel States as well as any public man not engaged in the robellion. Other Southern men assert that while he does not underrate the material resources of the South, he does great metropolis, where the Democratic party | not give full credit to their desperate energy and bitter hatred of the North. Prominent The editors promise to steer their course clear | Kentuckians, who are unquestionable friends of all cliques, and labor to unite the party on of the Union and the Government, say that sound Constitutional principles, and the first from their knowledge of Southern character they are convinced that it will take two or three great victories on the battle field to cure on the 29th in the steamer La Platte. the rebels of their folly. They assert that the South cannot be starved into good citizenship, but that anything which shall convince the SAMUEL C. STAMBAUGH, Surveyor General of great mass of Southern people of their inferi-Utah Territory, arrived home on Sunday last, ority on the field of battle will plunge them instantly in the depths of despair.

CHARLES SUMNER, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, was invited to deliver an address before the Soldiers' Relief Society of Haverhill, Mass., a short time since, and did so. The New York World, of Saturday, And he charged and received \$25 for his servisays that money is abundant in that city at 6 | ces ! If any man in this country has done a meaner thing, considering all the circumstances, we have failed to notice it.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

THE EMANCIPATION POLICY.

The Louisville (Ky.) Journal, the ablest and

most influential Union paper in the border

States, thus argues the great question connect

ed with the prosecution of the war. The policy

advocated by a large portion of the Republican

abolition hate, and women and children would

be sure to be the greatest sufferers therefrom.

This is the direct and certain result of this

emancipation policy advocated by Secretary

CAMERON. Of this policy the Journal says: It is wrong and inexpedient, in a measure ut-

unworthy of a virtuous and enlightened nation.

It is wrong, because it proposes a step not merely unconstitutional, but radically and perma-

stitution. It proposes to annihilate one of the

preserving the country. In short, it proposes to preserve the whole by destroying a part. The policy is thus illegitimate and absurd. If

our antagonist were a foreign enemy, the case

might be different, for in that event the end of

the conflict would be simply to master the ene-

my, but in the present conflict the end is not

only to master the enemy, but to so master him as to preserve the country in its full constitu tional integrity. The chief and real end of the

war is the preservation of the country : the

mastering of the enemy is but a means to this

end is in the present conflict but a mode of se-

curing the end. This is a distinction which.

from the nature of things, must characterize

civil war in all free governments. It is a vital distinction. It, however, is a distinction of

which Mr. Cameron appears to be either igno

Of course, the waging of the war in such

way as to destroy a constituent part of the country for whose total preservation the war is

carried on, would be so far forth to sacrifice

the end to the means. The policy, as we have

derive the smallest comfort from the fallacy

that as slaves are property they should be set

free with as little reluctance as cattle in a pad-

dock. Slaves are property; but to set the

slaves of the South free would be not merely to

confiscate so much property, but extinguish at

a blow the institution of slave property in this

country. It would not only dissolve the castings but shatter the mould. It would break

the die as well as melt down the coin. It would

not alone pluck the fruit of the tree, but cut

up by the roots the tree itself. In other words

it would, as we have contended above, destroy

a constituent part of the country for whose pre-

servation the entire war is prosecuted. The policy, therefore, is wrong, being illegitimate

itself justifiable it should not be adopted, be-

cause it is calculated not to promote but to re-

tard even the secondary end of mastering the

Administration would virtually proclain that

the conflict was no longer waged for the pur-pose of re-establishing the Union, but for the

single purpose of subduing the enemy at what

ever cost to the institution of the country; that

the chief end of the conflict was, not as at first

preserve the country, but to do the enemy

all the injury in our power; that, in fine, the

revolting South was thence forward to be

treated in every respect as a foreign enemy,

gould be the construction but on the act

throughout the slaveholding States. It would

ne taken as convincing proof that fanaticism

had acquired the ascendency in the councils

of the Government, and that henceforth the

conflict on the part of the nation would be

prosecuted in the spirit of the bloodiest and

most unrelenting of foreign wars. Nor would

this construction be confined to the South.—
The necessary tendency of the act would be to

derivable from the immediate consequences of

savage cruelty unworthy of a virtuous and

enlightened nation. It violates the rules of

civilized warfare, and, whatever retaliation

might warrant, as against a foreign enemy, is

to be thought of by the country in this

Too Much Talk .- Gen. McClellan recent

v said there was too much talking done by his

officers-a hint which some of them failed to

take. Col. Cochrane, for instance, not only

made a long hour's speech when Gen. McClel

LAN would have said but twenty words, but he

even undertook to mark out and prescribe the

policy which the Government should pursue in

the prosecution of the war. This was modest

for a Colonel, truly. Compare it with the

Gens. McClellan and Halleck. The former

declined to speak at all in response to a recent

serenade, and has made no speecch of over six

lines in length. Gen. HALLECK, when serena-

"I thank you for the compliment of this ser

enade. I appear before you as a stranger, and

under orders from the Government. I am sent

here to restore peace and quiet to your city,

and to drive every hostile flag out of your

These officers are soldiers; those who make

long stump speeches are politicians and dema-

gogues, generally. The people will have no

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamer North American reached Port-

land on Thursday evening with Liverpool

dates to the 22d ult. The capture and burn-

ing of the American ship Harvey Burch had

trality had not been violated by landing the

captain and crew of the Harvey Birch on

British soil. The London Times refers to the

fact that the United States Steamer Adger

had been permitted to anchor in an English

port, and says it were better to keep the shins

of both belligerents out, but if this cannot be

done they must be let in alike. The steamer

Adriatic, ostensibly fitting out for the West

Indies, was supposed to have been purchased

by the Confederates. Messrs. Mason and

Slidell were expected to arrive at Southampton

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE MASONIC

GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA .--- At the

annual session of the Grand Lodge of Penn-

Monday week, the following gentlemen were

re-elected officers of the Grand Lodge for the

December 27th, 1861, on which day the in-

John Thompson, R. W. Grand Master. Thos. C. Skerrett, R. W. D. Grand Master

Lucius H. Scott, R. W. Senior G. Warden.

J. L. Goddard, R. W Junior Grand Warden.

P. Williamson, R. W. Grand Treasurer.

Wm. H. Adams, R. W. Grand Secretary.

stallation will take place:

State, and by your assistance I will do it."

hesitation as to which are to be trusted.

course of the two highest officers in the army,

The policy is in

This however, is not all.

of the case.

and inexpedient.

The adoption of such a policy by the

But it is also inexpedient. If it were in

said, is illegitimate and absurd.

rant or oblivious.

and absurd.

enemy.

What in a foreign conflict would be the

nently inconsistent with the ends of the

Moreover, it is in other respects

party, with Gen. CAMERON at their head, supported by a few " pro-slavery Democrats," and

WHAT LOVELY WEATHER.—Who ever Saw more lovely weather at this season of the year than yesterday and Sunday were! Fires were left to go out, and overcoats and furs were thrown saids. The westher must have been very much of the nature our soldiers have at Hilton Head, South Carolina. Many supposed it to be a flord edition of Indian Summer.—It may be so—but we were almost led to think that lovely May had gone astray, and got mixed up in some way with cold and blesk December, for certainly we could say, in the descriptive language of a good old hymn. a good old bymn—
"December is as pleasant as May."

soldiers of fortune, is justly characterized as wrong, inexpedient and atrocious. They A SOLDIER'S FUNERAL .- Corporal Mooney would arm the slaves and let them loose to whose death occurred on the banks of the Potomac a cou-ple of weeks since, and whose parents reside in the Borou, h of Mount Joy, was buried there on Sunday last. The Ar-tifury Cadets, Copt. Youso, of this city, attended the fur-eral, and performed the sad but impressive military burial pillage, ravish, murder and destroy, with the full knowledge that friend and foe would become alike the victims of these brutal tools of

THE HOWARD EVENINGS .- R. W. SHENE, Esq., delivered the last lecture before the Howard Associa-tion, on the question, whether the Government should avor the construction of a Parific Railroad? The lecture

sion from Messrs. Barr, Swarts, Wilson, Johnson, and Dickey.

The lecture this evening will be delivered by the Rev.
Mr. ROSENMILER. Subject: "The Public Virtue and Death

An Accommodating Agent .- One of the most accommodating and gentlemanly Agents we know of is Mr. LEVI ELIMAKER, who has charge of the Pennsylvania Raliroad Company's Office at Gap Station, in this county. Mr. E. is a young man of much savity of manner, and much of his time is given to the comfort and convenience of the traveling public. Such an Agent as Mr. E. is, therefore, a great acquisition to any Raliroad Company.—Would that all Raliroad Agents were of the same material

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE. -On motion of A H. Hood, Esq., on yesterday week, Ambrum M. Frantz, Esq., was admitted to practice law in the several Courts of this county. We understand that Mr. F. passed a very creditable examination. He is a young man of much intelligence and energy.

PREPARATIONS FOR CHRISTMAS.-The ap-PREPARATIONS FOR CHRISTMAS.—The approach of Christmas is seen in the preparations which are being made for it by those of our shopkeepers who expect to profit by it. Already, in the windows of the toy and fancy shops are arhibited srities of sport and use, suitable for Christmas presents. Booksellers begin to exhibit their handsomely bound volumes, suitable for the season, and jewellers make an unusually fine display. The children are now counting the days from this to the advent of Christmas, and wondering what presents they will receive. As the season is one to which the young look forward with peculiar pleasure, shopkeepers prepare to gratify their desires.

DONNELLY'S PERPETUAL ALMANAC IS & MOSS DONNELLY'S PERPETUAL ALMANAC is a most useful invention to business men, lawyers and students. It is a simple contrivance, with which to find the day of the week for any given date. It is sometimes very important to know this, and, in the absence of some such convenience as the above, to know it may cost much labor and inconvenience. The author labored at this Almanac for many years. The invention is a thoroughly Lancaster institution, the author, Patrick Donnelly, and the publisher, Mr. John Shelpers, 22 North Queen street, are Lancasterians. Its use, therefore, will be consumption of domestic goods. Examine the invention and judge of its merits.

merits.

A FRIGHTFUL RUNAWAY.—Yesterday afternoon, says Thursday's Express, Mr. John Sheuk, farmer, residing in Manor township, drove to the city a finc-looking horse, which the day before he had purchased from a drover at Funk's Sais Stables, North Prince street. While Mr. S. was in the house paying for the horse, a boy untied him from the post in the yard, in order to let another vehicle pass. The horse became frightened, and started at a full run up through Mr. Kaufman's yard into North Queen street. The buggy was dashed to pieces against an awning post at Mr. Amer's store; the beast more terrified than before, whith the shafis thrashing his back and heely, dashed at a farful speed towards Centre Square, and so reckless was his rate, that, unable to turn at the corner, he sprang against the large show window in G. M. Zahm & Co.'s Jewelry Store, making a complete smash of the window. The horse next plunged into the door way of the Oyster Saloon under Ditlow's Exchange Hotel, in which position he was captured and returned to the stable. The horse was considerably lejured by the glass and iron sash of Zahm's window, the clocks and jewelry in the window were but slightly injured; the heavy, clear glass was left in complete fragments, producing a very singular breakage, leaving the pieces scored in parallel lines, as if ruled with a diamond.

Col. Hambright's Regiment, producing a very singular breakage, leaving the pleces scored in parallel lines, as if ruled with a diamond.

COL. HAMBRIGHT'S REGIMENT .- A COFFES Col. Hambright's Regiment.—A correspondent of the Lovisville Journal thus speaks of the efficiency in drill of Col. Hambright's Lancaster County Regiment, and also of the general good health of the men: "Gam' Nevin, November 25.—The general health of the reveral brigades forming this division is improving. The ratio of sick per thousand in many of the regiments is quite small. In conversation with Dr. Myerlet, the efficient division surgeon, he informed me that in the 79th Pennsylvania regiment, General Negley's brigade, the ratio down to their encampment near McCook station.—On the occasion of my visit the regiment were out in an adjoining field, on dress parade. In company with a friend, we watched for some time with pleasure the admirable and accurate movements to which Col. Hambright has brought his men up to in battalion movements. The regiment is full, and was, as we learned, recruited in Lancaster county, Pa.

full, and was, as we learned, recruited in Lancaster country, Pa.

"We turned from the parade field to the encampment grounds. In riding through the different streets of teets, we encountered the surgeon of the regiment, Dr. Wright, of Pittsburg, who was going from tent to tent, making a personal examination of their condition. The straw in every tent was required to be turned up from the bottom and its condition noted, and reported by the surgeon to the commanding officer, who at once orders the captains to have fresh straw procured for laugh as require it, and everything removed that was likely to affect the health of the occupants. This regiment has a large bake-oven in

the policy. As the next result of the policy, the rebellion would be strengthened, and the TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE .--But we have shown that it is fatally wrong. human as well as wrong and inexpedient. We need not enlarge on this point. Disciplined white race are sufficiently disposed to insubordination under the maddening influence of active war. What degree of subordination could be maintained or expected in an army formed out of a newly emancipated race, so inferior that its claim to the nature of man is force of the blow. Attached to the engine was a train of freight cars, which were, we believe, uninjured. Several persons standing near narrowly escaped destruction.

The responsibility for the accident rests with the management of the road. The engine was an old one, unfit for use, and oridently so disordered that the engineer is said to have expressed a determination, should be succeed in running to York without an explosion, to refuse farther service upon it. It had been recently disinterred from some depot and tinkered up to answer the demands of the brauch road, the rush of Government freight over the main road requiring the full motive power of the Company. Such is the common roport, which may or may not lie. We hope the matter will be investigated, and the responsibility properly placed. disputed by the learned. we leave every one to imagine for himself. It must be plain to all however, that such a body could be restrained from murder and outrage only by a body of numbers : but, as the policy in question clearly excludes everything of this description, the sable bordes would consequently run into murder and outrage comparatively unrestrain-Nothing else could follow, in the nature he case. The policy, accordingly, involves

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times gives, in the following condensed form, the pith of the foreign correspondence with the State Department, from which copistrife with her own infatuated children. The ous extracts have been published: policy, we repeat, is inhuman as well as wrong

England entertains, or at least expresses to sympathy for us, but rather the reverse. France has not been cordial, but has been less offensive than England. Austria has been friendly, and from the out-

set has declared that she would not recognize the Southern Confederacy. Prussia and all the German States have been equally cordial.

Russia has been friendly, but anxious for the war to end. Sweden and Norway have been friendly from the beginning.

Belgium is undecided, but passive.

Holland is disposed to follow the lead of ngland at a respectful distance. Italy is full of warm sympathy for our Government and for freedom. Spain, though not aggressive, has an evident eaning towards the Jeff. Davis Republic.

Denmark is friendly.
The Pope though he announces that overnment is not of this world, but that he s concerned with spiritual things, yet if he were to express an opinion, he, as a good Christian, will always be on the side of law and order.

THE MESSAGE IN CANADA. A large portion of the Canadian press, in commenting on the President's Message, give a hostile interpretation to that portion of it which suggest "adequate and ample" meas-

ures " for maintaining the public defences on

words indicate the "Coast line and the great lakes as especially calling for attention. Fortifications and depot f arms and ammunitions, with harbor and whether the Queen's Proclamation of neu- in this connection. Evidently, then, the federal government, not content with Mr. Seward's call upon the ctates, intends itself to proceed with lake defenses; the use of which can have but one end-war with England .-And on the supposition that Mr. Seward's circular was interpreted by the British government as a menace-as in truth it was-we may rest assured that its indorsation by President Lincoln will not tend to shake the imperial determination with regard to military preparations in this province. ral power employed in preparing for a collision upon its northern frontier, the defensive works commenced in Canada will undoubtedly

be pushed forward without delay, and on a scale commensurate to the emergency.' THE EFFECT.

The resolutions introduced by Mr. ELIOT, of vania, into Congress, are simply propositions sylvania, A. Y. M., held in Philadelphia, on to render the restoration of the Union imposi ble, the war interminable-a cry for blood. taxation, poverty; the food craved by reckless ensuing year, commencing on St. John's day, | fanaticism. Those who like the programme may prepare to enact their parts. The probability is the audience will be too large for the performers-the hisses louder than the applause-that the lights will be extinguished and the curtins will fall amid general execration of the authors of the tragedy, and a dirge

From the N. Y. Tribune, December 4th. ARMING THE SLAVES.

THE QUARREL BETWEEN PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE QUARREL RETWEEN PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND SECRETARY CAMERON.

The readers of our Daily of yesterday morning may have been surprised to find no allusions to the topic which excited most interest at the Federal Metropolis—namely, the reported disagreement between the President and the Secretary of War with regard to that portion of the Report of the latter which treats of the use to be made of the slaves of Confederates. Other journals had information on this subject; we had none; simply because, while their Washington despatches respecting it were allowed to come through in due course, ours was suppressed by the Government censor in the Washington lowed to come through in due course, ours was sup-pressed by the Government censor in the Washington telegraph office. Having received it by mail, we give it now as part of the history of the times, simply remarking that we do not understand that it was suppressed for lack of truth, but rather for excess of

it.

THE SUPPRESSED DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

The call of the roll had scarcely ended in the House, when the temper of the people was strikingly manifested by their Representatives hastening, without delaying a moment for Presidential or other messages, to pass a resolution emaneipating the slaves of Confederates within the military jurisdictions. Before the vote upon it was recorded, a painful rumor pervaded the Hall that the President had taken open issue on this very question with Secretary Cameron, and had recalled from the Philadelphia Post Office the undelivered copies of the War Department Report which the latter had mailed yesterday for the use of the newspaper press. The oity was filled with rumors of a breaking up of the Cabinet, and the influence of the revolution we are passing through, in attaching men to principles cannet, and the innuence of the revolution we are passing through, in attaching men to principles while weakening their hold on laws and forms, was everywhere strikingly and most suggestively conspicuous. The excitement occasioned by this Executive opposition to the necessities of the war and to the popular will, to-night sways the hotels and parlors of the city. The history of the difference between the President and the Secretary of War has at last taken this shape. The Secretary presented his report to Mr. Lincoln on Saturday. On Sunday afternoon he mailed it to the principal papers of the North and West, as is customary on the day preceding the reading of the Message.

On Sunday night the President, having taken time to read it, found it not in his heart to agree with the Secretary's doctrine of the right and the duty to make a military use of the slaves of Confederates—to arm them, if necessary—and in all ways to use them as we would any other property of the Confederates to suppress this rebellion. He sent for Mr. Cameron, and required him to suppress this whole portion of his report, on the ground that its recommendation was premature and ill-timed.—The Secretary promptly and resolutely refused to suppress a word of it. The discussion between them was protracted. It ended as it began, the President insisting upon the alteration, and the Secretary respectfully but firmly refusing to change a syllable of his recommendation. A subsequent interview in the afternoon had a similar conclusion of debate, but a new and strange conclusion of Executive will. The President announced his purpose to strike out the entire passage about the emancipation and arming of the slaves before sending in the report with his Messago to Congress. Mr. Cameron declared he should not recall or suppress the document in the hands of Northern and Western editors, and that the printers were at liberty to do with his report what they pleased. Which of the two copies will passing through, in attaching men to principles while weakening their hold on laws and forms, was

the printers were at liberty to do with his report what they pleased. Which of the two copies will the people read and the army prefer? THE SUPPRESSED PASSAGES.

The original report, with that portion of it which ecommends the arming of the slaves, appeared in the Baltimore Sun, of Wednesday last, and has been published unabridged and unaltered in some of the New York and Eastern and a considerable portion of the Western papers, to which it was furnished in advance. For the sake of reference we also append the passages suppressed by Mr. Lincoln. They are as follows.:

are as follows:

Reason and justice and self-preservation forbid
that such should be the policy of this Government,
but demand, on the contrary, that, being forced by
traitors and rebels to the extremity of war, all the traitors and rebels to the extremity of war, all the rights and powers of war should be exercised to bring it to a speedy end. Those who make war against the Government justly forfeit all rights of property, privilege, or security, derived from the Constitution and laws, against which they are in armed rebellion; and as the labor and service of their slaves constitute the chief property of the rebels, such property should share the common fate of war to which they have devoted the property of lovel citizens.

loyal citizens.
While it is plain that the slave property of the South is justly subjected to all the consequences of this rebellious war, and that the Government would be untrue to its trust in not employing all the rights and powers of war to bring it to a speedy close, the details of the plan for doing so, like all other military measures, must, in a great degree, be left to be determined by particular exigencies. The dispositary measures, must, in a great degree, be left to be determined by particular exigencies. The disposition of other property belonging to the rebels that becomes subject to our arms is governed by the circumstances of the case. The Government has no power to hold slaves, none to restrain a slave of his liberty, or to exact his service. It has a right, however, to use the voluntary service of slaves liberated by war from their rebel masters, like any other property of the rebels, in whatever mode may be most efficient for the defence of the Government, the property of the rebels, in whatever mode may be most efficient for the defence of the Government, the prosecution of the war, and the suppression of the rebellion. It is as clearly a right of the Government to arm slaves when it may become necessary as it is to use gunpowder taken from the enemy—

Whether it is expedient to do so is purely a military question. The right is unquestionable by the laws of the The armediancy must be determined by the said Henry C the session.

Mr. Wickliffe, of K of war The expediency must be determined by circumstances, keeping in view the great object of overcoming the rebels, re-establishing the laws, and

restoring peace to the nation.

It is vain and idle for the Government to carry It is vain and idle for the Government to carry on this war, or hope to maintain its existence against rebellious force, without employing all the rights and powers of war. As has been said, the right to deprive the Confederates of their property in slaves and slave labor is as clear and absolute as the right to take forage from the field, or cotton from the warehouse, or powder and arms from the magazine.

To leave the enemy in the pressession of such property. To leave the enemy in the possession of such property as forage and cotton and military stores, and the means of constantly reproducing them, would be madness. It is, therefore, equal madness to leave them in peaceful and secure possession of slave prop-erty, more valuable and efficient to them for war, than forage, cotton and military stores. Such policy would be national suicide. What to do with that

would be national suicide. What to do with that species of property, is a question that time and circumstance will solve, and need not be anticipated further than to repeat that they cannot be held by the Government as slaves.

It would be useless to keep them as prisoners of war, and self-preservation, the highest duty of a Government, or of individuals, demands that they should be disposed of or employed in the most effective manner that will tend most speedily to suppress the insurrection and restore the authority of the Government. If it shall be found that the men who have been held by the Confederates as slaves are capable of bearing arms and performing effiwho have been held by the Confederates as slaves are capable of bearing arms and performing efficient military service, it is the right, and may become the duty of the Government to arm and equip them, and employ their services against the Confederates, under proper military regulation, discipline and command.

But in whatever manner they may be used by the Government, it is plain that, once liberated, by the rebellious act of their masters they should never again be restored to bondage. By the master's treason and rebellion he forfeits all right to the labor and service of his slave; and the slave of the rebellious master, by his service to the Government,

bellious master, by his service to the Government, becomes justly entitled to freedom and protection.

AWARE AND MARYLAND .- The Secretary of War recommends the annexation of all the counties on the Eastern shore of Maryland. viz : Cecil, Kent, Queen Ann, Talbot, Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester, and Accomac and Northampton, Va., to little Delaware. This would make Delaware quite a large State, extending into the ocean, with the large State, extending into the ocean, with the Delaware bay on one side and the Chesapeake on the other. Maryland, the Secretary says, could be compensated by the annexation of all of Virginia lying east of the Blue Ridge. | demning use course of the Secretary of War be requested to Resolved. That the Secretary of War be requested to all of Virginia lying east of the Blue Ridge.
This would include Richmond, Petersburg,
Lynchburg, Norfolk and Portsmouth—the largest cities in the State—and embrace about fifty counties of its most populous part, being something less than half of the whole of Virginia. It would seem to us better to leave this matter to the States after the rebellion is and Mr. Mason, of Virginia, expolled from the Senate in accordance with the resolution to present the cause of the senate, adopted to send to the Senate copies of any general orders to the military department of Missouri relating to quitire slaves. Mr. Grimes submitted the following:

Resolved That the Secretary of War be requested to senate copies of any general orders to the military department of Missouri relating to quitire slaves.

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**Mr. Grimes submit

this matter to the States after the rebellion is crushed.

Box The Newport **Argus**, speaking of the Thanksgiving Sermons preached in Boston, says: "If these sermons are to be regarded as the voice of the Boston Pulpit, they settle the question as to the object of the war, as the Pulpit understands it. They all unite in affirming that it is to put down the slave power. They all says so, in plain English. But the They are supposed by the control of the Senate, adopted scarced as accordance with the resolution of the Senate, adopted scarced as accordance with the resolution to present the Mr. Hale introduced a joint resolution to present the Mrs. Hale introduced a joint resolution was joint resolution to present the Mrs. Hale introduced a joint resolution to present the Mr every side." The Toronto Leader says these says: "If these sermons are to be regarded as They all say so, in plain English. But the President, in the meantime, persists in declaring that such is not his purpose. Now, why don't he just send these Rev. gentlemen down to Fort Warren, as he has other people who have borne false witness against him? He might do so without either making or breaking a might do so without either making or breaking the form of the line and extra number of copies of the President's message and accompanying documents were ordered to be printed. When the fort didn't gain more than the Pulpit would lose by such an operation."

A SIGNIFICANT REMARK OF PRESIDENT LIN-COLN .- Said a leading Democrat of the West, the other day, to the President, "If those who helped to place you in power were as traly your friends, and as unselfish and honest in their support of your Administration, as those who opposed you, you would have less Massachusetts, and Mr. Stevens, of Pennsyl- trouble." "I begin to think so," replied the

> THE REBEL CAPITAL. It is now reported that Richmond is still the rebel capital, though how long it will remain so is uncertain. The report of a vote to remove it to Nashville, which came from rebel sources, may be explained, by the fact that the rebel Congress sits with closed doors, so that the world outside is sometimes wholly in the dark as to its action, and the rebels themselves are often deceived.

THISTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, December 2, 1861.
SENATE.—The Vice President called the Senate to order t noon. About forty members were present.
The Senate concurred in the resolution of the House for dent.

Min 'ramhnli (Ill.) gave notice that he would introduce, to morrow, a bill to confiscate the property of rebels against the authority of the Dulted States Government, and give freedom to persons held to labor in the slave States.

The committee appointed to wait on the President reported that he would communicate his message to Consesse at nomin temperate. All jumps.

rees at noon to morrow. Adjurned.

HOURE—The House was opened at noon with prayer by he Rev. Mr. Stockton. The roll of members was then

HOUSE.—The House was opened at moon with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stockton. The roll of members was then called by the Clerk.

Mr. Hlokman (Pa) presented the certificate of the provisional government of North Carolina, dated at Hatteras, certifying to the election of Mr. Foster, as a member of Congress from that State.

Mr. Watts, delegate from New Mexico, was aworn in A resolution was unanimously passed, declaring that as Col. Corcoran had been confined as a convicted felon by the rebels, that the President be requested to similarly confine James M. Mason, now in custody in Fort Warren.

Mr. Eliot (Mass.) offered the following:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the United States, as the Commander in-Chief of our army, and the officers in command under him, have a right to emancipate all persons hold as slaves in any military district in a state of insurrection against the National Government, and that we respectfully advise that such order of emancipation be issued wherever the same will avail to wasken the power of the robels in arms, or to strengthen the military power of the loyal forces.

Mr. Dunn (Md.) moved to lay the resolution on the

Mir. Struzes (Pa) submitted the following for future consideration:
WHERLAS, Slavery has caused the present rebellion in the United States: And whereas, There can be no solid and permanent peace, and union in this republic so long as that institution exists within it: And whereas, Slaves are now used by the Rebels as an essential means of supporting and protracting the war: And whereas, By the law of nations it is our right to liberate the slaves of an enemy, to weaken his powers: therefore, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President be requested to declare free, and direct all our generals and officers in command to order freedom to all slaves who shall leave their masters or shall aid in quelling the rebellion.

The resolution was laid over, to go to the Naval Committee when appointed.

On motion of Mr. Foo, tof Vermont, it was resolved that the Vice President appoint two members to fill the vacancles in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, occasioned by the death of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, late a Senator from Illinois, and the withdrawal and expulsion of Hon. James M. Mason, late a Senator from the State of Virginia. sion of Hon. James M. Mason, late a Senator from the State of Virginia.

At a quarter past 12 o'clock the President's private secretary appeared and announced a message from the President of the United States—the annual message on the general affairs of the country; which was at once read.

It occupied about one hour in the reading, and having been concluded, the usual number of copies was ordered to be printed for the use of Senators.

On motion of Mr. Hale, of N. H., the Senate adjourned until to morrow.

until to-morrow.
Sonator Peurce, of Maryland, was in his seat to-day; also Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, was still absent. Mr. Carlile, of Virginia, was present both yesterday and to-day.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Maynard of Tennessee.

of the State of Tennesses.
On motion of Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, the papers were
referred to the Committee on Elections.
Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, moved to take from the Speaker's
table the President's Message and read it, which was table the President's Message and read it, which was agreed to.

The Clerk then proceeded to the reading of the Message, at the conclusion of which
Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved that it be referred to the Committee on the Message, and printed, upon which he demanded the previous question. Carried.

Mr. Coffax, of Indiana, moved that twenty five thousand extra copies be printed. Agreed to.
Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, offered the following:
WHERAS, Henry C. Burnett, a Member of this House, from the State of Kentucky, has taken up arms against the Government of the Ubried States, therefore,
Resolved, That Henry C. Burnett be, and he is hereby expelled from the House, and the Governor of Kentucky be so notified.

expelled from the House, and the server be so notified.

Resolved. That the Sergeant at Arms be directed not to Resolved. That the Sergeant at Arms be directed not to the server of Burnett his salary at the close of the session.

Mr. Wickliffs, of Kentucky, said he intended to offer a similar resolution, and at the proper time would deliver an

initial resolution, and at the proper time would deliver an obstuary on his colleague.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Vallandingham called for the regular order of business.

Mr. Stratton, of New Jersey, submitted a resolution granting twenty days to Mr. Verree, of Pennsylvania, the ested case. Agreed to.
On motion of Mr. Cox, of Obio, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1861. GRADE.—SIF. URADUIGT INTOQUEED A resolution to expel Mr. Brockinridge from the Senate.
Mr. Powell took the ground that as Mr. Breckinridge had resigned, he could not be expelled.
Mr. Trumbull insisted that he should be expelled, and offered a substitute for Mr. Chaudler's resolution as foloffered a substitute for Mr. Chandler's resolution as fol-lows:
WHEREAS, John C. Breckinridge, a member of this body, has joined the enemies of his country, and is now in arms against the Government which he had sworn to support; therefore, Resolved, That the traiter Breckinridge be expelled from

ee Senate.

Mr. Chandler accepted the substitute, and the resolution
is thus smended was unanimously adopted. Yeas, 36;

as thus amended was unaulmously adopted. Yeas, 36; nays, none.

Yeas—Mossrs. Anthony, Browning, Carlile, Chandler, Clarko, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doollitle, Fessonden, Fcote, Fester, Grimes, Haie, Ilarlan, Harris, House, Kennedy, Eing, Lane, of Indiana, Lane, of Kansas, Latham, McDoucail, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Bayard, Bright, Johnson, of Tennessee, Johnson, of Missouri, Pearce, of Maryland, Polk, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Willey.

The standing committees appointed are the same as the extra session, with the following changes:

Mr. Harris on the Committee of Foreign Relations, in the place of Mr Boneco of Mr. Baker, Mr. Carlile, on Public Lands, in place of Mr. Baker, Mr. Carlile, on Public Lands, in place of Mr. Bonesmi, Mr. Clark, on Indian Affairs, in place of Mr. Foote; Mr. Willey, on Peusions, in place of Mr. Engham; Mr. Omeroy and Mr. Carlile, on Territories, in place of Mr. Bonesses. Baker and Breckinridge. The Committee on Enrolled Bills consists of Mossrs. Browning, Willey and Saulsbury.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass, offared the following, which after some debate was adopted:

Resolved, That all laws now in force in the District of Columbia, relating to the arrest of persons as fugitives from service or labor, together with all other laws econogen.

Columbia, relating to the arrest of persons as fugitives from service or labor, together with all other laws concerning persons of color, within the District of Columbia, be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and that the Committee be further instructed to consider the that the Committee be further instructed to consider the expediency of abolishing slavery in the District, with compensation to the loyal holders of slaves.

Mr. Hale submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency and propriety of abolishing the present Supreme Court of the United States, and establishing instead thereof another Supreme Court, in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution which in the opinion of Congress, will meet the requirements of the Constitution.

Mr. Summer, of Massachusetts, said he had received from persons in St. Jonis statements and motiests on the

the House, and have leave to report from time to time. Adopted.

Mr. Upton, of Virginia, introduced a bill providing for the restoration of Alexandria, Virginia, to the District of Columbia. Referr d.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, submitted the following:

Mr. Exass, The exchange of prisoners in the present war for the Union has already been practiced indirectly, and as such exchange would not only increase the enlistment and vigor of our army, but subserve the highests interests of humanity, and as such exchange does not involve the recognition of the robels as a Government; therefore, Recorred, that the President of the United States be requested to inaugurate systematic measures for the exchange of prisoners in the present war. Referred to Military Committee.

Mr. Loveiny, of Illinois, reported a bill making it a penal

ary Committee.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, reported a bill making it a pens offence for any officer or private of the army and navy to capture or return, or aid in the capture or return, of fugi-tive slaves. Postponed until Tuesday, and made special

tive slaves. Fostposed durin Adecay),
the order.
Mr. Watts, of New Mexico, submitted a preamble and
resolution requesting the Secretary of War to report to the
House what measures have been taken to enforce and
punish such officers now on parole as were guilty of treason
as the surrender of Fort Fillmore, New Mexico, on July
18, 1861. Adopted.
Mr. Hutchenson, endeavored to introduce a bill to
abolish elavery in the District of Columbia, but it was objected to by Mr. Cox, of Ohio.
Adiourned.

THUREDAY, December 5.

In the Senate Mr. Summer presented a petition from citizens of Hayerbill, Massachusattz, asking that the slaves of
Confiderates be liberated unconditionally; and those of
Confiderates be liberated unconditionally and those of
Confiderates be liberated unconditionally and those of
Confiderates be liberated unconditionally and those of
candidates.

Mr. Chandler to obtain the appointment of a committed into the disasters of Bull Run and Edward o into the disasters of Bull Run and Edward's Ferry o motion of Mr. Fessenden, the subject was pos A bill was introduced by Mr. Trumbull, confisca

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE. PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, December 6th, 1861.

MESSAS. EDITORS: The principal talk in political circles is of Secretary Cameron's Report, and the expurgated passages which the President and Mr. Saward would not allow to appear. Even the president's Message, which is as conservative on the one great question as the tone and temper of the times could demand, is overshadowed in the discovery of the bold and headstrong policy (1) of the Pennsylvania Cabinet member, as far as it regards the abolition and arming of the slaves. One good result, however, has followed the discovery, and that is a knowledge of the exact position of the President and his Premier on the all absorbing topic—a knowledge which perhaps we could not have gained so fally or so satisfactorily in any other way. We are giad, exceeding giad, that Old Abe has firmness enough to resist the abolition element which surrounds him now so extravaganity, and that Mr. Seward is far sighted enough to drop for awhile his hobby, and, pushing clear of the cutangling alliances which it would faster upon him and the country, set himself to the sole task of restoring the nation to the unity and integrity it once enjoyed.

At the Navy Yard there is another decided finite of

Resorted. By the House of Representatives of the Rates of America: That, we do hereby declares that in our judgment the President of the United States, as the Commander in Chief of our army, and the officers in command under him, have a right to emancipate all persons held as siaves in any military district in a state of insurrection against the National Government, and that we respectfully advise that such order of emancipation be issued wherever the same will avail to weaken the power of the rebels in rams, or to strengthen the military power of the loyal forces.

Mr. Dunn (Md.) moved to lay the resolution on the table, but the motion was disagreed to—yeas 56, against 70. On motion of Mr. Stevens, (Pa.) the further consideration of the resolution max postponed until tomorrory a week.

Mr. Campbell (Pa.) gave notice that he would call up the following resolution next Tuesday a week:

Resolved, That in legislating to meet the exigencies of the present robellion. Congress should confiscate the property, alaves included, of all rebels, and protect the property, and rights under the Constitution and the laws of all loyal clitzens.

Mr. Streyts (Pa.) submitted the following for future consideration:

Wizerska, Slavery has caused the present rebellion in the United States: And whereas, There can be no solid and permanent peace, and unton in this republic so long as that institution exists within it: And whereas, Blaves are now used by the Rebels as an essential means of supporting and protracting the war. And whereas, But he work to weaken his powers: therefore,

Restrict All the National Government, as the comment are string the nation to the unity and integrity it once ensures the sale of the say that the country, set limstering the nation to the unity and integrity it once ensures that a state of insurrection. At the Navy Yard there is another decided flutter of beat where he was the sale under wing, setting off for ports down the const.—

At the Navy Yard there is another decided flutter of beat where, he asked in Secessia.

Of course, with all this work, places of amusement are flourishing. Forrest, the great, is drawing crowds at the Academy; the theatres are all well filled; concerts are well attended; and Sanford makes crowds laugh nightly.

the United States of America, in Compress assembled. That the President be requested to declare free, and discretal our generals and officers in command to order freedom to all stares who shall lears their masters or shall aid in quelling the rebellion.

Second, And be it further Resolved, That the United States being the United, for all the loss they may assembled, and the united States ledge the faith of the Nation to make full and fair compensation to all loyal citizens who are and shall remain active in supporting the Uniton, for all the loss they may assist the subject of the resolution.

Mr. Oddi (N. Y.) submitted the following, which was adopted:

Wireras, Col. Alfred M. Wood, of the lith regiment, New York State Militia who was wounded and taken prisoners at the battle of Bull Run, has now, by the rebest prison, and by the same order is to be treated as prisoners.

Resolved, That the President of the United States have used all prisoners taken in battle. Adjourned.

Washixoton, Dec. 2.

Resolved by the Senate mot at the appointed hour of 12 in on, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Noble. Mr. Grimes, of lowa, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby tendered to Capital Samuel F. Dupon, and through him to the officers, petty officers, seaten mand are the state be dead of the same and shall extended to the squadron under his confirmed and mariner attached to the squadron under his confirmed when appointed.

Washixoton, Dec. 2.

Senatra—The Senate mot at the appointed bour of 12 in on, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Nobles of the property of the Rev. Mr. Nobl

om, A Traveler's Observation on Cotton and Slavery in the American Slave States: By Frederick Law Omstead. Written dispassionately and with a clear desire only to get at the truth of facts now interesting to every one, these volumes will prove to be among the most acceptable published this year. Mr. Olmstead is well known by three former voluminous works of travel and statistics, and it is from these that the present work is compiled at the request of several organs of public opinion in this country and in England. It is a carefully studied picture of the condition of the South immediately preceding the rebellion, their resources, agriculture and commerce, the workings of their institutions, the characteristics, manners and customs of the people, and their social and political views and feelings. These, with incidents of travel and abundant anecolose, make up such a work as we heartily commend to all.

Complete in one volume, bine and gold, is the taking amouncement of a new edition of John G. Saxe's Peems, just from the press of Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, of Boston. Among our numerous American poets there is no one in whom we have a more abiding faith than Saxe. Wit, humorist, philosopher, satirist, and tonder-hearted, sweetvoiced singer as well, his changeful current ranges through every variety of human emotion—fair landscape, fiftel storm and April mottled sunshininess. All the poet's writings are included in this little gem of a volume, from Progress and the Money King down to the smallest poems. It is a real acquisition to the blue and gold cabinet litigary, and every reader should buy it.

Just on the heels of this are two more volumes of Sir Watter Scott's Tales of a Grandfather, in the beautiful Household Edition of Ticknor & Fields, uniform with the Waverley Novels. These volumes are the third and fourth, and lead us into he most stirring scenes of this rumarkable work. Scott works the "Tales" as a labor of love, for the purpose of poularizing the history of his native country, and to illustrate the br

"Life and Letters" Messrs. Tickuor & Fields have in press,) a timely article or Cheap Cotton, a paper on French Princes and French Intrigues in America, an article on the Mistakes of Educated Men, with the flue story of the Dector's Family, these are the principal papers in No. 914, for December 14th, of Littel's Living Ago. We look with int-rest for the succeeding numbers, as they will contain full extracts from the British journals on the Trent affair. These alone will make Littell much sought after. ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

CARRESPONDENCE.

CAMP PIRESPORT, November 20th, 1861.

Messes. Editors: I ree that our boys have quite neglected you in not writing to you oftener than they have, thereby keeping the public in unter darkness of our wherehouts, which, I am sorry to say, shows a lack of promptitude on our part; but, hereafter, you shall hear from us often, as we intend to keep you informed of all the movements of the lat Reserve.

the 1st Reserve.

We are now quartered in Virginis, about five miles from the Chain Bridge, at a place called Langly. It is a good camping ground, indeed as fine a one as we have yet been encamped on. It seems the farther South we go the better we like it. We left Camp Tennally on the night of the 10th of Oc-

Our tents did not arrive until a few days afterwards, and the weather being very disagreeable, rain falling nearly all the time, you may know we did not feel very comfortable; but such little inconveniences soldiers often

comfortable; but such little inconveniences soldiers often mest with.

About the middle of last month the lat Reserve Brigade went out on a scouling expedition as far as as Drainesville, a small village about twelve miles from here, but could see nothing of the Rebels. It seems they had heard of our coming, and made good their escape. We staid there a day or two, and then returned to Camp, where we have been lying idle ever since; but we expect, some fine morning, to be aroused to march forward to meet the enamy.

A few weeks ago all of our Regiment were upplied with extra blankets. They are of the very best quality, and are very necessary these cold nights. The only objection we have to them is their weight on a march.

We see it stated in saversal papers that the Patriot Ladles of Pennsylvania are going to supply all the soldiers with stockings, gloves, and other little necessaries; but the fact is, we have more clothes now than we know what to do

with.

The health of our men is generally good. Sore throat diseases are the only complaints. Anything happening in our Regiment you shall be informed of at the earliest opportunity.

C. CAMP PIRRPONT, December 6th, 1861.

MESSES. Entrors: On Monday evening we received orders to "full in line," at daybreak, on the following morning, each man to be provided with one day's rations in his haversack. We were immediately provided with that, and many were the conjectures of our boys as to the intended movement. We slept soundly that night, and at daylight every available man was in line, ready for the field. We did not leave until about 8 o'clock, for some reason unknown to us, and we were not in a very good humor, as it was bitter cold. We then marched about nine miles down the Leesburg road, and halted some three miles from Drainsville, and then we found out the object of the movement. We had started out on a foraging expedition, commonly called "stealing grain." We then loaded our plees, sluing them across our backs, and started after the desired article. We soon came upou a field of corn, (about fifteen acress, and went to work immediately, plucking it and loading it into the wagons. The reascally "Secesh," who had once owned the corn, had it all nicely topped for us, and left the ears hanging very invitingly upon the stakes. I have Can heard it remysted, that white men could not stand owned the corn, had it all nicely topped for us, and left the eart hanging very invitingly upon the stalks. I have often heard it remarked, that white mer could not stand it to work in the fields in the South, but I am pretty entain that the owner of that field never had a pack of "niggers" who cleared it qu'cker than we did. We got about a thomand bushels of corn, and about seventy or eighty tons of hay, and having no more teams with us, had to leave about a hundred tons of the latter article behind.

We "fell in line" again on the road at half past 2 o'clock, and started home well pleased with the success of our ex-pedition. We reached Camp about 5 o'clock, P. M., nothing the worse for the traum. the worse for the tramp.

This morning the 2d Reserve Brigade started out on a foraging expedition, but have not yet returned.

C.

THE AUDITOR GENERAL AND THE BROKERS. -Hon. THOMAS E. CUCHRAN, the Auditor General of this State, recently issued a circular inviting the attention of the brokers and hankers to the provisions of an act of Assembly, enacted at the first session of 1861, relating to brokers and private bankers. The first section of this act requires a return to be made under oath, to the Auditor-General, of the receipts from commissions, discounts, &c., and requiring a tax of three per cent. upon the aggregate, to be paid into the State Treasary, for a sinking fund for the reduction of the State debt. The third section provides a penalty of one thousand dollars, to be collectel as taxes on bank dividends are now collected.

The brokers have determined to test the constitutionality of the act.

The Richmond Enquirer states that the war has already cost Virginia some \$10-000,000; and judging from the tone of an article in the same journal, it considers the price a heavy one for making itself "the chopping block of the North and South, and cock-pit of contending nations, the Flanders

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.—The municipal elec-tion in New Haven, Conn., took place on Friday week, and resulted in a clean Democratic victory. The Democrats run a straight ticket, and the Republicans a so-called "Union