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DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. A meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee be held at the Buehler House, Harrisburg, on Wedne lay, January 15, 1862, at 3 o'clock, P. M. nocratic papers in the State will please copy.

WILLIAM H. WELSH, Chairman.

A SENSIBLE SPEECH. We are not in the habit of publishing the speeches made by Mr. Stevens, our representative in Congress, for the reason that we rarely see anything in them which should meet with public approbation. But the one we give in another column of to-day's paper is an exception to the general rule, and is really a good speech which should be read by all his constituents. We, therefore, commend it to the careful perusal of our readers. satisfied that, after they have read it, they will agree in opinion with us as to its merits, and the correctness of the positions taken by the speaker.

WAR NEWS.

Within the past two weeks the Union forces in Missouri have captured 2,500 rebels, including seventy commissioned officers. They have taken also 1,200 horses and mules, 11-00 stand of arms, two tons of powder, and an immense amount of commissary stores and camp equipage. At Lexington a large factory for casting rebel cannon, shot and shell, has been demolished, and a great number of rebel craft have been captured or destroyed on the Mississippi. General Price has been cut off from all supplies and recruits from northern Missouri, and is in full retreat for Arkansas. The Union forces under General Halleck's immediate supervision have been led by Generals Pope, Prentiss and McKeon, and have sustained a less of only 100 men in the accomplishment of these important results. The damage done the Northern the rebels has been greatly exaggerated.~ Repairs have been prosecuted with vigor, and the lines of telegraph and railroad are now in full operation. Ten bridge burners have been shot and fifty are in confinement awaiting their doom. General Halleck has issued an order to shoot every one caught in the act of attempting to burn any bridge. Major Glover's scouting party had been a great success, he having returned from Camden county with ten wagon loads of subsistence, one rebel captain, and thirteen men who had deserted from Price's army, since the commencement of the rebel retreat. Gen. Pope's official report from Central Missouri contains nothing not already given.

Reports from Kentucky state that there are only 1,500 rebels at Cumberland Gap under Col. Rains. Their pickets extend to six miles on the Kentucky side of the Gap. A gentle man who arrived at Louisville on Friday last, states that there was a fight on Tuesday night hetween one hundred and eighteen rebels and forty seven federals, in which sixteen of the former were wounded, but none of the latter.

GEN. SCOTT'S RETURN.

One of the rather singular events of the day. is the return of Gen. Scott, in the Arago, which reached her berth at New York on Friday. It is well known that when the Lieutenant General departed for Europe, less than two months ago, it was with the intention of remaining abroad for a considerable period. His sudden return, therefore is a surprise to the country; but it may be added that this surprise is mainly dissipated, when it is announced that just before he left Paris there was a protracted interview between him and Prince Napoleon, no doubt with reference to our misunderstanding with England: and the rumor is that he comes home charged with propositions of an adjustment, or rather an offer of mediation on the part of the Emperor.

The noble old soldier's health, we are glad to record, is said to be much improved by the

RELEASE OF MR. ELY. The Hon, ALFRED ELY, a member of Congress from New York, who, it will be recollected, was taken prisoner at the battle of Bull's Run, was released from his confinement at Richmond on Wednesday, in exchange for Hon. Chas. J. FAULKNER who was a prisoner and Mr. E. has arrived at Washington.

DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT. Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria, died at the palace in London, on Saturday the 14th inst., after a short illness of gastric fever, in the 43d year of his age. He was married to Victoria in 1840, and leaves nine children-five sons and four daughters-

so mourn their bereavement. The Queen, who survives him, is a few months older. SMART--IF TRUE: The Paris correspondent of the London Daily 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 port-hole,

from her, to drop it into the sea. Mrs. St.Itook the despatches to England. Col. Robert E. Patterson of Philadel-

phia, son of Gen. Patterson, is now raising an infantry corps, to be composed wholly of Irishmen by birth or descent, to constitute the second regiment of the Irish brigade.

SHALL WE GIVE THEM UP: An unhappy complication of public affairs has arisen out of the capture of Messrs. Ma-SON and SLIDELL, agents to England and France from the rebellious government of Jefferson Davis. In arguing the policy of delivering them up at the demand of England, we think it wholly unnecessary to insist upon

the propriety of Captain Wilkes' conduct in forcing them from the deck of the Trent to that of the San Jacinto; for, right established upon precedent or common sense carries with it but little power with a people who entertain a bitter, continuous prejudice against us, and quarrel so industriously sought is very seldom | sity. unsuccessful, and certainly England has been somewhat like the Irishman at Donnybrook mire, so that some of our people might by the Secretary of War," is invested by that accident or otherwise, by treading upon it, give her an opportunity to vent the jealousy our prosperity has engendered. Our people have long closed their eyes upon the living. though dormant, hatred of us, which Englishmen hereditarily transmit from generation to generation. We have been flattered so much by dining with live Lords, and Lord Mayors; with having our Uncle Tom's read by the scions of houses whose ancestors date their patents of nobility back to the time of the wholesale robberies of the Norman Conquest; with the pseudo philanthropy of Exeter Hall, which caicled New England's antislavery population into the belief that the great object; with the patronage of the Cotton Southern staple was the trade-sceptre of the World, and with the delusive language about Anglo Saxon affinities—trade, language, literature, tastes, and cousinship, until at last we notorious enemies of the Washington author-

deluge a continent in blood. That England is anxious to engage us in war must be a conviction in the mind of every one familiar with her course since the unhappy strife began between the North and the South: and the question with us now is, whether it is expedient to gratify her in her blood-thirsty desire: whether it would not be better to give up the Southern traitors at her demand until we shall have disposed of our powerful Southern foe, until we shall have restored domestic mity: then with the nursed memory of her insults, and the conviction of her anti-republican policy, erase from the map of North America her name to empire.

ities, the government of Britain is anxious to

We know that in advocating the expediency of such a step we are running counter to convictions in the minds of our people generally, for which hasty journalism is responsible .-We are fully convinced that Capt. Wilkes did right, but it is not so evident that we can assume and bear all the consequences his act may entail. Can we maintain an army of eight hundred thousand soldiers for years?-Can we afford to see the Southern blockade broken, and Philadelphia, New York and Boston harbors sealed by British Cruisers? Can we assent to the transfer of the battle grounds from Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri to the States on our Northern frontier? Can we, should we risk the hopes which mankind have are never less than forty per cent.

"They are more frequently a hundred per ment, by embarking in a war in which all may be lost? The thoughtless may say "yes" to these interrogatories, "rather than sacrifice honor," "rather than pursue that course Missouri, Hannibal and St. Joseph road by but the more prudent will be willing to defer the day of reckoning that it may be made more satisfactory; willing to postpone for a few years the hour she shall answer for the assassin-like wound put upon our national honor by a bloody atonement.

> This seems to be the more safe and judicious course, and would beyond all doubt evince the greatest wisdom if England would rest here; but if, as many suppose, she uses her claim to the rebel agents merely as a means to carry out her intentions of fastening a quarrel upon this government, and the moment we should give up Mason and SLIDELL some deeper humiliation of our nationality would be insisted on, then indeed a refusal loud enough to be heard by every Cabinet in the world should be given. But will England dare European opinion so far as to make an unprovoked attack upon us? Are her relations with France of so friendly and promising a nature as to free her from all apprehen-St. Helena's victim? Has the tyranny she cotton per annum. has exercised over Ireland for so many years disposed the people of that island to remain quiet when they might with probabilities of success strike a blow for freedom? These conditions must be all taken into the account before England can make war upon us, and only when she can affirm that she is free of to fall upon this side of the water. But no matter what difficulties England might have to contend with at home, a declaration of war by her against us at this time would be most disastrous to us, the suppression of the rebellion would then be almost an impossibility; and even if we could emerge from the conflict with the South and England victorious, we should be torn and bleeding in every part, with a mountain of debt weighing upon our energies for all time to come.

THE DIFFICULTY ADJUSTED.

ed, with the official announcement of the settlement, and the correspondence between Lord Lyons and Secretary SEWARD in refer\_ ence to the affair. Messrs, Mason and Sta-DELL are to be released unconditionally-Mr. SEWARD taking the ground, as a justification of the policy of the Administration, that the course of Capt. WILKES in neglecting to bring the Trent into port for trial as a lawful prize, VAN WYCK Investigating Committee, it strikes at Fort Warren. Mr. F. remains in Virginia, may be "justly held to operate as a forfeiture the law of nations, and that the Government of the United States, as well from this consideration, as in consistency with its own traditional policy respecting the maratime rights of neutrals, would be in the wrong if it should refuse compliance with the British demand so

Cant. Wilkes.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WASHING-TON CITY. On Thursday night a fire broke out in the government stables, near the Observatory .-They contained over 600 horses, between 150 and 200 of which perished. Of a train of ing the alleged escape of Col. Corcoran. There 102 horses, belonging to a Massachusetts regiment, only 11 were, it is said, saved. Some and, if an attempt was made to take the box of the animals were so shockingly burnt that DELL obeyed his orders, was not molested, and it was judged humane to shoot them, in order to relieve them from their sufferings. It is supposed the conflagration resulted from carelessness. So quickly were the flames commulessness. So quickly were the flames commu-nicated to the various racks filled with hay, in this narrative. We have hitherto underthat the horses in the stalls were nearly all stood, also, that it was not the wounded among at the same time suffocated. The scene was sickening and offensive. The remainder of but those who were removed to Charleston, but those who were best able to bear the rethe horses not immediately near the fire were moval. There are other features of the case either loosed or broke their fastenings, and which incline us to the belief that Lieut. Hurd

ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURES.

The report of the Van WYCK Investigating Committee, a few extracts from which we says the N. H. Patriot, that the radical abolipublished last week discloses an amount of tion section of the Republican party-the corruption in the administration of the War advocates of the emancipation policy and the and Navy Departments of which there is no parallel on record. The report occupies over one thousand pages, and will be another chapter in the history of the dishonesty of American officials. The Committee in their censures have spared no guilty head. The high officials who have aided in these nefarious operations are condemned in the strongest terms, as well as the plundering contractors our spreading institutions. The pretext for a | who have taken advantage of the public neces-

We will give a few items to show the extent functionary with the control of \$2,000,000, to purchase equipments for our army, etc. "He takes no oath and gives no bond." Invests portions of the money in linen clothes, straw hats, and the like. Buys a miscellaneous supply of red herring, cod fish, porter, ale, &c .- puts them on board the steamer Cataline, and they are never heard of afterwards. He purchased Hall's carbines for \$15 each, which is the same arm sold by the War Department in June for \$3,50 each. The public can draw their own inferences.

Mr. Morgan, brother-in-law of the Secretary of the Navy, is appointed agent to purchase vessels for the government. He knew perform. He paid two prices for every vessel emancipate the slaves of rebels alone, but.all Lords of Manchester, which educated the purchased, and is still allowed two and a half slaves, those of loyal men, and not only to do Southern mind into the belief that the great | per cent. commission on his purchases, giving | this, but to induce them to leave their loyal him \$95,000 as a salary for less than five justified in denouncing this arrangement as can with difficulty persuade ourselves that for | ble and demoralizing," "a family arrangepublic service?"

One agent of the government sells condemned arms for \$3,50 a piece. "Simon STEVENS, of Pennsylvania," another government agent, buys them back in July at twelve dollars and fifty cents, and sells them to General Fremont for \$22 a piece.

the exposition of similar plunderers. The much talked of extravagance of the previous administration, and the thefts of FLOYD, are and let you look to Congress for your compentrifling compared with the squanderings of sation; but if you take sides with Jeff. Davis, CAMERON, WELLES and their agents. Whilst and help him to drive our troops back to the the people have been making heavy sacrifices free States, he will protect you in your propfor the common good, the officials have been erty, and you will be able to keep it.' Thus enriching themselves and their friends and the passage of these resolutions will be death relatives out of the public treasury. Verily, to Unionists in the horder States. We pray they should have their reward. The Philadelphia Inquirer, a leading Republican paper, savs:

"Upon all the matters connected with the ourchase of supplies for the army and navy treated of in this Report, there is visible and eeking through every line the shocking fact that the Offices and Bureaus of the War and Navy Departments have been the headquar of organized bands of scoundrels regard the holy war in which the country is engaged as nothing more than a huge job.— This idea has been fostered by the reckless manner in which these Departments have been administered. So far as we can see, the profits of the jobbers and speculators and middle men, who alone appear to have the confidence of the Bureaus and Departments,

cent. sometimes several hundred. In not a few cases, vessels, arms, supplies, stores, &c., bave been purchased in large quantities, that turn out to be absolutely worthless. In such instances the whole cost is of course entirely sunk. It is, therefore, not an unfounded esti- to be dealt with in the same manner." mate to regard half of all the money paid from the treasury on account of war and navy contracts as extravagance, waste and plunder, and in this way the people have already been plundered to the extent of a hundred millions of dollars.'

THE CONTRABAND QUESTION.

Prominent members of Congress are considering a new proposition for the solution of giving evidence to sustain the allegation of the the "contraband" question, in order to avoid rebel leaders that the war is waged by us to the expense of supporting crowds of slaves in abolish slavery; it is driving thousands into idleness, and to furnish the American mills the rebel ranks, who would otherwise stand with cotton. They take the grounds that the by the Union, and it is thus giving wonderful Indian territory west of Louisianz and Arkansas was ceded to the United States by treaty, and on certain conditions. Without provocation they have violated the treaties and "levied war" on the United States, thus rendering the treaties null and void. The country thus reverting to the Government embraces the valleys of the Red, Arkansas and other rivers, and contains about twenty millions of acres of cotton land, of unsurpassed fertility, capable sion of a visit from the astute descendant of of producing about fifteen millions of bales of

It is proposed to apply the principle of "Benton's Florida Armed Occupation Act," and send all "contrabands" to this territory and apprentice them to the settlers upon these cotton lands, leaving the question of their final disposition to be settled by Congress at the close of the war. All contrabands, as fast as domestic troubles may we look for the blow | they come into camp, to be promptly forwarded thither.

The country is approached from St. Louis through Springfield, a distance of three hundred miles. The remainder of the railroad from Rolla, through Springfield to Fort Smith, can be completed in twelve months.

It is stated that the plantations of the Choctaws and Chickasaws alone could fully employ the American mills even in the first

year of the experiment. GOING TO EUROPE!

Mr. ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, who has been associated with the World since its commence After the above article was in type, the ment, resigns his connection with it in conse National Intelligencer of Saturday was receiv- quence of impaired health, growing out of the severe labor which has been incident to the establishment of a new journal. Mr. Cum-MINGS contemplates a visit to Europe. His many friends in this city and elsewhere confidently hope that entire relaxation and a brief sojourn abroad will restore him to his wonted

health and vigor. -We cut the above announcement from th New York World of Saturday week. In view of certain awkward facts developed by the us that the Government should prevail upon of belligerant right of capture according to Mr. Cummings not to take his departure for Europe, before explaining what became of the \$300,000 he drew from the fund placed at his War; and also how it happened that he pur chased provisions from a hardware firm, chartered a vessel that he never examined, and far as relates to the disposition that shall be shipped to some unknown port a miscellaneous made of the persons taken into custody by cargo of Scotch ale, London porter, straw hats,

linen pantaloons, codfish and red herring. THE RUMORED ESCAPE OF COL. CORCORAN.-We are strongly inclined to doubt the authen ticity of the statement published in the Times of Tuesday, from a soldier who claimed to have just returned from Charleston, concernare very many points in the narrative which are open to suspicion. The Union prisoners, according to previous reports, were confined in the new prison, which was not within the district destroyed by the fire; and it certainly does not seem likely that three or four hun-dred of them would be left in an open room, from which they could so easily make their wildly ran in different directions, but were pursued by squads of cavalry, with a view to OUR WORST ENEMIES.

We have frequently declared our conviction arming of the slaves to be let loose upon the people of the South to pillage, murder and destroy, are the worst enemies that the true friends of the Union have to contend with .-Every day's developments of the doings and designs of that pestilent faction tend to confirm this conviction. It is apparent to all reflecting men that the triumph of that faction would seal the fate of the country-would preclude all hope of a restoration of the Union, and ensure the overthrow of the Constitution and the destruction of the Government just of the government swindling. Mr. Cunnings, as surely and effectually as would the com-Fair, dragging her national coat-tail in the an "intimate personal and political friend of plete triumph of the rebels. Indeed, their success would ensure the success of the traitors in arms. The projects of emancipation proposed in Congress seem to be designed to aid the latter, by driving all the friends of the Union in the slave States into the ranks of the enemy. Take for example the resolutions of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, which provide that the "President be requested to declare free, and direct our Generals and officers in command to offer freedom to all slaves who shall leave their masters," and promise that compensation shall be made to Union men for their losses thereby. Upon this proposition the Chicago Times well remarks-" We have no language with which to express our abhorrence of the injustice which is contemplated abolition of servile labor was England's first | nothing about the work he was charged to | by these resolutions. They do not propose to

masters by offers of freedom. How will these months services. Are not the Committee resolutions, if passed, be received in Marvland, Kentucky, Eastern and Western Vir-"singular and extraordinary," "reprehensi ginia, North Carolina, East Tennessee, and Missouri? Will men continue loyal to a so doubtful a cause as the capture of two ment which reflects great discredit on the Government which entices their property away from them, and refers them to the slow and doubtful generosity of Congress for compensation? Will they continue Unionists if these resolutions pass? We dare not hope it. To us it seems as if Mr. Stevens and his abolition confederates are determined to make it the interest of every man south of Mason Over one thousand pages are occupied by and Dixon's line to oppose the Government.-

They say to him, 'When we pass these resolutions we will strip you of your property, to God that they will not pass. If they do pass, and the President shall obey them, we shall lose all hope of the preservation of the

integrity of the Union." In allusion to this same proposition, the Boston Post calls attention to the fact that our annual expense for interest on the probable war debt in 1863, will be \$105,000,000, and \$100,000,000 more for ordinary expenses, ma king \$205,000,000 a year. Yet it says that in addition to this, Mr. STEVENS "would add to our direct taxes an interest on the money paid for slaves at least one hundred and thirty or forty millions more, leaving the honest, hard working men of the country enslaved by an annual expense of three hundred and fifty or four hundred millions a year! But this proposition is as revolutionary as Jeff. Davis's Constitution, and those who sustain it are as much rebels against the Constitution of the Union as the army at Manassas, and deserve

It is time for conservative men, true friends of their country, to speak out boldly and take active measures to defeat this wicked treachery, in Congress and out, which would sacrificance. I sace N. Carpenter, Chambers Gibble, fice the Constitution and the Union to gratify fice the Constitution and the Union to gratify political hate and fanatical malignity. It is Carles Shreiner, David L. Smith, disheartening loyal men at the South; it is aid and comfort to the enemy. To this nefarious work the Republican members of Congress from this State are committed; they vote constant ly for all these ultra and treasonable proposi tions; and their papers sustain them in so

doing. Let the people note these facts. SIMON IN A WHISPER:

It appears from the testimony of Major HAGNER, the Chief of the Ordnance Bureau at New York, (taken before the Investigating Committee,) that that functionary has also a noor opinion of Simon Stevens. On pages 45-6 of the Report we find the following question and answer:

Question. Have you had any interview with this Simon Stevens at Mr. Marston's shop of late?

Answer. On Friday last I was at Mr. Marston's shop inspecting some arms he was enton's shop inspecting some arms he was engaged in rifting for me, and Mr. Stevens entered the office. We were talking of pistols, which the agent of the State of Maine wanted when Mr. Stevens came in. After addressing me, he called upon Mr. Marston for one of those Hall North carbines, which he stated, had been spoiled in the riffing, but which would indicate the character of the work done upon the riffe by Mr. Marston. He had previously asked my opinion of the carbines. He then asked me what I thought was the value of them. I told him, as I have told the Committee, I thought they were worth from ten to twelve dollars, and that as to my opinion of them, I had always liked the principle of the gun as a breech loader.—the advantage, in my mind, being that the cartridge is introduced in front of its seat, instead of behind it. I stated, however, that the mechanism of the gun, and the old plan of loading it, had no doubt caused its rejection as a breech-loader. Mr. Stevens then said he was very glad to hear my favorable opinion of it, and that he would ask the Committee to call me before them to put my opinion in evidence. He then said, "Now, since you like these guns, Major, Mr. Marston has three or four hundred of these arms, and he will sell them to you." He turned to Mr. Marston and said, "What will you sell those three or four hundred of these arms, and he will sell them to you." He turned to Mr. Marston and said, "What will you sell those three or four hundred of these arms, and he will sell them to you," He turned to Mr. Marston and said, "What will you sell those three or four hundred of these arms, and he will sell them to you," He turned to Mr. Marston and said, "What will you sell those three or four hundred of these arms, and he will sell them to you." He turned to Mr. Marston and said, "What will you sell those three or four hundred you have to the Major for." I made no response to his first remark, nor did Marston. I kept my eye upon Marston, Stevens standing by his side, and I heard Stevens say in a gaged in rifling for me, and Mr. Stevens en-Stevens say in a whisper to Marston, after asking the question, "say eighteen dollars—say eighteen," repeating it twice. I waited n asking the question, "say eighteen dollars—say eighteen," repeating it twice. I waited a moment to see whether Marston would act in collusion with him, but finding that he did not, and that he took no notice of what he said, I turned to Stevens and told him I had heard his whisper, and I considered he had acted very improperly as professing to me to be a Government agent, charged with the interests of the Government; and that in consequence of his conduct I should feel bound to have no further official communication whatever with him. I then walked off. Marston followed me, and said to me in a tone indicating strong feeling upon the subject: "Major, I beg you to let me say a word to you before you leave. Mr. Stevens had no right to use my name in any sume in any sume is a sume is any sum disposal in New York, by the Secretary of collusion with him, but finding that he did not say a word to you before you leave. Mr. Stevens had no right to use my name in any such connexion as he has done. I do not own the arms, in the first place, and in the next place have never had any improper connection with any Government sale. I have never received a bribe or present, but only fair wages for fair work. With whatever has occurred elsewhere

I have had nothing to do." CANADA.

The war excitement in Canada continues nabated. The Quebec papers publish an official order which requires the immediate formation of one company of seventy five privates in each battalion of the regular militia. and no man will be accepted who does

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

FAREWELL SERMON.—Rev. G. F. KROTEL for the past eight years Pastor of Trinity Lutheran Churc preached his farewell sermon on Sunday morning last. He took for his text the words in 1st Book of Samuel, 7 preached his farewell sermon on Sunday morning last.—
He took for his text the words in 1st Book of Samuel, 7th
hapter, 12th verse—"Then Samuel took a stone, and set
it between Migreh and Shen, and called the name of it
Khenezer, saying, Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." In
opening the reverend speaker gave an exceedingly interesting historical account of the event which corasioned the
words of the text, and then made an application of them
to the present unhappy condition of our country, of which
he spoke in elequent and feeling terms. No man could tall
what was to betail our beloved country in the future, but
"hitherto hath the Lord helped us," and upon Him alone
we must still rely. The past year, 1881, had been mighty
with stirring events, which came rapidly crowding upon
each other. He trusted that the new year, 1882, would
find us once more a united and prosperous people. He also
made a beautiful application of the words to the occasion
of the Centennial Anniversary of Trinity Church in the
month of May last, and referred most apily and appropriately to the help of the Lord in the labors and worship of
the congregation on or hear that spot for one hundred and
thirty-one years, for one century of which in the same
building. He spoke feelingly of the pastors who had
been raised up to minister unto the congregation, all of
whom, with the exception of himself, have passed from the
scanes of earth, and are forever at rest. He, thou, in conclusion, in brief and modest terms, referred to the severance of his connection with the congregation, speaking of
the gratitude due the congregation and the community
generally for the kindness, and respect manifested on all
occasions towards him. It was with the atmost difficulty,
owing to his emotion, that he was able to pronounce the
final word, "Farewell." Scarcely a dry eye was observable
in the large congregation, and we have reason to know
that the separation of the eloquent and gifted Knorzt. with
those who have attended his ministrations in Old Trinity
is a

is a sad one indeed.

It is impossible to do justice in this short sketch to this masterly sermon. It was affecting, elequent and interesting in the highest sense. The community at large, besides his own congregation, part with him with extreme regret and reluctance, because, by his Christian deportment and gen'lemanly courtesy, he has gained their respectand eleter no a large degree. We wish him God speed in his new field of labor of love and duty, and trust that he may live many years to work for the cause of his Divine Master.

Worth Seeing .- Davis' Great American WORTH SEEING.—Davis' Great American Panorama, covering 14,000 feet of canvass with upwards of a hundred thousand objects, must be worth seeing. It illustrates the manners and customs of the Aborlgines, gives graphic scenes in the early history of the country, and gives wivid and life-like pictures of all the battles in the present rebellion, which are rendered attractive and striking by the sid of ingenious mechanism. The Panorama will be exhibited at Fulton Hall on New Year's (Wadneday) ayaning.

GRAND WEDDING LUNCH .- Read the advertissment of Mr. Kusa in another column. He intends giving a grand Wedding Lunch at Russel's Hall, South Queen street, tonight, (New Year's eve,) at which all the dolleacies of the season will be served up. We advise our friends to give him a call, as we know they will be treated with real, genuine Teutonic hospitality.

THE CARRIERS' ADDRESS .- The Carriers of THE GARRIERS' ADDRESS.—The Carriers of The Intelligencer have recently turned poets, and will be around among the Patrons of the paper to-morrow with their NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS. They flatter themselves it will be an acceptable present, and, as one good turn deserves another, they hope to meet with a nubitantial mark of approbation from their numerous well-wishers throughout the city. As they only make one call of the kind in a twelvemouth, they do not anticipate anything else than a cordial greeting upon the occasion. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

MOST EXCELLENT WINE .- Our thanks are due to our venerable and esteemed friend, GOPFRED ZAHM, Esq., the efficient Chairman of the Finance Committee of the City Councils, for two bottles of delicious domestic Wine, made by himself. The old gentleman in this, as in wereything he undertakes, has not done his work half, and we can assure him that his Christmas gift was highly appreciated by the editor and his household. May he live many vesure to enjoy the esteem and respect of this cover. THE HOWARD EVENINGS.—Rev. J. E. MER-

EDITH, of the Duke Street M. E. Church, delivered the last lecture before the Howard, and it was decidedly one of the very best of the course. His subject was an eloquent rindication of Christianity in regard to its influence upon the happiness of this life. It drew forth an interesting discussion, in which Mayor Sanderson, Rev. Mr. Rosenmiller, Rov. Mr. Graeff, A. M. Franiz, Esq., and Mr. J. R. Sypher participated.

REMEMBERED THEIR PREACHER .- The laity KEMEMBERED THEIR PREACHER.—The laity of the First German Reformed Church, we learn from The Express, availed themselves of the season of present giving to make a merited testimonial to their Pastor, Rev. A. H. KREMER. The present was eminently practical, consisting of a full suit of clothes, \$10 in gold to himself, a like sum to his wife and a bat for the son. This was a praiseworthy act. All men love to be appreciated by those whom they serve; not a cold, expressionless appreciation, but an open hearted "well-done." This matter is often overlooked, and mon who wear out their lives serving the public worthily, frequently die unthanked by mortal lips, and are praised only when dead.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT .- In behalf of the patri-

LADIES: I received this morning, per Adams' Express, one box containing one hundred (100) pairs of kult woollon stockings, which have been duly distributed in accordance with your note. ion stockings, which have been duly distributed in accordance with your nots.

Permit me, in acknowledging the receipt of these much needed articles of clothing, to tender you the sincere thanks of myself and command. It is very grafifying to the soldiers, whilst enduring the fatigues and privations of the campaign, to know that their welfare and comfort are so kindly considered by those at home, and to whom of the campaign, war are so kindly considered by those at home, and war are so kindly considered by those at home, and we now direct our respect and esteem.

Trusting you shall hear good accounts of their conduct throughout the war, which will be the carnest desire and aim of your humble servant. I am, Ladies,

Most respectfully, &c.,

H. A. HAMBRIGHT,

Col. 79th Penna. Regiment.

MANHEIM VOLUNTEERS .- We give below a Frederick Kline. Jacob Pefler,
Israel White,
Henry E. Kreider,
Augustus Maze,
Aaron Young,
Henry Young,
Philip S. Rahl,
John Saylor,
Simon B. Goss,
Abraham H. Gibble,
Abrabam Heineman
Solomon Hoffer. Solomon Hoffer, George N. Deyer. William E. Keabl Peter W. Saylor, John Lockerd, William Fall, Jacob Schmitt, Joseph Keahley, Louis Reighart, Henry L. Kneier, Jacob Shiffer, Henry George. John Rhoades, Jacob W. Arndt, John Wyle, Lewis J. Gibble,

CURE FOR FROSTED FEET .- It is said that CURE FOR FROSTED FEET.—It is said that frozen feet can be speedily and certainly cured by being bathed and well rubbed with kerosene or coal oil, for a few times at night before retiring to bed. Several persons have aiready tried it, ail of whom unite in pronouncing it an effectual cure, which, if they are correct, is an easy and cheap mode of getting rid of a very sore and troublesome affliction. Those who have tried it say that the feet should be well warmed by a hot store during and after application of the oil, and it will certainly effect a speedy cure. Persons suffering from the pain of frosted feet will no doubt do well in giving a trial, for it is surely a very cheap ointment and which is very easily applied.

READING AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—The READING AND COLUMBIA KAILROAD.—The work on this road is being steadily pushed forward, and not only is the grading of more than the half of it nearly completed, but some miles have been ballasted ready for track-laying. This work has been prosecuted in the face of the hard times and every imaginable difficulty, and the energy displayed by the Board of Directors in thus securing so important a link in the great line of trade and travel between the North and South, deserves the appreciation and thanks of the public. The following, concerning the road, we find in the "Money Article" of the New York Tribune of yesterday week:

LIST OF JURORS to serve in the Court of

James of Jusops, City.

List of Jusops to serve in the same Court, commencing Monday, February 3d:

Isaac Brubaker, Rapho; Henry Bruckhart, West Hempfield; George G. Brush, Manor; John Ditlow, City; Henry C. Demuth, City; Adam Doerstler, Manor; Daniel Ehrisman, City; Jacob G. Fetter, Manheim bor; A. C. Flinn, City; John T. Gray, Coleraiu; William Gabla, Leacock; Benjamin G. Getz, East Hempfield; William Girwin, Paradise; Clement Geltner, Warwick; Abraham Howrey, East Lampetor; Charles A. Heinitsh, City; John B. Hamaker, West Donegai; Adam Herr, Strasburg; Jacob Herr, West Lampetor; Christian Johns, Earl; David King, City; Samuel E. Kellar, Warwick; Philip Lefever, West Lampeter; Robert Maxwell, Fulton; Joseph Oberholtzer, Brecknock; Martin D. Pifer, East Hempfield; Daniel Peart, West Hempfield; Michael Shuman, Columbis; Jonas S. Stouter, Warwick; John Sheaffer, City; Reuben Sourbeer, Conestogs; Henry Tront, East Hempfield; George Ulmer, West Lampeter; Samuel Wester, Earl; John Weinhold, West Cccalico; Andrew Wester, Earl; John Weinhold, West Cccalico; Andrew Wester, Earl; John Weinhold, West Cccalico; Andrew

A PREDICTION .- The Chicago Times pre dicts that within thirty days, if the President not volunteer for immediate service and on a shall stand firm in his present position—and BANK SUSPENSION.

Wildly ran in different directions, but were pursued by squads of cavalry, with a view to start capture. A large quantity of harness, and a house occupied as a dwelling by team-and a house occupied as a dwelling by team-an

REMARKS OF HON. THADDEUS STEVENS,

In Congress, December 16, 1861, on the Bill to Raise a Volunteer Force for Kentucky.

Raise a Volunteer Force for Kentucky.

Mr. STEVENS. I rise for the purpose of stating the reason why I must vote against this bill. It is estimated for by no Department of the Government. It is called for by no Department of the Government. It think that if this flouse mean that the war shall be carried out to a successful termination, it must be done in such an economical manner as that the people shall not become alarmed, and that it shall not have to be abandoned before it is finished. The only way to guard against that is to use economy, and to restrain the expenditures of the Government within all possible bounds, consistent with carrying it on properly.

all possible bounds, consistent with carrying to on properly.

Now, sir, the House ought to know something about what it will be called upon to appropriate, according to the estimates sent to us. The Committee of Ways and Means will have to report a deficiency bill, even after Congress appropriating \$318,000,000 last July. We shall have to appropriate from one hundred and sixty to two hundred and fourteen mil-

bill, even after Congress appropriating \$318,000,000 of last July. We shall have to appropriate from one hundred and sixty to two hundred and fourteen million dollars more to make up the deficiencies for this fiscal year. We shall also have to report a bill making an appropriation of \$413,000,000 for next year. We will thus have to appropriate more than than six hundred million dollars, without the addition of a single dollar beyond what is estimated for. Now, sir, that in itself is alarming. I confess I, do not see how, unless the expenses are greatly curtailed, this Government can possibly go on over six months. If we go on increasing expenses, as we have been doing, and as we propose to do by this bill, the finances, not only of the Government but of the whole country, must give way, and the people will be involved in one general bankruptcy and ruin. Now what does this bill propose to do? We have already in the field an army of six hundred and sixty thousand men. I am told that eighty thousand of these are in Kentucky, constituting the command of General Buell. If that be not enough, it is most remarkable that out of the six hundred and sixty thousand now in the field, enough cannot be spared to guard Kentucky.

I had hoped that Kentucky was not so much indanger. We had a rose-colored view of the state of affairs in Kentucky in the President's message. He informed us that Kentucky had made such progress that she was now able to take care of herself. We were told that Missouri was in the same category, and would never more be overrun. We were told the same thing in respect to Maryland. But now it seems to be thought that unless there is a continued military occupation of Kentucky, when the Army of the country has driven the enemy from the State, her own citizens would not be sufficient to guard her. Sir, if they be not sufficient to guard her. Sir, if they be not sufficient to guard her. Sir, if they be not sufficient to guard her. Sir, if they be not sufficient to guard her. Sir, if they be not sufficient to

somewhere. I do not know where they are. I do not see their tracks. I know they are lying about; somewhere, where they can be very well spared. They are doing nothing. Let them be sent into Kentucky to guard the country there while our troops are marching beyond the State.

But now we are asked that a novel kind of force shall be raised of twenty thousand men. We are asked that the President shall exercise over them a power, which by the Constitution is conferred alone upon Congress, to impose rules and regulations in regard to the composition of that force, that he may convert these twenty thousand men from infantry to mounted rifles. Do gentlemen know what those twenty thousand men will cost the Government for a year? If they are infantry, they will cost \$20,000,000. If they are mounted men, you all know, who are familiar with the operations of this Government, that a regiment of mounted men esses \$1,500,000 a year. I ask this Hosse if they are prepared to add to the burdens their constituents now have upon them, and which they must bear, twenty or thirty million dollars a year more, unless there is some imperative necessity be shown, I cannot vote for this bill.

As I said before, there is no call by the Adminisition of the fifth and sixth volumes, each with a spirited steel illustration. We have exhausted praise in alluding to the former volumes of this valuable work, and have simply now to refer to its completion, and the timeliness of the publication, and the timeliness of the publication. We have exhausted praise in alluding to the former volumes of this valuable work, and have simply now to refer to its completion, and the timeliness of the publication. We have exhausted praise in alluding to the former volumes of this valuable work, and have simply now to refer to its completion, and the timeliness of the publication, and the timeliness of the publi

this bill.

As I said before, there is no call by the Administration for these troops. I do not doubt what the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Wickliffe] says is true as to the statement made to him respecting the views of the War Department, and I am not blaming im for asking the passage of this bill; but if the him for asking the passage of this bill; but if the Department require these twenty thousand additional troops, let them send a requisition here showing there is a necessity for them, and for adding twenty or thirty million dollars to our annual expenses, and to the public burdens, and I shall reluctantly vote or thirty million dollars to our annual of the public burdens, and I shall relu to the public burdens, and I shall reluctantly vote for it. But until then, although I have the highest respect for the gentleman from Kentucky, and for the Committee on Military Affairs, yet I cannot vote one doltar for another troop to be raised beyond the six hundred and sixty thousand now in the field until the necessity is shown by some one further than it between shown. While I are reluctated to yet of themselves. has yet been shown. While I am reluctant to vote against any bill which the gentleman from Kentucky desires, I cannot bring it within the line of duty, as I regard it, to vote for this bill. If he will urge the Department and the Commander-in-Chief to send troops now in service into his State, I hope they will gratify him. I have no doubt his recommendations

granty him. I have no count his recommendations will have that potency which they ought to have. But for Heaven's sake do not let us go on piling mountains upon mountains of debt and taxation until the nation itself is finally destroyed in the operations of this war.

The following is the bill passed by both houses and signed by the President: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, from and after the date of the passage

of this act, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the goods, wares and merchandize herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say.

First, on all teas, twenty cents per pound. Second, coffee of all kinds, five cents per pound. Third, on all raw sugar, commonly called Muscovado or brown sugar, and on sugars not advanced above number twelve. Dutch standard, by claying, boiling, clarifying, or other process, and on syrup of sugar or sugar cane, and concentrated molasses or concentrated melado, two cents and a half per pound; on sugars after being refined, when they are tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated, and on sugar candy, eight ents per pound; on molasses, six cents per gallon; provided that all syrups of sugar, or sugar cane, concentrated molasses, or concentrated melado, entered under the name of molasses, or any other name than syrup of sugar, or of sugar cane, concentrated m or concentrated melado, shall be liable to forfeiture to the United States, and the same shall be forfeited.

EXPOSURE OF ALL COBRUPTION. It is reported that the friends of Gen. FREMONT, in Congress, intend to insist upon the most searching investigation of army affairs in the Eastern Departments as well as in the West. Though many may regard this as retaliatory in its nature, it is right and proper. Peculation and fraud are not more honorable in Washington, New York or Pennsylvania than in Missouri. Every official and contractor should be held to a strict account. The speculators and peculators who expect to realize fortunes by robbing the pubc treasury, are as much the enemies of the Union as Davis, or FLOYD, or COBB. They are but following the example of those illustrious thieves who robbed the nation for the benefit

It is not right that our National T easury, which has been replenished by the patriotism and generous confidence of a loyal people, should be depleted to fill the pockets scrupulous officials and rascally contractors. The people expect that the Administratio will exercise the most rigid economy, consistent with the national safety, in expenditures. If the friends of Fremont seek their revenge by exacting economy and hon-esty on the part of all officers of the Government, they will find few to censure them in a work so entirely patriotic and commendable This is a war to crush an unholy rebellion, and not to plunder the nation. - Philadelphia

Horses Condemned .- The Harrisburg Pabriot & Union has the following:

"We were shown a letter yesterday from an officer in Colonel Williams' Lochiel Cavalry, which is encamped opposite Louisville, Ky Since their arrival there an inspection of horses has taken place, and four hundred of them condemned. Who sold the Government these "old hacks?" Who ever he was he made a nice thing out of it. As the Van Wyck Investigation Committee will be along this way shortly we very respectfully refer the matter to them for consideration."

KENTUCKY: In the Kentucky Legislature the House

adopted, by the usual party vote, a resolution that Kentucky would assume the payment of her portion of the direct tax, imposed by Con-

The Senate adopted the House resolutions on Federal Relations, with amendments en-dorsing the President's action regarding Gen.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.

PRILADELPHIA, December 26th, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The continued interest in books, while the holidays last, must be our apology for crowding upon you one more exclusively literary letter. It is said that more books are being sold during this Christmas season than ever before, and while the happy time continues allow us to point out some of the volumes best worth buying.

And first of all there is the third and concluding volume of that noble work, in royal octavo, Hopkins' History of the Puritans, or the Church, Court and Parliament of England during the reigns of Edward VI and Elizabeth. This splendid work is one of no ordinary character. Fall but not diffuse, learned but not heavy, it grasps the personal and political life of an era and a people whose influence extends to this day. If the landing at Plymouth showed us the Puritans in their decline let the reader learn from this work their courtly habits, their pomp and power in the golden days of Elizabeth and Edward. Mr. Hopkins, as we have hinted, even while writing a history, voluminous and at first sight startling, covering three royal octavo volumes, never suffers his pen to become tedious, or to drag along at that slow pace common to historians. Indeed for a historical writer he is singularly animated and vigorous, His page at times is not merely as "absorbing as a novel," but it reads like one—bold, rapid, full of dialogue, incident, and dramatic fire. G. P. R. James was not more nearly "to the manor born" than Samuel Hopkins; and while we think of it we put that as an inducement to the reader who always turns from "History." That is to say if you can read Philip Augustus, or Darnley, or Agineourt, you can read Philip Augustus, or Darnley, or Agineourt, you can read Philip Augustus, or Darnley, or Agineourt, you can read Philip Augustus, or Darnley, or Agineourt, you can read Philip Augustus, or Darnley, or Agineourt, you can read Philip Augustus, or Darnley, or Agineourt, you can read Philip Augustus, or Darnley, or Ag Hackett and others upon the same theme, this noble and scholarly work will be found to be to the general reader the most interesting of all. It is very hand-

reader the most intercoving or and somely published.

In the beautiful and favorite "blue and gold," In the beautiful and favorite "blue and gold," Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, have just issued the complete poetical works of a young Irish poet who has been but about five years before the public, and whose verses entitled him to rank with even Tom Moore. "Poems by William Allingham" is the most promising book of verses from any young poet since the first volumes of Alexander Smith and Geraid Massey. The musical sweetness of Lalla Bookh tinkles through these poems, every line being distinguished by exhuberance of fancy, melodiousness, delicacy, and a native tenderness and gracefulness without which no man can be a true poet. The little volume is one of the most satisfactory yet issued, even in the "blue and gold" series.

supposed there was any such danger there as that suggested by the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. Love-joy.] But if there be any danger that the troops there are not sufficient to guard the State after the enemy has been driven off, let the Government order just as many more as Kentucky requires. I can well understand how, if the troops are withdrawn, there will be an immediate rising of the rebels there. I have no doubt that if our Army were to be withdrawn from Maryland, she would be thrown into secession in a week. I do not believe anything about the loyalty of the Maryland people. I do not know how it is that Maryland has seven regiments in the service of the United States and none in the rebel service. I do not understand where the President gets his facts which he states in this respect. I believe he has been misled. I believe he has been misled. I believe he is laboring in Kentucky, let more be sent. I understand there are six hundred and sixty thousand men under arms somewhere. I do not know where they are lying about the continger of the United States and none in the rebel service. I do not understand where the President gets his facts which he states in this respect. I believe he has been misled. I believe he is laboring in Kentucky, let more be sent. I understand there are six hundred and sixty thousand men under arms somewhere. I do not know where they are lying about the first and state of Samson under the manipulations of the book are delightful reading. Sir Monothol Edition of Ticknor and Fields, is brought to a conclusion this week by the publication of the fifth and sixth volumes, each with a spirited the first and sixth volumes, each with a spirited selection that the street of the sum and the street of the volume is one of the book are eleightful reading. The value of the fifth and sixth volumes and the first and the service of the volume is one of the oundaries. The whole book is a gen.

Sir Thought the first on a Frields also that the service of Houghton, and is only rivalled as a piece of Ho

the weekly numbers of their fuvorite, The Living Age, beginning with the new year. These extra puges enable Mr. Littell to add a great amount and variety to the usual feasts spread out for his patrons. It may be said that a turkey is good enough, but who wouldn't rather have a big one than a small one? The Snow Picnic, in the New Year's number, is timely and beautiful, and every other individual item of the contents, whether essay, story, sketch or leader, is marked by ability in its preparation, and felicity in the selection. At no time in its history has the Age been more worthy favor than now. And now is the time to subscribe.

The new story by Mrs. Southworth, sometime since announced, is published this day by Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, in cheap pamphlet form. It is entitled Hickory Hall, or the Outcast, the seen being laid in the Blue Ridge of Virginia prior to the days of Seach.

being laid in the Blue Ridge of Virginia prior to the days of Secesh. Mrs. Southworth has legions of admirers who remember The Curse of Clifton, The Lost Heir, and Vivia, with unwavering devotion,

Messrs. Gould & Lincoln have a number of fine works in the press. Messrs. Ticknor & Fields will publish before 1st January the Memoir of De Tocquerille in two handsome volumes, and The Traged of Errors, the sequel to the Obscure Man. H.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE. THE DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT CONFIRMED-THE TRENT AFFAIR

St. Johns, Dec. 25. The royal mail steamship Niagara, from Liverpool on the 14th, via Queenstown on Sunday, passed Cape Race at eleven o'clock on Monday evening, but owing to the telegraph line being out of order to this station. the news has just been received. The royal mail steamer Asia arrived at

Queenstown on the 15th inst. His Royal Highness Prince Albert died at eleven o'clock on Saturday night, of typhoid

Sir E. Bowater who was in charge of the young Prince Leopold, died on Friday, the 18th inst. The Paris Patrie, speaking of the Trent af-

fair, says: "It is asserted that France and the other great powers have been consulted by England on this subject, and they have ex-pressed the opinion that the conduct of Capt. Wilkes, of the American Navy, was in violation of the rights of a neutral Power." COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Friday, Dec. 13 The sales of the week amount to 35,000 bales, including 9,000 bales to speculators and 4,000 bales to exporters. The market closed firmer at a decline of 11d. The sales of to-day (Friday) are estimated at 5,000 bales, the market closing dull at the following (authorized) quotations: New Orleans fair, 12d.; middling, 10gd., Mobile fair, 11gd. dling, 101d.; Uplands fair, 111d.; middling, 10gd. The stock of Cotton in port is estimated at 597,000 bales, including 240,000 bales

Breadstuffs are quiet but steady.

London, Dec. 13. Consols closed at  $90\frac{3}{8}$ a  $90\frac{5}{8}$ . The increase of bullion in the Bank of England for the week amounts to £128,000. Further from Europe.

BRITISH AND FRENCH PRESS ON THE TRENT AFFAIR. HALIFAX, Dec. 26. The steamer Australasian arrived at Halifax to-day, with 1,265 soldiers, with a field bat-

terv. ect. Per steamer Niagara, which also arrived here to-day, it is intimated that about 12,000 troops will be sent to Canada. Two battalions of the Guards were expected to sail on the 18th in the steamers Adviatic and Parana.

The Paris correspondent of the London Globe says, that Count Thouvenels' despatch to M. Mercier, the French Minister at London, is known to have confined Federal Executive to the simple dilemma: are the Southerners belligerents or rebels? They have been flath refused any right in the first capacity and in the second the right of asylum acquired by political refugees has been set at naught, and France must make the case of the Trent substantially her own.

The Paris Presse says that Gen. Scott's mission appears to have been arranged so as to allow him time to fulfil it before the ultimatum of England is remitted, and perhaps modify the nature of this step on the part of Eng-

The Pays, on the contrary, asserts that the England ultimatum will be of an absolut character. The Times publishes a letter from Thurlow

Weed defending the American government, and Mr. Seward in particular, from the alleged charge of hostile intentions towards England. The Times says that England asks nothing from America, but that she shall abstain from actual outrage, and that if committed, she shall make reasonable reparation. If not the alternative will not come in the desired form of protracted negotiation.

No cavalry or horse artillery for Canada

will be sent till spring.

The London Herald takes strong ground against the News' arguments in favor of arbi-tration, and says that negoriations cannot be listened to while Messrs. Mason and Slidell are detained as prisoners. The Sheffield "Foreign Affairs' Commit-

tee" had netitioned government to visit its high displeasure on Capt. Moir and Commander Williams for having, in the Trent affair. violated the Queen's proclamation; and thereby show to America that England's neutrality is strict and impartial. Prussia has rejected Denmark's proposition for a settlement of the Holstein question.