EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.—"The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There

can be no neutrals in this war. There can be none but patriots and traitors.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. A full copy of the recent message of Governor Letcher, of Virginia, has been received by a late mail from the South. He gives a lengthy description of the exertions made by Virginia to defend the infamous cause of Secession, and of the stealthy measures taken during last winter for the outbreak which occurred in April. He estimates the number of troops Virginia now has in the field "at not less than seventy thousand," and the amount of money expended for war purposes since the 17th of April at more than six millions of dollars. While he refers with regret to the occupation of the countres of Accomac and Northampton by the Union forces, while he confesses that Fortress Monroe is impregnable, and expresses great indignation that Northwestern Virginia has remained loyal, and while he knows that the Union army on the line of the Potomae is not only strong enough to repel any attack of the Confederates, but awaiting only a favorable opportunity for further advance movements, he is boastful and arrogant enough to talk of transferring the war to the banks of the Susquehanna; of conquering Maryland, and of hoisting the robel flag over every foot of slaveholding soil. Hemmed in on all sides, by his own confession, this threatening language would be more becoming to a drunken soldier than to one who aspires to the reputation of a grave statesman.

No confirmation of the report of a battle between Parson Brownlow and the rebels, at Morristown, Tennessee has yet been received. The news was originally published in the Memphis Avalanche. and we still hope it may be correct. But, on the other hand, the tone of a card he recently issued, which reaches us through the Richmond papers, either indicates that he had formed a deep plot to throw the rebels off their guard, or that he did not in reality take up the sword. Until further and more reliable news is received from Eastern Tennessee, it will be impossible to tell whether the Avalanche has not been imposed upon by a false

A member of the Arkansas Legislature, accompanied with some thirty or forty companions, has escaped from that State and joined the Union forces under Colonel Phelps. A strong feeling of loyalty still exists in the northern portion of Arkansas, and if a Union army enters into the State many of its citizens would doubtless gladly rally around its standard.

The Southern journals, in discussing the capture of Mason and Slidell, think it scarcely probable that England will seriously interfere in their behalf. unless so much distress is caused by a "cotton famine" as to make the Ministry eager to avail themselves of a pretext to break the blockade.

The New Orleans Crescent expresses the opinion which is apparently general in the South, when it says: "We shall never achieve our independence of the North by foreign aid. Nor ought we to exing condign punishment upon Lincoln's ocean hordes. But John will not do anything of the sort, creat deal of money by it. Just now the cotton famine in Manchester, &c., is becoming oppressive, and in a few weeks will become terrible. The long manufacturing pole may stir up the old fellow to do a good act once in his life. We shall see."

In Tennessee the process of drafting soldiers was commenced in the last week of November. Many fled to avoid this conscription, some of them seeking refuge among the loyal men of the eastern

32-pounders, and over one hundred tens of ammunition have arrived, and more is still to arrive. From the great preparations which are being made for the expedition down the Mississippi, we can scarcely consider its success doubtful. The period has nearly arrived when intelligence

of the manner in which the news of the capture of Mason and Slidell was received in England may be expected. In advance of this information the article from the Edinburgh Scotsman, which we nications between the American minister and tha British Government in relation to the movements poorest equivalent for this assistance. of one of our war vessels, which was supposed to "it was ascertained to be the opinion of the law terpretation of the law as laid down in former decisions, the relations of Britain to the American belligerents are perhaps such that there might have been fair legal grounds for the American cruiser scizing the mail steamer as a prize, even in British waters, if it could have been shown that she knowingly harbored the persons and property of enemies of the United States in the shape of the delegates and their despatches." seizure of the rebel commissioners may at once be

military authorities. The only despatch on the subject received in Washington is the one for-The heads of the War and Navy Departments have reason for not only discrediting, but positively as-

We rook at the figures in Ceneral Canenon's simple table, and find in them a strange and almost inconceivable history. The most gratifying fact in the whole column, to the mind of a Pennsylvanian, will be, that his own State has sent 3,000 more men for the war than any State in the Union. We do not allude to this in any spirit of congratulation, for Pennsylvania has only reason to feel proud that she has the opportunity to enter into this holy struggle-and, if her quota was increased to a ten-fold degree, she would be simply do-

LARGE ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FRENCH DRESS Goods, Choars, Purs, Fancy Goods, and Toys .-The particular attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of French, German, Swiss, and British dry goods, Paris dress goods, silks, velvet ribbons, elegant velvet and cloth cleaks (New York make), and furs; also toys and fancy goods, suitable for the coming holidays; embracing about 750 lots of choice and desirable articles, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, for cash, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, the sale to be continued, without intermission, all day and part of the evening, ending with the furs and toys, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Mar-

La Colonel J. W. Deazell, editor of the Uniontown (Fayette county) Standard, has been appointed brigade quartermaster by the President. Colonel B. will doubtless make an excellent

To CAPITAL: STS, BUSINESS MEN, AND OTHERS. Extensive Sale Extra Valuable Real Fortness Monroe, Dec. 6.-The Spaulding ESTATE, STOCKS, &c.—Thomas & Sons sale to-mor- arrived early this morning from Matterns Inlet. | investigations. row will comprise a very large amount and great variety of property: peremptory sale by order of Orphan's Court and Common Pleas, executors, erustees, and others, including the first-class sugar refinery of Messrs. Eastwick; also, a valuable oil mill, a ground rent of \$12,000, a number of desirable dwellings, building lots, stocks, loans,

pews, &c. Le Sec pamphlet catalogues and ait- to which Capt. Howes replied from his guns. [Correspondence of The Press.] CAMP WILKINS, PITTSBURG, Dec. 6, 1861.

I would not intrude upon your time at length, but merely to inform you that yesterday one company of the body-guard attached to General J. C. Negley made a very creditable appearance upon our streets before they left for Kentucky. Their horses were noble animals—in fact, the best in service. This portion of the body-guard are all Philadelphians. They have been here in camp under the instruction of their commander, Captain under the instruction of their commander, Captain H. L. Vancleve, now, I believe, commissioned major to raise a squadron of horse. This body of men fully convinced us, from their dexterity and horsemanship, that we might expect some "hardy blows." Major Vancleve returns to your city to complete his squadron. Trusting he may meet with every success, I remain, with respect, Your Sunscriber.

ONE RECOMMENDATION of President LINCOLN will receive, we think, the early attention of Congress. We refer to his allusion to the Supreme Court, and the necessity he presents for its reorganization. His argument he gives in the form of reasons, which have prevented him from making the nominations to fill the vacancies occasioned by the death of Justice DANIEL and Justice McLEAN, and the resignation of Justice WAYNE. A great part of certain districts are under the control of the Secessionists, and it would be folly to appoint men to judicial positions who could not exercise the authority pertaining to their office. Other districts, like that recently under the control of Justice McLean, are too large to be managed by a single magistrate, and consequently the endurance of the judge is overtaxed and the interests of justice unavoidably neglected. A large part of the country has never received the advantages of such courts; and Mr. Lincoln very forcibly presents the

useful, or they are not useful. If useful, no State should be denied them. If not useful, no State should have them. Let them be provided for all or abolished to all." There is to us more than an urgent necessity for the reorganization of the Supreme Court. It was established for a Government control ling a few millions, and its circuits represented small and consolidated sections of the country. The nation has grown into wonderful proportions, developing its resources and extending its territory. New departments have been added to the Government-our army has been enlarged—our navy raised to a state of remarkable efficiency-everything has exhibited improvement and progress. During this time the Supreme Court has remained stationary. It is the same court it was fifty years ago, and is as much calculated to meet the wants of the

argument when he says : "Circuit courts are

crush the present rebellion. Whatever course Congress may take in reference to the Supreme Court, we shall be satisfied. As it is now, it is certainly inadequate to the wants of the nation. The highest Department of the Government, surrounded with all the majesty and sanctity of law,-the custodian of the Constitution, the safeguard of our liberties,-it should be capable of discharging all the grave duties devolving upon it. This is why we endorse President Lincoun's position,—this is why we advocate a reconstruction of the Supreme Court.

Government as the old army would be to

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL,"

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1861. The retributions of the Southern traitors will be numerous and inevitable. The seed so industriously and malignantly planted will result in such a crop of avenging calamities as will soon make them objects of the pity and contempt of mankind. I have frequently referred to their swift punishment in the loss of trade, money, and popular confidence. A new element will shortly be added to their other disasters. Even as they are trying to seduce the savage Indians into their armies, these fierce children of the plains are beginning to

feel that if Secession has been a woful curse upon the whites it is destined to fall with especial and terrible severity upon them. The Indians have been the wards of the General Government. Cared for with a diligent kindness, and an unceasing benevolence, they had learned to look to their Great Father in Washington as their parental and wealthy and all-powerful guardian. Their pect it. Our own strong arms and unqualling hearts | crops might fail—the spoils of the chase might must accomplish that object. We have no other fall off-their enemies might triumph, but he safe, earthly reliance. Of course, we would be de- never failed. He sent his agents among them lighted if John Bull would take it into his head to periodically, loaded with presents and with make the insult offered his flag a pretext for inflict money. When he bought their lands, he foreging expeditions ever yet quartered on the ty. When he made a treaty, he fulfilled unless he is forced to it, or sees that he can make a it with exact and even generous fidelity. If sylvania Cavalry on the same expedition, brought famine fell upon them, he sent his messengers to feed their starving and heal their sick. In the fierce fends between the warlike tribes, he was always the disinterested peace-maker. And when the bad white man came to despoil and defraud them, he condemned and chastised him with terrible severity. His missionaries taught them the word of God-his schoolmasters, the value of popular knowledge-his agents, the arts of peace—and his soldiers, the arts of war. When the President sent There are already one hundred and sixty-four his servants among them, they were greeted pieces of cannon at Cairo, none of which are less than like benefactors, hailed with every show of welcome, and honored with a general holiday. But when the traitors broke faith with the Government this bright and glorious scene was changed. The officers of the law appointed by the General Government were compelled to give way to the creatures of Secession, who first seized the money of the In-

dians, and then tried to force and flatter them into opposition to their only friend. The traitors have no compensation, no indemnity to offer in return for that they have taken from publish elsewhere, will be found highly interest- the Indians. They simply ask to be assisted ing. That journal alleges that in recent commu- in their great ingratitude, and are so poor themselves as to be unable to suggest the When the Indian comes to realize his true be endeavoring to intercept a British mail steamer, condition—when he sees his braves fighting

for a treacherous rebellion, his old men, his officers of the Crown, that, according to the in- women, and his children perishing for want of food, his annuities reluctantly withheld because they cannot be sent, or, if sent, captured by the troops of the rebels-when he can no longer welcome the missionary, the Indian agent, or the friendly officer of the army —will he not turn upon his betrayers and take his satisfaction in his own wild and ungovernable rage?

The vengeance of the red men, once aroused, is generally irresistible. Even when wrong, If this statement is correct, all apprehensions of Indian ferocity is capable of indescribable bardifficulty with England in consequence of the parities. But give these people the right side of a question-let them feel that they have been used for corrupt and unjustifiable The report of the evacuation of Tybee Island by purposes, and woe, woe, to those who have the Union troops, which comes by way of Norfolk, played them false. It required all the sagacity is pronounced utterly untrue by all the naval and firmness of past Administrations, acting upon a humane and Christian policy, to convince them of the good purposes of the whites, warded from Baltimore by the Associated Press. and to conciliate them into decent subjection to the Federal power. Thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of dollars had to be sacrificed and squandered to bring this about. Secession presents but one alternative to will be equal sufferers. It is easy to predict Davis, and his myrmidons in Arkansas, Texas, and wherever t'ey have been able in the Indian country to effect a lodgment, prepare for and beware of the day of reckoning. It will come, and it must come. And, when it does come, they will have to render a bloody

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

OCCASIONAL

NO NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

SAD ACCIDENT ON THE SHIP MINNESOTA.

FORTRESS MONROR, December 7-yia Baltimore.-A flag of truce was despatched to Norfolk this morning from the flag-ship Minnesota, but brought down no news from the South.

The steamer Ericsson, from New York, arrived this morning, and will, after taking on board troops, proceed to Port Royal. The weather here is most delightful. A sad accident happened this afternoon on board the flag-ship Minnesota. A sailor let a block come down by the run from aloft, which struck

Captain G. W. Saltonstall, knocking him overboard. In his full, he struck the side of the propeller, inflicting injuries to such an extent that his life is despaired of She brings the intelligence that a naval engagement had taken place between the United States

States gunboats Stars and Stripes, Underwriter, Putman, and Ceres, and two rebel gunboats. Twenty or thirty shot and :hells were fired on each side without doing any damage. Several shots came close to the Spaulding from the rebel bouts, By the Spaulding we also learn that on the 2d inst. a furious gale prevailed at the Inlet, but the fortifications remained uninjured by the tide, which

was not so high as on the occasion of the gale in the The troops were all in good health. The schooner Alexander, Captain Miles, with

Government stores, was in distress at the Inlet, having dragged her anchor after springing a leak. About three-fourths of her cargo will be saved in a damaged condition. The vessel is unfit for further A flag of truce has just come down from Norfolk,

bringing Horatio Eagle and five ladies and children. Mr. Eagle was released on parole. The passengers report nothing new. According to a despatch in the Norfolk papers, dated Augusta. Tyben Island had been evacuated

by the United States troops, and the light-house

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. A SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION FROM GEN. McCALL'S DIVISION.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF FORAGE OBTAINED. THE REBEL BATTERIES AT MATHIAS POINT.

Advance of the Rebels in Kentucky. RETREAT OF GEN. SCHOEPFF.

THE PIRATE SUMPTER AGAIN HEARD FROM. She is at Port Royal, Martinique, Coaling.

SHE CAPTURES TWO VESSELS AND BURNS THEM,

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT AT HATTERAS INLET. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1861. The Reconnoissance of the Reserve Di

vision. General McCall's division advanced to Drane ville on Wednesday on a foraging expedition. It was thought that a body of rebels had advanced from Manassas, and was occupying the country with the intention of making a demonstration upon our forward posts at Langley and Lewinsville. The expedition was under the command of General Mo-CALL, supported by other reconnoitring parties from the divisions along the advanced line of our outposts. They returned in the evening, satisfied with the results of their investigation.

Many singular stories are told of the condition of

the people inhabiting the country beyond Lewins-

ville. Most of the men have abandoned their homes, and nothing but the women of the family remain to take care of the property and farms. They say that their brothers and husbands were impressed into the rebel service by the forces from Manassas in occupation of that country. They experience a great dearth in the ne-cessaries of life, and feel the effect of the blockade in such a terrible manner that great want and suffering exists among them. Some of our soldiers on these foraging expeditions have taken advantage of this necessity to engage in a little barter or trade upon a small scale. Salt especially is in great demand, and the inhabitants offer any price to obtain a bag of that most useful commodity. I know one case where property to the amount of twenty-five dollars was given for a small bag of this article—not weighing more than one hundred pounds. It is with the other articles of life as it is with the salt. A great many people are sick, and there is no way of getting medical attendance, on account of the difficulty to pass through the lines of either army. The country is splendid, but impoverished, and exhibits, in a fear-

ful degree, the ravages of war. Successful Foraging Party-Fifty Wagon Loads of Grain and Five Prisoners

Captured. It has been stated in some of the Philadelphia apers that two divisions of Gen. McCALL's division made an unsuccessful reconnoissance. Such is not the fact. Gen. McCALL is too careful and prudent to be entrapped by the wily rebels, continually hovering around at a convenient distance from his camp. The reconnoissance spoken of was nothing more than the escort of a large foraging party, in charge of Quartermaster RINGWALT, of Downingtwon, Pennsylvania. The party brought in 5 slaves, 29 wagon-loads of wheat, 19 loads of corn, five loads of potatoes, two loads of brick, twentyseven fat hogs, one yoke of oxen, seven head of horses, and other articles too numerous to mention. This has been one of the most successful supplies of the enemy. Major Owen Jones, who was in command of a squadron of the First Pennin five violent Secessionists and sent them over to the city. The portion of the country through which the division passed has been almost entirely descricd. The sanitary condition of General McCall's division shows a steady improvement. The late hard frosts have had a decided beneficial effect on intermittent cases; but few new ones are reported, and the old ones are mostly convalescent. The division is expected to move forward in the course of the next few days.

The Southern Indian Tribes. The Indian Bureau has received information that General HUNTER, by its direction, was holding a council at Leavenworth with influential represenatives of the Southern Indian tribes, including those from the Creeks. Cherokees, and Chootaws. in relation to the disturbances occasioned by the present rebellion. The instructions sent thither by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs contemplate their return to their own people with strong assurances of the friendship of the United States Govarnmant. Senator Trumbull's Speech -- An Omitted

Paragraph. The following paragraph was unintentionally mitted in the transmission of the recent speech

of Senator TRUMBULL: "Without any special act of Congress, I presume no one questions that our military commanders, in the prosecution of the war in the insurrectionary districts, may, for the time being, seize and make use of the property of the rebels and their slaves, but on the restoration of peace the right of the owners would revive. Hence, if we would have uniformity of action among the commanders of our armies, and forfeit forever the property of rebels and their claims to the service of their fellow men,

it must be done by act of Congress." The Pension Office.

The Pension office has withheld the payment of pensions to a number of persons on sufficient evidence of their disloyalty. It appears that some of the pensioners show a willingness to take the prescribed oath of allegiance and loyalty, for the purpose of obtaining money from the Government, but who afterwards either join the rebels or otherwise give them aid and comfort. As a large number of pensioners are paid after the 1st of October, the eturns thus far received do not afford sufficient data from which to judge as to the extent of the defection. The widow of the late Commodore THOMAS AP CATESBY JONES is among those who removed into Secessia, and thus lost the benefit of her

The Rebel Battery above Mathias Point. The rebel battery located a short distance above Mathias Point threw a shell into the camp of the Fourteenth Massachusetts Regiment on Friday, but, failing to explode, it did no injury. The roads between Washington and the camps on the Maryland side of the Lower Potomac are almost impasthis savage race, the alternative of making sable for the army baggage wagons. Nearly all common cause against a common friend, and the stores are now shipped by small steamers and those who accept it, like those who refuse it, | transports. Thirty-one contrabands have arrived here. They are women and children, and were the end of such an experiment. Let Jefferson | brought over from Mathias Point by Col. Graham. during his recent reconnoissance. The men, numbering over fifty, are still with Gen. Sickles. employed as laborers. These slaves had been deserted by their masters, and were in a desolate condition when discovered by our troops.

New Tents for the Army. General Mongan's new tent is still attracting the attention of the military men. Its advantages are so palpable that necessity will compel the Government to adopt it, several prominent officers having expressed a determination to have it in their camps. It is also strongly recommended by members of the National Sanitary Commission.

Justice Catron. Mr. Justice Nelson, of the Supreme Court, has arrived in town, and will take his seat to-morrow. am told that the Secessionists have taken pos session of all Justice Cathon's property around Nashville, amounting to ninety thousand dollars. The venerable magistrate was driven from his home in Tennessee, under threats of personal violence, and his loss of property will fall heavily upon the gallant old hero. Buell, with his brave fellows, is

the traitors of Nashville will have the chalice placed to their own lips. The Government Contract Committee. The House Committee to examine into the Government contracts, of which Mr. VAN WYCK is chairman, will report in part, some time this week. It is said that large sums of money have already been saved to the Government through their

rapidly moving through Kentucky, and very soon

The Kerrigan Court Martial. The court martial for the trial of Col. Kerrigan will meet to-morrow. The different cavalry regiments on the south side of the Potomac, are, of their own accord, erecting shelter to protect their horses from the influence of

the weather A Letter from Captain Todd. Captain Topp, of the Lincoln Cavalry, who, with a few of his company, were taken prisoners, in the neighborhood of Pohick Church, about three weeks

ago, while on a reconnoissance, has written a letter, which was received here yesterday, stating that none of those who were with him at that time were injured, and that they are all now imprisoned in Richmond. The Potomac Flotilia The steamer Mount Vernon, yesterday, took down Commodore HYMAN, flag officer of the Potomac flotilla. to the Harriet Lane, off Indian Head, returning to the navy yard in the evening.

building wherein the Legislature is sitting. The steamer Harriet Lanc is now the flag-ship. the steamer Lankee being at the navy yard under going repairs and extensive improvements. Commodore HARRELL resumes his duties as flac officer of the lower flotilla, on board the steamer pedition.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

chusetts, Wisconsin, and Twenty-ninth Pennsylva-COMMENCEMENT OF THE ARRANGEMENTS. nia Regiments, attached to Gen. BANKS' division, have been sent down to the General Hospital, at Alexandria. They complain of the treatment they LIBERATION OF 240 REBELS.

received on the way down. No precautions were taken to protect them from the weather. One of Boston, December 7 .- Next week, eleven ofthe men died while being carried from the boat to ficers and two hundred and forty privates of the the hospital; another man, belonging to a Massachusetts regiment, died shortly after being admit-North Carolina regiment captured at Hatteras, will he sent to Fortress Monroe from Fort Warren, and ted into the hospital. There is, evidently, a great released on parole. An equal number of our men will be released

want of ability or care in the medical directory of The men brought down were mostly suffering from typheid fever, measles, and rheumatism. The main hospital at Alexandria has now about one hundred and sixty patients, only one case likely to prove fatal. There are beds for five hundred patients with room for about five hundred more. The hospital is under the medical direction of Dr. SHELDON, of the regular army, who is constantly devoting all his ability and energy for the comfort and welfare of the patients, and with his staff of assistants he promises to make it one of the best regulated hospitals in the army. Dr. Shelbon is now

About fifty of the sick belonging to the Massa

fitting up two other buildings for hospital purposes Sunday in Camp-Fairfax Court House. The weather, to-day, was beautiful, and the religious exercises in the camps were attended by large numbers. The scouts sent out on Friday, from Gen. WADSWORTH'S brigade, returned to-day, and reported that Flint Hill and Fairfax Court House are entirely described by the rebel pickets. They passed through and beyond Fairfax village before

they met the pickets of the enemy. Col. Birney for Brigadier General, It is understood that Representatives in Congress from Philadelphia, together with Colonels RIPLEY, CHANTRY, and Enos, yesterday personally applied to the President to appoint Colonel Binney, of the Twenty-third Pennsylvania Regiment, to a Brigadier Generalship. That city is largely represented

in the army of the Potomac.

Washington News and Gossip. "All quiet along the lines," is the report to-day from General McCLELLAN's headquarters. We have a regular Indian summer day, and those who are properly armed with a pass have taken adventage of it, and gone over on the other side. Among others were Hon. HENRY D. FOSTER and Hon JOHN CRESSWELL, at the head of about twenty other prominent Western Pennsylvanians. Lieutenant Colonel Bushbeck has been made

Colonel of the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment. Major Cantabon, of Philadelphia, has received his commission from Governor Curtin, as Lieutenant Colonel of the same regiment. This is the regiment formerly commanded by Colonel EINSTEIN, and is to be thoroughly reorganized by the new officers. The Second Pennsylvania Regiment has not yet

been filled up. The requisite number of companies is expected to arrive from Harrisburg this week. Dr. Brown has opened an office here for the purpose of petrifying bodies on the French system of

It is expected that the trial of Colonel KERRI GAN, a member of Congress from New York, by court martial, will commence to-morrow. His friends are sanguine that he will be acquitted, and take his seat in Congress within the next ten days. Sergeant BROWN, from General SICKLES' brigade, brought thirty slave women and children yesterday. They were in a sad condition, but have been provided with comfortable quarters. A shell from the rebel battery at Mathias Point was thrown into the camp of the Massachusetts Fourteenth on Friday evening. It travelled about four miles, but did not explode. It is reported that the Tenth United States In-

fantry, now quartered in this city, are to be sent to Fort Pickens. Several of the newly-appointed lieutenants in the regular army have been ordered to report themselves for duty in Kentucky. The report of Secretary Chase is said to be in

the hands of the printer, and will be laid before Congress on Tuesday. GEORGE WILKES, of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, was accidentally shot in the thigh, yesterday, by a pistol which he was handling. The wound, although not a dangerous one, will confine him to his room for some weeks. There are over twelve hundred sick and wounded

soldiers in the hospitals around this city. Review of General Franklin's Division. A grand review of General FRANKLIN's division came off vesterday afternoon, a short distance beyond Fort Ellsworth. Among others present was General MORGAN, of New York.

Miscellaneous. Captain Kennedy's company of light artillery, raised to be attached to the Nineteenth New York Regiment, Col. LEDLIE, and soming from Capuga county, of course paid its respects yesterday to Secretary SEWARD. It was formed in front of the State Department, where brief addresses were made by the Secretary and Assistant Secretary SEWARD. The company afterwards proceeded to the Executive mansion, where Secretary SEWARD introduced them to the President and members of

the Cabinet. The Vermont cavalry regiment will leave Burlington, Vermont, on Wednesday, for New York, in a train of one hundred and twenty-five ears. It is composed of the best sharpshooters of that State. The horses are of the celebrated Morgan stock, selected with great care by Colonel PLATT, who commands the regiment. The regiment is composed of a thousand men, fully equipped with everything,

excepting rifles. The charges against Colonel KERRIGAN, of the Twenty-fifth Now York Rogiment, who is now under arrest in Washington, are understood to be disrespectful conduct to his superior officers and neglect of his own regiment, thereby tending to produce insubordination. The trial has not yet taken place.

General Smith's division went out to-day to the nsighborhood of Vienna, and gathered ninety-four wagon loads of forage. No enemy was seen in any The Hon. John J. CRITTENDEN arrived here to-

The project of Senator SIMMONS, of opening s trade with Beaufort, S. C., has been prohibited by Government.

JEBEMIAH SHAFFER, of the Sixth, Thomas BURKE, of the Eighth; - WILLIAMS, of the Eighty-fifth; D. C. HOLLANDS, of one of the cavalry regiments, are the Pennsylvania soldiers deceased since last report. The reconnoitring party sent out by General McCall, yesterday, returned safely during the night.

The death of Gen. BAKER will be announced in Congress on Tuesday, and that of Senator BINGHAM on Wednesday.

The general disposition among Congressmen is to pass a law making more certain and stringent the forfeiture of rebel property, while that of the Unionists will be more surely protected; in other words, making a wide discrimination between the two classes. It is not at all probable that anything will be done to militate against the heretofore declared object in vigorously prosecuting the war. The Rev. Dr. MITCHEML, of Covington, Kentucky, was lately appointed chaplain to the Fifth Regiment United States Cavalry.

FROM KENTUCKY.

ADVANCE OF THE REBELS. RETREAT OF GEN. SCHOEFF.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 7.—Several letters from Somerset and Stanford, dated the 6th inst., just received, state that the Federal forces, under General Schoeff, had been compelled to retreat this side of Somerset, and that the rebels, 10,000 strong, had crossed the Cumberland river and are marching on Somerset Men, women, and children are leaving Somerset in every possible conveyance, and rushing The people of Stanford think that Gen. Schoeff

should be reinforced. The Democrat, in an editorial, thinks that Gen. Schoeff's purpose in falling back on Somerset is to catch the rebels under Zollicoffer in a trap. CINCINNATI, Doc. 8 .- The Commercial's Frankfort despatch says that the report that Gen. Zollicoffer had crossed the Cumberland river is discredited by some persons there. Gen. Schoolf occunied a hill three-quarters of a mile this side of

Somerset, with but 5,000 men. The same despatch says that the conduct of the President in modifying Mr. Cameron's report, and the great confidence which is placed in Generals McClellan, Buell, and Halleck, is having great influence in calming the anxiety of the Union men. If the Government adopts Secretary Cameron's policy, it would demoralize, if not destroy, the Union party in Kentucky.

The nas pruned and amended the original, and so made of Damov a character and a success, that few sublitious

counties were in Frankfort, yesterday, appealing it. In this, as in other matters, Mr. Forrest has for protection against Williams and his gang, who have invaded those counties, plundering the people, driving off stock, and, in some instances, killing the Union men.

The Western Virginia Legislature WHEELING, Va., Dec. 7.-In the Legislature, today, Mr. Carter offered a resolution providing for the payment by Virginia of her portion of the direct tax for the support of the United States Govern-Mr. Davidson offered a resolution requiring all

before receiving a license to perform the marriage A bill was reported releasing non-commissioned officers and privates from the payment of the cu:tomary taxes On motion of Mr. Logan, it was ordered that the national flag be displayed on each day from the

ministers of the Gospel to take the oath of allegiance

The United States Transport Illinois. NEW YORK, Dec 8 .- The steamer Illinois has arrived. The Twelfth Maine regiment will probably embark to-morrow to join Gen. Butler's ex-

FROM THE SOUTH.

LATER FROM PENSACOLA.

ENGAGEMENT OFF HORN ISLAND. GEN. PRICE SUPERSEDED IN MISSOURI.

THE REBELS STRENGTHENING COLUMBUS, KY.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—The Memphis Avalanche, of December 5th, contains the following despatches PENSACOLA, Dec. 4 .- The steamers Florida and Pamica engaged the Federal fleet off the east end of Horn Island, at 9 o'clock this morning. The Federal forces retired.

RICHMOND, Va , Dec. 4.—Colonel Henry Heath, of Virginia, has been appointed a major general, and supersedes General Price in the command of the Department of Missouri. St. Louis, Dec. 7.—The Memphis papers of the 5th contain despatches from Richmond announcing the appointment of General Heath, of Virginia, to command the Department of Missouri, thus virtu-

ally superseding General Price. Some of the Southern papers say there is great excitement at Nashville in regard to drafting troops for the rebel service. Some ten thousand troops have arrived at Columbus, Kentucky, since the battle of Belmont, and are rapidly concentrating there. They declare that seventy-five thousand men cannot now take the positi A telegram from East Pensacola reports a Federal fleet off Horn Island

The Pirate Sumpter at Port Royal Martinique.

TWO VESSELS CAPTURED BY HER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 .- The schooner Emcline has rrived from Port Royal, Martinique, with dates to the 11th ult. She reports that the pirate Sumpter was there when she left, and would commence coaling on the 12th. She had taken two prizes, the brig Daniel Trowbridge, of New Haven, and the brig Joseph Park. Capt. Lyon, of the Daniel Trowbridge, is a passenger in the Emeline. This vessel left New York on the 8th of October for Demarara, with a cargo of provisions, and was captured on the 27th of October, in lat. 17.30, long. 56.34. The captain and crew were taken on board the Sumpter, with all the provisions she wanted when the brig was set on fire and destroyed. The captain and crew were landed at Port Royal No-

vember 6th. The brig Joseph Park was from Pernambuce for New York, in ballast, and was captured Soptember 24th, and set on fire. Captain Briggs and her crew were landed at Port Royal. The mate and crew of the Daniel Troubridge will be sent home the first opportunity. The Sumpter was allowed to refit without objec-

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

General Pope and General Price. STRACUSE, Mo., Dec. 7.—General Pope has been assigned to the command of all the Federal forces between the Missouri and Osage rivers. This force constitutes the largest part of the army which Gen Fremont took to Springfield. Busy preparations are now being made for the establishment of winter quarters for the troops.

General Price is still south of the Osage and near Osceola, and is losing more men by desertion and gained by his proclamation. If he crosses the Osage, lively times may be expected. KANSAS CITY, Dec. 7 .- A band of rebels entered the town of Independence last night and arrested several Union men, and forced them to take an oath that they would not bear arms against the Southern Confederacy. This morning they took possession of the stage-coach which was about leaving Lexington; but through the influence of gome of the Secession citizens it was restored. SEDALIA. Mo., Dec. 7 .- To-day six mule teams, while on a foraging expedition about eight miles

west of this place, were seized by a party of rebels, and the teamsters taken prisoners. Sr. Louis, Dec. 8.—The report current last night, that the rebels captured ten of our mule sums and teamsters, proves to have been a mistake. The men and their teams have arrived here, having been released after all the arms belonging

to the party were taken from them. FROM CALIFORNIA.

CAPTURE OF SECESSIONISTS EN ROUTE FOR TEXAS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The weather is rainy A party of Secessionists, on their way to Texas overland, were captured on the northern borders of the State by the Federal troops. It is supposed that one hundred and fifty others, who were intending to leave the State by the same route, will be taken. Showlter, the duelist, commanded them

The Demand for Printing Cloths. FROVIDENCE, Dec. 8.—The Journal reports sales of 28,000 pieces of print cloths here last week, and says that the market, which opened at 7½ for 64 by 64, closed firm at 8½ for the same count.

Ship News. New York, Dec. 8 .- The brig Elba from Corn wallis for Cork, arrived here in distress. The sobeoner R. A. Wood arrived from Alexandria, having run the Potomac blockade. The schooner Gazelle arrived from Pocomoke river, being the first arrival from the Eastern shore of Maryland

Public Amusements. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-To-night Mr. Forrest wil represent Bulwer's Ruchelien with Mr. McCul-

ough as De Mauprat, and a fair distribution of the Richelien is justly regarded as one of Mr. For rest's greatest impersonations. It was first played by him at the National Theatre, New York, on Wednesday, September 4th, 1839, six months after its first production by Macready at Covent Garden Theatre, London. James Wallack, Sr., was the manager of the National Theatre at that time, and the new play netted him, through Mr. Forrest. handsome proceeds and considerable popularity. In 1845, Mr. Forrest, then in London, asked permission of Bulwer to play the part at the Princess's Theatre. The privilege was granted, but upon terms very uncharitable, amounting, in fact, to actual prohibition. The friends of Mr. Forrest have always believed that Macroady influenced the prohibition, on account of professional jealousy. There has been no good reason to doubt the matter to the present day, although Bulwer espoused Macready's cause, and published a card or two to clear up his favorite's case. At any rate, the character of Richelien has been more perfectly conceived and performed by Mr. Forrest than by any other actor The cunning, the perseverance, the self-command of the wily Cardinal, have been elsewhere faebly imitated and indifferently received. Few plays contain language so classical, incidents so numerous, and positions so intense. The conspiracy is a deep one; the interest does not flag in any part, and the denouement is eminently satisfactory. In bold relief to the scheming Cardinal stand the chivalrous De Mauprat and his orphan Julie. Around him are grouped the creatures of his will. and borne almost to the dust, we behold him finally resurrected, more crafty and more overreaching

a character peculiarly his own. Damon and Pythias' was repeated on Saturday to a large audience. There is really little remarkable in this play beyond the incident upon which it is founded. The affection of the friends for each other is their only merit; for Damon is passionate, cynical and cruel; Calanthe is forward, and both she and Hermione counsel their husbands to dishonor. The language is often beautiful and apt, but frequently crude and meaningless. To make the turgid text and common-place sentiment of the play-very old and reverend as it is-attractive to thousands of intelligent people, is the greatest evidence of the ability of Mr. Forrest. He has pruned mon a character and a success, that few ambitious Several men who fied from Letcher and Perry acters in the country have not attempted to portray recreated the part, and at his touch-

"Transfigured, all its hidden virtues shine." AT THE WALNUT-STREET THEATRE, to-night, Mr. J. B. Roberts will appear in the popular play of "Faust and Marguerite." During a previous engagement, his rendition of the part of Mephistophiles attracted universal admiration, and the play was placed upon the stage at that establishment in a very superior manner. Signor BLITZ's necromantic illusions in magic surpass the metamorphoses practised by the ma-

a visit to the Speaker of the House of Commons, at his seat in Nottinghamshire.

Messrs. Mason and Slidell, the "Commissioners ans of the olden time. His dexterity is perfect, and defies the most argus eye. Blitz is likewise an excellent ventriloquist, so droll and comical that he keeps his audiences convulsed with laughter. We hope all lovers of amusement will visit his Temple Wonders, Tenth and Chestnut THE ITASCA. - In our paper of Saturday we gave

a list of the officers of the Itasca, and stated the name of the pay clerk as G. C. Bannister instead of G. C. Bacmeister, which it should have been. Mr. B. is a gentleman of culture and education, able to speak several different languages, thoroughly conversant with the duties, having been in the serterranean, and in other parts of the world.

LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AFRICA. GEN. SCOTT ARRIVED OUT IN THE ARAGO.

New York, Dec. 9 -The steamer Africa has arrived. She brings Liverpool papers of the 23d ult., and telegraphic advices via Queenstown to the The steamer Arago, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 23d, with Gen. Scott and suite as passengers.

The steamer Europa arrived at Liverpool on the

24th, and the steamer Anglo Saxon arrived at Lon-donderry on the night of the 22d, with the news of the loss of the North Briton. the loss of the North Briton.

Judge Aaron Goodrich, secretary of Legation at Brussels, left London on the night of the 23d, and reached Queenstown just in season to embark on the steamship Africa. He is the bearer of special despatches to Washington.

A numerous body of insurgents, Montenegrins, who intended to invade Kaloshire, was repulsed after a bloody fight.

TURIN, Nov. 24.—The differences between Cialdini and the Gorgroment have been removed. He

dini and the Government have been removed. He resumes the command of the Fourth corps. The bill levying a war tax on all the provinces has been panis, Nov. 24.—The Moniteur publishes a de-PARIS, Nov. 24.—THe Hobsiteur publishes a decree, abolishing the entrance fee to the Bourse.

London, Nov. 23.—The London Times states that the steamer Pacific, formerly of the Galway Company, has just been sold, and is now fitting out for the West Indies, but is generally believed to have been bought for the rebels.

Captain Pegram, of the rebel steamer Nashville, denies the statement that he holds no commission, and has published his so-called commission as a lieutenant in the rebel service issued by Jefferson Invis.

Davis. THE LATEST MARKETS. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.—The sales of Cotton yesterday were 5.000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market was more firm, but quiet at unchanged quotations. Breadstuffs were quiet and firm. Provisions are LONDON, Nov. 24.—Consols closed last evening at 94a94; for money.

American Stocks.—The latest sales of Illinois Central shares were at 401a993 discount.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET, Nov. 22.—Sales of Cotton for the week 3,750 bales. Now Orleans tres

ordinaire, 153f.; bas, 149f. The market is flat and easier. Stock in port 141,000 bales.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN. London, November 24.—The Observer, (ministerial organ,) in alluding to the permission demanded by the rebel steamer Nashville to arm and take on by the recei steamer research to warm out take on a supply of coals at Southampton, says: "it became necessary to issue a proclamation by the Government respecting vessels seeking an asylum in our ports. A stay unnecessarily protracted or for purposes of aggression cannot be encouraged."

The Observer hints that, in case of any violation of the laws of strict neutrality by the Nachville while in British ports, our courts might be moved to action on the representation of the American Minister, as was the case of the seizure of the Sioiand more recently in respect to the issue of Kos-RAGUSA, Nov. 24.—An official despatch states

that Posta, with eight battalions, defeated 8,000 insurgents near Keva, after four hours' fight, with a loss of 900 killed. The Turkish loss was 100 killed and wounded. FRANCE. The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount from 6 to 5 per cent, The report that Gen. Cialdini had reached Paris as unfounded. He was still at Turin.

The Moniteur contradicts the recent rumors as the impending ministerial modifications, and also the alleged terms of the negotiations between the Emperor and M. Fould on the entrance of the atter into the Cabinet A new order of the French Minister of Com-

merce gives facilities for the naturalization of English, Belgian, and American vessels on the payment of certain duties. The purchase may be made in any part of the world, and the vessels so was on their way to France, instead of, as formerly, being compelled at once to proceed to a port in France for naturalization.

The Paris Patrie has an article on the "impos-The Paris Patrie has an article on the "impossibility of disarmament" in the present state of European affairs, and the correspondent of the London Times says that the belief was gaining ground that there will be no disarmament by land or sea, and that all that will be done will be to

The Bourse on the 22d was firm and higher. Rentes closed at 70f. 05c. PORTUGAL. The funeral of the late King took place on the

allow some fifty or sixty thousand men to go home

including ten thousand troops. ITALY. The Turin Opinione says: "The proposals for the partition of Italy, mentioned in the Daily News, originated with Powers who have not the courage to declare themselves either favorable or opposed to Italy, but who would wish to play a opposed to Italy, but who would wish to play a part in European politics which their position does not permit them to assume."

The Italian Parliament was reopened at Turin on the 21st. In the Chamber of Deputies, Baron Ricasoli, President of the Council, explained the present state of the Roman question. He said he had drawn up a plan of reconciliation between religion and liberty, and between the State and the Church. He had requested the Emperor Napoleon to become mediator, but, owing to the little disposition to conciliation on the part of the Roman court, the mediation had not been attended with any result. not permit them to assume."

Baron Ricasoli then laid upon the table of the Buron Ricasoli then laid upon the table of the House documents relating to this project of arrangement. The project contains eleven articles, of which the following is a summary:

The Pope and the Cardinals are to preserve their dignity and inviolability. Full liberty is guarantied to the Sovereign Pontiff for his acts of Divine right as Chief of the Church. The Pope is empowered to send a Kuncio to communicate with the Dishops and the Taithful, and to convene synods and councils without the intervention of the Governcouncils without the intervention of the Government. The King of Italy renounces his right in respect to ecclesiastical benefices. The Italian Government also relinquishes all right, of interference in the nomination of bishops. The King of

Italy will guaranty to the Pope a certain revenue.

The eleven articles are preceded by an address to the Pope, accompanied by a letter to the Cardinal Antonelli, requesting him to give the plan a favorable consideration.

A note addressed to Baron Ricasoli by the Che-A note addressed to Baron Ricasoli by the Chevalier Aigra was also laid on the table. It instructs the Sardisian minister at Faris to request the good offices of France, in order to bring this project before the Pepe, and says, that should the proposals it contains be rejected, the Italian Government could not, without difficulty, restrain the impatience of the people, who claim Rome as t eir capital.

After the speech of Baron Ricasoli, an animated discussion took place on the state of affairs in the discussion took place on the state of affairs in the Neapolitan Provinces. The Chamber resolved on discussing the state of affairs in Naples at the same time as the Roman question.

SPAIN. A treaty of commerce had been signed between Spain and Mexico.

An American Cruiser in Search British Mail Steamer. The Edinburgh Scotsman has the following: "A strange yet true story—showing how near this country has been, and perhaps is, to a rupture with the United States, or at least how very well disposed our American friends are to-bring about such an avenue of the united States with the united States with the united States with the united States was received information that a United States war steamer (the James Adger) had brought up in Southampton water, ostensibly for the nursus of Steamer (the Sames Auger) had brought up in Southampton water, estensibly for the purpose of refitting, but under circumstances warranting the suspicion that she had some other object in view. "Subsequently, various circumstances, including the conversation of her crew, who had come ashore, led to the discovery of the fact that her real object was the seigure of the West India mail. real object was the seizure of the West India mail real object was the seizure of the West India mail steamer then due. The United States cruisor had been despatched in pursuit of the Nashville, the vessel conveying the Confederate delegates sent to this country, which had eluded the blockade. The delegates succeeded in reaching Cuba, and there got themselves conveyed on board one of the British mail steamers. Their movements became known to the commander of the pursuing vessel, who took the remarkable step of running straight over to the British Channel with the intention of waylaying the mail steamer, and making capture waylaying the mail steamer, and making capture waying the matt seamer, and making septure of her as a neutral vessel carrying, in the delegates and their credentials, 'contraband of war.'

"Upon the assumption of these being the facts—
an assumption, it will easily be believed, not made and proceeded on without inquiry and consideration—the British war steamer Photon was ordered to watch the American and to project wainst to watch the American and to protect against her any vessel bearing the British flag. As it happened, the American captain, perhaps attracted by hospitalities, after a stormy voyage, remained

in port for some days, and then, putting to sea, was met by a severe gale on the south coast, which forced him to anchor at Calshott.

"The same cause that stopped his cruise expedited the voyage of the mail steamer, which arrived two days before her time, and passed into her port unconscious of her danger. Communications then took place between our Government and the American minister, in which the latter disclaimed any such intentions as that imputed to the proceedings of the United States steamer; or, rather, he disclaimed any knowledge of the matter. in port for some days, and then, putting to sea, he disclaimed any knowledge of the matter.

At the same time it was ascertained to be the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, that, according to the interpretation of the law as laid down in former decisions, the relations of Britain to the American belligerents are perhaps such that there might have been fair are perhaps such that there might have been fair legal grounds for the American craiser soizing the mail steamer as a prize, even in British waters, if it could have been shown that she knowingly har-bored the persons and property of enemies of the United States in the shape of the delegates and their despatches. The United States steamer has now departed, but is supposed to be cruising off the Irish coast for purposes similar to those which brought her to Southampton.

brought her to Southampton.

"It cannot be necessary to point out the wanton offensiveness and danger of the course understood to have been adopted in this and perhaps similar cases by the United States Government. That Government is entitled to do all in its power to prevent egress or ingress at its own ports, and the ports of the Confederates; but to leave these not ports of the Confederates; but to leave these not half guarded, and come across to British waters on a roving commission to seize a British mail steamer which had taken on board at a British port two American passengers and their portmantenus, is an act easy to be understood, and not easy to be endured. It indicates a desire not so much to prevent the movement of American 'rebels' as to insult and provoke the Government and people of insult and provoke the Government and people of its country. this country."

Mr. Adams, the American Minister, had been of Mr. Adams, the American Minister, had been of Commons, a

from the Confederate States," were exposted to reach England in the West India mail steamer Let Plata, due at Southampton on the 29th of November.

ment. He regretted that policy had been misin-terpreted in America, and broadly asserted that terpreted in America, and broadly asserted that the English people sympathized deeply with the American people. He believed the time would come when the policy of England would be justly appreciated. He devied that events in America

any proof of the breaking down of democratic

institutions.

Mr. Bright is expected fully to enter upon the Mr. Bright is expected fully to enter upon the American question at the approaching banquet to be given him at Rochdule.

It is asserted that the "Commissioners of the Confederate States" were only present at the late banquet at Fishmongers' Hall as the guests of some individual member or members of the company.

The Affair of the Nashvolle and the Harvey Birch.

The Affair of the Nashvase and the Harvey Birch.

The affair of the rebel stonmer Nashville and the ship Harvey Birch, of which we received some particulars per last stramer, created considerable sensation in England. The details of the affair are thus given by the Southampton correspondent of the London Times:

About eight o'clock last Thesday morring, (19th October,) when in latitude 49 deg. 6 min. north, longitude 9 deg. 12 min. west, the Nashville fell in with the American ship Harvey Birah, Captain Nelson, bound from Bayre to New York, in balast, with the American ship Harvey Birah, Captain Nelson, bound from Bayre to New York, in balast, with the American ship Harvey Birah, Captain Nelson, bound from flave to New York, in balast, with the American fing flying. She ran alongside her, and, is was stated to us, opened her ports and ordered the ship to heave to, the stag to be hauled down, and the captain to come on board immeliately. This was done, and Captain Nelson soon returned to his ship with orders from the captain of the Nashville for all the crew to get their things ready as soon as possible, and go on board her Nashville, an they intended to destroy the Harvey Birch. They were allowed an hour or an hour and a half for this purpose, and got part of their things out. The men from the steamer took most of the provisions, with the ship's chrosometer, barometer, and some of the charts, permitting Captain Nelson to refain his own chronometer, but he has lost \$1,200 or \$1,460 worth of perconal effects, books, charts, &c. They then set fire to the ship fore and aft, apparently in the dack-houses, and the vessel was soon in flames from stem to sterm. The three masts were seen to go over the side, and the hull was still Lumning when the steamer, the her even here an after such a stage of the courter of the captain and mate, who were treated with great politeness, and kept as prisoners until the arrival of the captain and mate, who were treated with great politeness, and kept as prisoners until the arrival of which sails bence on Wednesday next. Captain Bril-ton has also put himself in communication with Mr. Adams, the American minister in London, and nor Adams, no American numbers in London, and made that gentleman acquainted with all the facts of the case. On leaving the Nashville, Capt. Pagram told Capt. Nalsan that he housed thay would not part Lad friends, for what had been done was a simple act of retailation on the Northern States for invading their ter-

ritories, burning their houses, ill-treating their wome and stealing their negroes, and they were bound to r talinte on the property of the North in every way they could. About 12 o'clock the Nashville steamed into dock, where, as mentioned above, she now lies, and soon after she was berthed. Capt. Patey, the admiralty superin-tendent of mail packets at this port, went on board, and tendent of mail packets at this port, went on board, and had an interview with the capitain.

Col. Peyton, an agent of the Southern Confederacy and his wife, were on board the Nashville, and left for London by the three o'clock train.

The capitain states that the Nashville has put in here to have her top deck taken off, and to be fitted out as a resist of war i but how for this havenion will be found to rquare with the legal and international bearings of the case, remains to be seen. The arrival of the vessel here, under the circumstances, and her landing prisoners of war, as they are called, is looked upon by many persons as an intraction of the queen's previousnulou of neutrality.

traity.

Groups of politicians and commercial men have been actively discussing the knotty points involved in the question, and sun-ry messages have passed up and down the releganth wires during the day in relation to the subject. It is stated she has some spare officers on board for ships building, or preparing, in England for the rebe avy. We understand that the capture of the Harrey Birch took place in seventy-five follows depth of water.

Underwriting business in American shipping was temporarily suspended under the news of the occurrence, and subsequently increased war risks were demanded.

The Times, in an article on the event, alludes to the The Times, in an article on the event, alindes to the recent presence; in English waters, of the Vederal steemer James Adger, and argues that it would have been better if both she and the Nashville could have been kept out of English harbors, but, as this could not be done, both must be let in alike. An exposition of international law in the matter is looked for with Impatience.

The London Morning Herald says: "If we permit the Nashville to receive any assistance in refitting her warlike armaments we shall be departing from neutrality, and embroiling ourselves with the United States Government, and still before with the Control of the Proposition of the Barrely increasary to render her seaworthy may well be looked upon with jealousy by the belligerent Power whose ships she has burnt and destroy." destroyd."

The Daily News says it would be monstrous if heligerents, while lying in a neutral port, were permitted to obtain the means of sontiauling the war.

The Star points out that there is some distinction in Powers that are acknowledged only as beligerents.
On the 21st there was a meeting at the Admiralty of
the leading members of the Caldnet. The sensulation

to the Nashville.

The Nashville was still at her berth at Southampton The Nashrille was still at her berth at Southampton when the Africa left Liverpool, but no movement had been made to supply her with scala or stores, or to effect repairs. A body of police was on duty, in case of any breach of the peace between the crews of the Nashville and the Harvey Birch. The voyage of the Nashville was storm, but devoid of interest until she fell in with the Harcey Hirch.

There was little business doing at Lloyd's in war risks on American ships; 50 at 60 per cent. is said to have been paif. paid.

It is asserted that Mason and Slideil did not leave Charleston in the Nashville, but some weeks earlier in the steamer Theodore. A United States steamer was supposed to be cruising near the meath of the Channel, to intercept the West India mail steamer on which they

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC-Broad and Locust WALRUT-STREET THEATRE-Ninth and Walnut sts. " Faust and Marguerre."

Anon-Bruser Thearns—Arch street, aboye Stath, "Busy Body"—" Delicate Ground"—" Uncle John." WHEATLEY'S CONTINENTAL THEATRE—Walnut street, above Eighth.—"The Southern Rebellion by Sea and Land"—"The Cataract of the Ganger." TRAPLE OF WONDERS—N. E. corner Tenth and Chest-nut streets.—Signor Blitz's Entertainment.

THE NATION'S EMBLEM-A PRESENT FROM OUR SEAMEN. PHILADELPHIA THE RECIPIEST. It has been in tanced as a remarkable fact that, while the loyalty of some of our naval officers has been frequently called in ouestion, and in a number of cases too plainly evinced. a common sailor to his flag has been even so much as The United States shop-of-war Hartford has, for over

two years past, been attached to the East India squadron, and while on that station news of the rebellion was received. The crew, together with the marines, immediate ly upop receipt of the news, purchased sufficient silk to make a fing 40 feet by 20, which should be presented to the city of Philadelphia. The materials in the flag cos \$1,000, every penny of which came out of the pockets of the sailors and marines, the officers of the ship not being allowed to contribute towards the fund. The sailors had no very exalted opinion of the loyalty of some of their officers, and the correctness of their judgment may be tested by the fact that since the arrival of the Hartford at this port last week, three of these officers have been transferred to Fort Warren.

transferred to Fort Warren.

The presentation was arranged for Saturday at 12 o'clock, and although there had not been any general announcement of the fact, there was a crowd in frant of the State House at 11 o'clock, which increased to an imthe State House at 11 o'clock, which increased to an immense size by the time the sailors and soldiers reached the ground. An open space, directly in front of Independence Hall, was cleared by the police, and the groundless of the steps and pavement, there being no platform erected.

The men, three hundred and fifty in number—the marines in full uniform, and carrying their muskets, and the sailors in their blug shirts, caps, and pants—mustered in front of the navy-yard gate. They there formed in line of procession, and, headed by Bergfield's band, they marched up through the city, carrying the flag outspread. they marched up through the city, carrying the mag ourspread.

The procession reached the Chestnut-street front of the State House shortly before twelve o'clock, and was greeted upon its arrival with cheer after cheer from the people. The marines and sailors marched into the enclosure formed by the policemen, and there the soldiers were drawn up in line facing the Hall, while the sailors ranged themselves on either side, with the flag outstretched. Mayor Henry met them at the main downway of the building, and as soon as quiet was restored, one of the crew, named Samuel H. Adams, a manly-looking native of Maine, a main-top-man upon the ship, stepped forward, and with a modest manner and an earnest tone, delivered the following

MR. MAYOR AND CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA: On behalf of the crew of the sloop-of-war Hartford. I appear before you with a testimonial of our friendship and respect. I am well aware of my inability to descant fully upon the intrinsic value of the gift, as well as upon the pure spirit of patriotism and friendship which prompted its donation. The gift is an American ensign—the flag of our country—the flag under which our forefathers fought, and stemmed the title of foreign oppeasion, and secured to its, their posterity, the rights, the liberties, and the blessings, which, as a nation, we now anjoy. Under this flag the arts, sciences, and literature have been fostered and encouraged. The oppressed of all lands have, under this flag, found succor and protection. Religious proscription of intercourse is not known under our flag, for it concedes to every person the right to think exactly as he pleases in regard to all religious mutters, and every man has the right to worship God according to the dictatus of his own consection. Forever float that flag—no holier, no nobler impulse ever stirred the heart of man, for the cause of human liberty is the PRESENTATION SPEECH. float that flag—no holier, no nobler impulse ever stirred the heart of man, for the cause of luman liberty is the cause of God.

Whilst cruising in a remote quarter of the globe for the mointennate of the rights of our flag and our citizens, we were startled by the tidings of civil war at home—an event anticipated by none of us. A gloon seemed to pervade every mind, and we trembled for the safety of our glorious Government, not knowing the extaint of the disaffection; but now we were cheered by tent of the disaffection; but now we were cheered by
the prompt response of our Union-loving citizens to the
call of the Government for aid to suppress the insurrection by force of arms. Throughout the wide extent of
our North and West seemed to be kindled the old flame
of patrictism which impediad the hardes of the Revaluation to deeds of nother daring. Bach seemed unifous to
be foremest in rallying around the old standard of our
country to deleted it to the last.

In these and under circumstances like the present
when ambitions, reckless men, degenerating sons of

when ambitious, reckless men, degenerate sons of worthy sires have, to gratify their capticos, involved our country in the greatest of all calamities—a civil war —it behooves us, as patriots, to speak often, one to another, to strengthen each other in the resolution to another, to strengthen each other in the resolution to support our Constitution and our diag, at the hazard of everything else that we hold dear.

Let, therefore, the presentation of this flag, made by our own bands, express to you the feelings and sentiments which our language would fail to do; and we consider this the proudest occasion of our lives, to present the walls long ago rendered sacred to the cause of American liberty. I now present you with the flag. To your keeping we now resign it, confident that it will be received with kindly feelings and preserved as a kind memento; and when in future days you shall sao its silzon folds expanded to the breeze, and your thoughts revert from the gifts to the givers, be assured that they will ever be found where the interest of the flag requires their services, careful that no rude foe abroad, or traitors at hyper shall rob it of its lustry or bluck one star from its constellation. [Applause.]

onstellation. [Applause.]. The Mayor then stepped forward and made the follow-

SPEECH OF MAYOR RENRY. ber.

Deputations from the Governments of Canada. New Brusswick, and Nova Scotia had arrived in London, for the purpose of urging the Imperial Government to sid the construction of the projected railway from Halifax to Quebec. One of the arguments is that the line will be a defence against the United States. The Daily New takes ground against the scheme, and urges Government to reject it.

Mr. Adams: In behalf of the city of Philadelphia I accept from yourself and comrades, seamen and marines of the United States sloop of war Harfford, this magnificant American ensign, the skillful work of your ready hinds, and the generous offering of your loyal hearts such a beautiful restimonial of your unclanging flevotion to our country would at all times be greatly prized; but it is doubly welrome when treason and reladion strive to degrade this fing, which, with proper prise, you have come to unfur! from the Hall of Independence. In the name of this city, and in the name of every freeman who reverse thoses stars and stripes, I give heartful thanks to each and all of you. (Cheers.)

When your good ship last sailed from these shores the Constitution and laws of your country were everywhere

respected through its length and breadth. But eight months ago the President of the United States resend the national standard upon yonder staff, whilst the distant numbers of revolt were accreed heard or beeded yet murmurs of revolt were scarcely heard or heeded; yet to day, in all the vigor of honest purpose, uplied by the chlire confidence of every patriot, he directs the course of a discordant, divided people. You left behind you homes that were chaddened with peace and many; you have returned to find 800,000 of your brethren, under the guidance of an able chieffain, waging deadly conflict with armies of deluded rebels. You have come back to us then recent and successful actions have conferred now homes upon the navy, and more than ever endeared it to our pride.

It was the navy that affected the nears for the restaure t to our pride.

It was the navy that afforded the means for the victors It was the navy that afforded the means for the victory at Hatteras; it was the navy that by unexcelled strategy and daring silenced the guns of Port Royal; it was the navy that replaced our fing at Tybee; it was the navy that caught the emissaries of treason as they skulked over the occas, in the fancied security of a foreign craft, and brought them back to the land which they have pollited, and to the retribution which they have deserved [Fantusiastic cheers]

Intel, and to the retribution which they have deserved [Enthusiastic cheers]
But great and cheering arrare these exploits, the navy is destined to render more important services in the pending contest. [Cheers.] Wherever along the seagist confines of rebellion the ocean may bear our ships, dismay and punish ment will be visited upon all who have disowned their rightful allegiance. [Cheers.].
This moonday sun, as it peers through its misty vell, looks down upon two scenes of rere contrast. In the capital of a near State, whose former glory has departed, whose former glory has departed, whose former glory has departed, whose fives have been passed its case and pleby, under the fostering care of our commors Union, and in the onlying men whose lives have been passed its case and pleby, under the fostering care of our commors. Union, and in the onlying of union have, plotting implous schemes against the country which has given them nurture and projection.

in the designation of unauccessful robellion, in the malignity of unholy hate, plotting implous sciemes against the country which has given them nurture and projection.

Look sow upon the present scene. Three hundred-hardy men, whose accustomed let has been in toils and perils; who, through long isomths, have braved the dangers of the deep, that they might guard their nation's honor by foreign shores, as they again touch their nation's soil, hasten with eager steps to soft a super-priate token of their hyalty, and with fresh ardor, to devote them selves to their country's cause. [Cheers.] Why is there such diversity in the actions of those who are the off-spring of the same land, sons of sires who were united, heirs of the same privileges and renown? It is because the cowning traitors in the hall of sichmond are possessed only by patry, selfish schemes of interest and ambition, whilst you, my gallant friends, who stand by the Hall of Independence, live for your country first and foremost, and for your country are ready to offer, if need by your city as a memorial of your earnest patriotism and unyielding loyalty. [Cheers.]

The halyards had been run down to the pavement, the sallors had arranged every thing properly, and when the sallors had arranged every thing properly, and when the sallors had arranged every thing properly, and when the soil of the first cannon of the raints being fired-from was heard, the dag was raised by the crew. In an instant it was at the top of the lofty staff. The band played the Star-Spangled Banner; the ladies waved their lamberchiefs from the crowded windows, and the people cheered until they were hourse. There was no must stirring when the flag was first raised, but as the clock commenced striking twelve a light breeze caught the silken folds of the ensign, and carried it out in fine style. After the sailors had vociferously cheered the flag, President Lincoln, the Sveretary of the Navy, General SicChellan, and Mayor Henry, the line was reformed, and the gallant tars and marines

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—During the past week the different regiments forming in the city received numerous additions, and before many weeks all the colo-nels will have their commands full and ready to move. The presentation of flass by Governor Contin, on Friday, brought together ave regiments—one of cavalry and four nels will have their commands full and ready to more. The prescribinion of fiase by Governor Curtine on Friday, brought together five regiments—one of cavalry and four of infuntry—and their respective strength was seen at a glance. Colonel Gregory, akhough not entirely full, has a sufficient number to warrant him in marching, and it is understood that the regiment will leave during the coming week. Colonels Lyle, Staunton, and Jones are progressing favorably. The National Guards are now located at their new camping ground, Nicctown lane and Broad street, and a fine spot it is for the purpose. The men are comfortably quartered in Sibley's tents, and no regiment in the State is better provided with everything calculated to add to in emolycy then the National Guards. Colonel Rush has received most of the lances intended for his regiment, and the men will, in a few days, commence drilling with the new weanon. The regiment is full. Colonel Frishmuth has his regiment of Curtin Hussars encomped on the Ridge swenne, near the passenger railway depot, and it is said that he is making good progress in filling his command. His men have been furnished with Sibley's tents, several of which were created on Saturdsy. Three additional companies are expected to join the regiment in a few days from Pittsburg, and a full battalion, under command of Darins Titus, will shortly be added from Harrisburg. The staff of this promising regiment is as follows:

Colonel—William Frishmuth. eximent is as follows: Colonel—William Frishmuth, Lieutenant Colonel—L. B. Pierce, of Bradford county.

Lieutenant Celonel—L. B. Fierce, of Bradford county.
Major—James A. Congdon, of Lancaster,
Adjutant—H. W. Graff,
Quartermister—Harvey K. Reakirt.
Surgeon—J. D. Schoales.
Twelve wounded soldiers, members of the Massachusetts regiment engaged in the fight at Ball's Bluff, passed through the city during the pass week. They were taken care of by the Committees of the Cooper Shop and Volunteer Refreshment Saloons, each taking six men. They stopped but one night in the city, and the next morning, whon they left, they were foud in their praises of the princely manner in which they had been entertained.
Col. Price will have one of the finest cavalry regiments in the State. His men are for the most part from the interior, and the vigorous health and hard muscle of his soldiers will tend to make the regiment a most efficient ener, The encampment is on the Parby road, A company from one of the interior counties reached the camp last week, and rather astonished the city hoys by their size. Nearly every man in the company is six feet in size. Nearly every man in the company is six feet in height and stout in proportion. Colonel Price may have difficulty in securing the propage kind of horses for these men; but when that company makes a charge something will have to go down.

An elegant sword was presented to Major Robert R.
Parrish, of the California Regiment, a few evenings since.
The testimonial was a compliment to the Major for his
gallantry in the action near Falls Church, Virginia, The
ceremony took place at the St. Lawrence Major. Castelland Interest the company of the street of the company and the serious conformation for Falls Church, Virginia. The ceremony took place at the St. Lawrence Holel. Captain Gharles Raylor officiated as the organ of the donors.

The funeral of David McCloud, late private of Computy II, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. Who died at Camp Pierpont, took place yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, from the residence of his mother, at Mount Airy. The Home Guards and volunteers of Germantown attended.

The members of the Weccacoe Engine Company have just had completed a beautiful testimonial for the purpose of showing their appreciation of the kindness of Mrs. W. E. Stephenson and Mr. Stephen Flanagan, of this city, in providing comforts for such of their members as are now enrolled in Company B, of Baxter's Fire Zouavo. A handsomely executed place of genmanship contains the expressions of esteem and regard entertained by the company, and the frame surrounding this is a work of art.

company, and the frame surrounding this is a work of art.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment, Colonel Geary, has been paid off, and the Rey. C. W. Heisley, the chaplain, has been paid off, and the Rey. C. W. Heisley, the chaplain, has been paid off, and the Rey. C. W. Heisley, the chaplain, has been paid off, and the Rey. C. W. Heisley, the chaplain, has been detached to bring on the money of the officers and men, and will be at the Covernment Buildings, Chestnut street, below Fifth, on Wednesday next, at ten o'clock, to deliver the same to the families of the soldiers.

A number of Indice residing near the Brandywine battleground have organized a society for the purpose of procuring aid for the sick and wounded soldiers. A meeting was recently held at the house of Chalkley Harvey, and the following officers elected:

President, bira Galeb B. hing; vice presidents, Rachel Harvey, Birs. Prisolla Speakman; recording secretary, Mrs. Samuel Painter; corresponding secretary, Mrs. David W. Eyre; financial committee, Mrs. Mordecai Lewis, Mrs. Joseph Lancaster, Mrs. Samuel Painter, and Mrs. P. Miles Frame.

NAVAL MATTERS.—On Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the United States steamship Keystone State started from the navy yard, Captain Leroy, her commander, readly a sallute of fillfleship gine slook golds on board. Her destination is unknown, ex-Lieutenaut A. W. Habersham, well known as the author of a work entitled "My Last Cruise," and Pacific correspondent for the Ledger of this city, was arrested in Baltimore and remaved to Fort Mellony a few days since. Lindt. Habersham is well known to Philadelphians, he being at one time stutioned at our navy yard, and a teacher in St. Andrew's Sunday-school. He is a native of Georgia, and resigned his position whilst attached to the Powhatan, on the coast of Japan, some two years since.

Orders have been received to expedite the fitting out of the Brocklym. It is supposed that she will be ready for sea in about a week.

The gunboat Stars and Stripes, mounting five guns, and loaded with coal, is nearly ready for sea.

The Mami has been coppered, and will be let into water to-day.

The Miami has been coppered, and will be let into water to-day.

Mr. John W. Lynn has commenced the construction of another new propeller for the Boston line of steamships. Her ribs are already in place.

Salmon P. Chase, Sceretary of the Treasury, with two officials of the Government, visited Bordentown, N. J., a few days since, with a view of examining the guaboat Nangatuck, to be presented to the Government by Mr. E. A. Stevens, and which is now mearly completed. They vessel was fired up and run up the Priaware to test are spread, and her mode of turning proved Tery satisfactory. The Nangatuck is propelled by two stern wheel paddles, which revolve contrariwise when she is turning round. While in the middle of the river, the Trenton American says, she whooled about seven or eight times with a speed that was really sursplishing, and did not move half her length while doing so. She will be sent to Washington in a few days.

A sloop belonging to Mesers, Burk & Powell, of Deianer length wind doing so. She will be sent to washing-ton in a few days.

A sloop belonging to Mesers. Burk & Powell, of Dela-ware county, loaded with stone, while lying off Ridlay Creek, was run into and sunk by a schooner, during the night of Friday last. The night was intensely dark, and

THE DEFENCES OF THE DELAWARE. -- OU neighbors in Wilming on are becoming alarmed for the safety of their city. One of their journals says: "We hope that whenever the fortifications on the Delaware are companied the Government we will as our Philadalphia commenced, the Government, as well as our Philadelphia halfalbors, will samenber and adhere to the maxim that it is better to meet the enemy at the theshold than to wait to defend the door-sill, and erect the defences accordingly. Having this idea in view, we suggest, therefore, the propriety of placing a fort at New Caste, and another one man the month of the Christiana. The first would be in full view of Fort Delaware, and afford a necessary protection against any force which might attempt would be in full view of Fort Delaware, and anord a necessary protection axainst any force which might attempt to land in the cove in that vicinity with a view of destroying the Delaware, and the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroads, as well as protect the town from bombardment. The latter would render a similar service to the great Southern thoroughlare, as well as to protect our city from being shelled by large vessels, or a force of light war steamers which might seek to run up the Christiana. To be forewarned is to be forearmed."

More NEW MILITARY Hospitals .- Almost every day we hear of the establishment of new hospitals. A committee of the Cooper-Shop Hospital have made arrangements for the innegaration of a new hospital that is intended to benefit our brave volunteers. They have seemed the **Old Benefit Church," and Bare had it describly furnished. They calculate to accommodate thirty patients, and are prepared to extend the benevolence of our city. patients, and are prepared to extend the ocheroleade of our city.

The institution of a military hospital in West Chester is being talked of. There is nothing necessary for such an establishment, which can be obtained in that town. As to buildings, they are also obtained in that town. As to buildings, they are also obtained, with a very slight alteration, at a small expense. The Bolmar estate is admirably adapted for such a purpose, and can be purchased at a reasonable price. We believe that, with a little effort to call the attention of Government to its advantages, one of the finest military hospitals in the

Saturday norming, about two o'clock, an outrageous assault was committed upon a woman, at the corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets. It appears that she account an individual named John Shelley, with whom shows acquainted, in regard to a certain letter, the contents of which were of a character unfit for publication. Skel-ley turned on her suddenly, and after striking her to the puvement with a pair of steel knuckles, kicked her down a cellar way, and then field. The woman was taken to the Eighth-wurd station house, and afterwards to her home in Sansom street, near Broad. Her injuries are reported to be very serious. Skelley was arrested yesterday morn-

Fires.—On Saturday evening, about 11 o'clock, a slight fire occurred at Bruner's extensive cotton factory, at Twenty-third and Hamilton streets, caused by the spantaneaux ignition of a hag offection waste. It was extinguished before much damage had resulted. A fire occurred, about 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, in a dwelling house No. 1303 South street. The damage done was trifling. The fames originated from oscape gas from the meter.

DROWNED SOLDIER .- Yesterday morning an DROWNED SORDIER.—I esteracy morning an unknown soldier, dressed in light-blue uniform, was found drowned in the dock at South-street wharf. In his pocket was a white pecket hundherchief marked 16 W. T. Dougherty. The decensed appears to be an Irishman, about thirty-five years of age. The body was taken in charge by the coroner and taken to the Green-house.

A Burghar Arrested. - On Saturday morning, Detectives Somers and Lovy arrested Andrew Walton, who has been concerned in several burgharios which have been committed in the upper wards of the city. At his residence some stolen goods were found. Ho was committed in default of \$3,000, by Alderman Beitlew, for a further hearing on Wednosday next.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Sheriff Ewing has conferred upon Mr. J. J. Martin the position of Deputy Sheriff, a post for which he is well qualited, having occupied it under Sheriff Magee, and discharged its duties in a satisfactory manner.

LEFT HIS Home.—A boy, named West McIntire, eleven years of age, left his home on the 14th of November last, and since that time has not been heard of. His distressed parents reside at No. 329 South Front