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

A PAPER FOR THE CAMP AND FIRESIDE. FORNEY'S WAR PRESS. CONTENTS OF NO. 5, FOR SATURDAY, DE-

none but patriots and traitors."

CEMBER 14. ILLUSTRATIONS-1. Accurate Portrait of Colonel Richard F. Rush, of Philadelphia, commander of the Mounted Lancers—2. The proposed Boundaries of Maryland, Virginia, and Delaware, a very fine Map.

A MIDSUMMER RECONNOISSANCE—A Story of

WAR POETRY-A Song for the War Meeting-The Volunteer's Wife-Shakspeare on the Times-The Soldier's Oa h-The Defenders. EDITORIALS-The Latest War News-The Navy Report-Our Foreign Relations-Complications with

THE "LETTERS FROM OCCASIONAL"-The Position of President Lincoln-The Defeat of Fernando Wood-The Dest'ny of the South-The Indians and the Rebellion-The Treesury Notes of the Southern Confederacy-The Conservative Policy of Mr. Lincoln. SPECIAL DESPATCHES FROM THE CAPITAL -The Removal of the Confederate Congress-The Ex-

change of Prisoners-Movements in the Army-The Pension Office-Deaths of Penns; Ivania Soldiers-Suc cossful Foraging Party-Charles J. Faulkner to be Exchanged for Mr. Ely-The Confiscation of Slave Property-Gen. Robert Patterson-West Point and the Naval Academy-Moderation in Congress-A Bill for the Confiscation of the Property of Rebels, and giving Free-PUBLIC DOCUMENT-Report of the Secretary

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH-Gen. Price Superseded in Missouri—The Rebels Strengthoning Columbus, Ky.—Important from North Carolins—Disastection and Demoralization among the Troops-The Pensacola Fight Columbus-The Black Flag, &c , &c. FROM KENTUCKY-The Aspect of the Camp sign-

Retreat of Gen. Schoeff-Breckinridge "Backed Down" -Rebels Preparing to take Winter Quarters in Kentucky-"Brother Against Brother"-Movements of the Rebel General Z lheoffer, &c., &c. FROM MISSOUBI-Army Orders-Secessionists to Take the Oath or Dig in the Trenches-The Rebel Move-

MISCELLANEOUS. The Proposed New Boundaries of Maryland, Virginia, and Delaware-Important Order from the State Department-Our Army Correspondence, &c., &c., &c. WAR WIT AND HUMOR-A Model Body Guard-

A Chapter on Contrabands, &c., &c. LOGAL INTELLIGENCE-FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS-WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKETS-CATTLE MARKET, &C.

Single Copies for sale at the Counter of The Press. TRRMS :- One copy, one year, \$2; Three copies, one

year, \$5 ; Five copies, one year, \$8. British Neutrality.

It appears that, after having run the block-

ade at Charleston, the pirate-steamer Nashrille took Bermuda on her way to England. There she was supplied with coal, though the Confederate flag was displayed from her main, not only when she steamed into the harbor of St. George, but during the whole time of her stay. Moreover-as happened at Trinidad with the privateer Sumpter, on at least two occasions-the vessel was visited by civilians, as well as by members of the local Government, and by British military and naval officers, and Captain Pegrim and his officers received considerable attention from all parties. We leave lawyers to determine whether supplying coal to a "belligerent" war-steamer is or is not a breach of the neutrality so ostentatiously proclaimed by Queen Victoria, on several occasions-especially at the close of the last Parliamentary Session-but it is a fact that, but for this supply of coal, the Nashville could not have crossed the Atlantic, and, of course, could not have behaved so piratically to the clipper Harvey Birch as to plunder her, take away her crew in irons, and then burn her to the water's edge. This piracy was the fruit of the breach of neutrality committed by the British authorities at Bermuda. The "aiding and comforting" of the Sumpter at Trinidad, and the giving a passage to SLI-DELL and Mason, in the mail-steamer Trent, after they had been formally introduced to General SERBANO, Viceroy of Cuba, by the British Consul General, are other items in this

That our readers may know who are the responsible parties in this case of the Nashrille, we beg to inform them that Bermuda-"the still-vex 1 Bermoothes" of Shakspeare's "Tempest"—has for its Governor and Commander-in-chief one Colonel F. MURRAY, whose salary is \$13,780 a year; that there is a Legislative Council and House of Assembly; there is a Chief Justice, with two puisne Judges; there are Comptrollers of Customs and Navigation Laws, and, for fear that Governor MURRAY should make a faux pas from ignorance of law, the Colony is further supplied with an Attorney General and a So-

There must inevitably be an inquiry, one of these days, into sundry breaches of neutrality committed by various British officials, and this reception and supplying of the Nashville at Bermuda will be among them. arl Rus-SELL, as Foreign Minister, will have to deal with his Consul's acting as Master of the Ceremonies to SLIDELL and MASON, (JEFF Davis' "Ambassadors,") at Cuba; but the investigation relating to Trinidad and Bermuda will have to be made by the Duke of NEWCASTLE, Colonial Secretary—a gentleman who knows something of America, and is not wedded to any "belligerent" principle, as RUSSELL and PALMERSTON are.

In another column of to-day's Press we give an abstract of the speech delivered by our distinguished soldier-citizen, General PATTERson, at the last anniversary celebration of the formation of the First City Corps of Philadelphia-an event which occurred eighty-seven years ago, antecedent to the Declaration of Independence. The speech was wholly extempore; nothing like justice was done to it in the reporting, nor has the abstract we publish received the benefit of the gallant speaker's revision or correction. We publish it, partly at the request of several who desire to see it on record in this journal, and partly because we think it only fair that an officer of rank, who has been subjected to considerable anonymous criticism, if not slander, should be allowed to mention the leading facts which justify his conduct and judgment in command, and obtained him, when his term of service expired, the distinction of an "honorable discharge." It is said that the General has applied for a Court Martial, no doubt as the readiest and most public mode of vindication, but we do not exactly see how his request can be complied with, however forcibly his personal honor may induce him to press it. There is no instance on record, we believe, where an officer "honorably discharged" has had his conduct made the subject of personal investigation. And to be candid, we think that General Patterson's self-vindication, in the off-hand speech we now refer to will instifu him not only to his friends and the public, but also to those who, in ignorance of the facts, have thoughtlessly taken up an impression

Undergrowl of the British Lion. The arrest of Mason and Slidell was known meeting was improvised, which appropriately British flag by requiring prompt reparation for gentle repose, after his great effort !

Southern Finance.

shall also pay the notes of B, C, D, etc., down to Z, at the end of the alphabet.

T. Birch & Son's SALE TO-DAY.-New and second-hand household furniture, at the auction store, No. 914 Chestnut street, at 10 o'clock. PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS .- At 12 o'clock will be sold a collection of valuable oil paintings, water colors, and engravings, comprising some ing. choice works by American artists.

The Papal Difficulty.

The Papal question appears to be approaching a crisis. It is impossible, in the present temper of the Italian people, and in the circumstances in which Victor Emmanuel is continue. Our own decided impression, as already expressed, is that Napoleon - except under the pressure of contingencies which we have not yet been able to foresee-will not withdraw his troops from Rome during the portificate of Pres the Ninth. Every one knows that Pope Pivs is retained in Rome only by French bayonets, and that, the moment Napoleon withdraws these, the Sovereign Pontiff may as well prepare also to leave, or submit, at the dictation of Victor Emma-NUEL, to a great change in his government and power. A difficulty is to be found in the impatience of the people to occupy Rome as the capital of their newly-organized, independent, and united Italian Kingdom. It is said that the Pope is in bad health, and that he is aged. People sometimes live a long time with bad health, and the Pope, who will not complete his "three score years and ten" until the middle of next May, cannot be looked upon as extremely old. His Holiness may live for many years.

The session of the Italian Parliament was commenced at Turin, on the 21st of November, and Baron Ricasoli, who became Prime Minister on the death of Count Cavour, explained the present state of the Roman question-adding that the Emperor Naroleon, who had been requested to intervene, as mediator, between Victor Emmanuel and the Pope, had his overtures so coldly received at the Papal court, that his efforts had been discontinued. 'Notwithstanding, Baron Ricasoli simplest and best of all; for "Richelieu" is loosely had drawn up a project of arranging the Roman difficulty which had been transmitted to Cardinal Antonelli, through the medium of the French Government, with a request that it might be placed in the hands of the Pope. to whom it had been addressed. The Pope had not accepted it. The articles proposed for the acceptance of the Pope are as follows: "ARTICLE 1. The Sovereign Pontiff preserves the dignity, the inviolability, and all the other prerogatives of the sovereignty, and, in addition, the precedence established by custom over the King and other Sovereigns. The Cardinals of the Holy Church shall retain the title of Prince, and the homes which are attached to it. nors which are attached to it. "Arr. 2. The Government nors which are attached to it.

"AAR" 2. The Government of his Majesty the King of Italy pledges itself not to interpose an obstacle on any occasion to the acts performed by the Sovereign Pontiff in virtue of the Divine right as Chief of the Church, and in virtue of the canonical law as Patriarch of the West and Primate of it. ient of his Majesty the

THE NAVY-Letter from Port Royal-The Penusyl italy.

"Anr. 3. The same Government recognizes the vanians Connected with Gen. Burnside's Expedition, &c. right of the Sovereign Pontiff to send nuncios abroad, and undertakes to protect them so long as they shall be in the territory of the State.

"Art. 4. The Sovereign Pontiff shall have full liberty of communication with the Bishops and all the faithful, and, reciprocally, without interference on the part of the Government. He shall also be able to convoke in the places and in the forms that he shall judge expedient the councils and the code-

snatical synods.

"Art. 5. The Bishops in their dioceses, and the curates in their parishes, shall be exempt from all Governmental interference in the exercise of their ministry.
"ART. 6. They shall live, notwithstanding, in subjection to the common law in regard to offences punished by the laws of the kingdom.

punished by the laws of the kingdom.

"ART. 7. His Majesty renounces entirely the right of patronage as respects ecclesiastical benefices.

"ART. 8. The Italian Government renounces all interference in the nomination of the Bishops.
"ART. 9. The same Government undertakes to furnish to the Holy See a fixed and irrevocable dotation, the amount of which shall be regulated by mutual consent.
"Art. 10. The Government of his Mejesty the King of Italy, in order that all the Powers and all

the Catholic peoples may contribute to the main-tenance of the Holy See, will open with those Pow-ers the proper negotiations for determining the quota of each of them in the dotation spoken of in preceding article.
ART. 11. The negotiations shall also be directed obtaining the guarantees of what is established in

the preceding articles.
"ART. 12. In accordance with these conditions the Sovereign Pontiff and the Government of his the lake of Como-itself most sensuous and beau. Majesty the King of Italy shall come to an agree ment by means of commissioners delegated for that purpose "

The articles of this programme much resemble the suggestions contained in a pamphlet recently published in Paris, (apparently semiofficially,) on the best mode of adjusting the difficulty with the Pope. On one hand, as the King of Italy does not reserve the right of reto upon ecclesiastical appointments made within his realm by the Pope, he concedes a great deal more than could have reasonably been expected,-more than France, which maintains Prus IX., in Rome, has conceded since the Concordat granted by NAPOLEON I., to Pius VII., in 1802. On the other hand, the programme, while it would continue the Pope as Supreme Head of the Church of Rome, all over the world, would have him merely a Spiritual Prince, deriving no revenue, as his 258 predecessors have done, from temporal possessions, and supported on a pension. This is the difficulty. The Pope will scarcely submit, even though the States of the Church have passed out of his dominion, to

accept less than even the nominal territory which former Pontiffs have ruled over, as Temporal princes. We shall be surprised if Pope Pits accept the terms proposed by Baron It may be urged, with truth, that RICASOLI very well knew, when he forwarded his propositions to Rome, that the Pope would reject them. But the mere publication of articles so liberal and so moderate will familiarize the Catholic mind to the pressing fact that, sooner

or later, if Italy is to continue under the sceptre of Victor Emmanuel, Rome must be its capital-natural, historic, and national-and that the power of the Pope as a Temporal sovereign cannot long continue. The Pope, we are sure, will remain firm to the end-whatever that

Financial Position of France.

During the ten years which have elapsed since, on December 2d, 1851, Louis Napoleon made himself master of the position in France, by the celebrated coup d'état, the Government of that great empire seems to have been carried on, "regardless of expense," as advertisers say. The result is, that, though money has been repeatedly raised by loan, there remains a terrible deficit this year-estimated in the gross at a milliard of francs, which is equivalent to two hundred million dollars or forty million pounds sterling. Being "hard up" (to use a familiar but expressive phrase,) Napoleon has exhibited his usual good sense in acknowledging that France cannot centinue to have the candle burning at both ends-in other words, that a change of system must be made, and that Retrenchment should be the order of the day. He has given the office of Minister of Finance to M. Fould, who is expected to be

the Colbert of the present regime. Extensive reforms in the administration. particularly that part connected with the public revenue, are announced, and NA-POLEON pledges himself to surrender the brave men who were recruited from his immediate privilege, heretofore freely exercised by or for him, of raising money, for national expen- | could but express himself highly gratified with the diture, without the sanction of the French Le- | condition of the men, and their fine soldierly beargislature. This, of itself, is a great concession to constitutional principle. The English journals declare that the Emperor's Civil List is greatly in debt. Perhaps so, for NAPOLEON has shown himself one of the most liberal and generous of rulers. But sneers at the results of his princely magnificence come with the worst possible grace from England, where, superior to that of both. He attributed this in a though George the Third had an annual allowance of \$5,000,000, and was one of the They were educated, and from their ranks would meanest (as well as the maddest) of men, his debts were thrice paid, by vote of an obsequious Parliament, to the tune of \$25,000,000, and his hopeful heir and successor owed \$5,-000,000 to his tradesmen before he had com-

pleted his twenty-fifth year. NAPOLEON, at least, has something to show for his expenditure. He has encouraged Art, in Liverpool on the 27th, and an indignation. Literature, and Science, and has munificently employed and rewarded their professors. He took place in the cotton salesroom. A good has improved the architecture not of Paris deal was said of asserting "the dignity of the alone, but of almost every other city and considerable town in his empire. He has encou- denounced. He had heard restless minds this outrage," but one of the speakers shrewdly suggested, on the opinions of the law offi. He has extended railway communication all not moved forward. He was himself a profescors of the Crown, that the arrest was legally over France, and also made improvements in sional man, and he professed to know how to conthe ordinary roads. Lastly, he has not only duct his business. General McClellax was a prothe demand for "prompt reparation" were elevated France in the scale of nations, but fessional man—his profession was war, and he unadopted, and the British Lion lay down, in has been the chief instrument, under God, of obtaining independence for beautiful Italy. His ten years of almost absolute sovereignty

have wrought wonders for France. Among other financial suggestions of the Retrenchment, if carried out on a great Richmond Dispatch, is one "that each bank scale in France, would seem to require a dimiin the Confederacy redeem the bills of every nution of the army, and a cessation in the mother bank." The wisdom and justice of this crease of the war-navy of France. If these are-clear as mud. The proposition amounts reductions take place, other European nations to this, that A, besides paying his own notes, will be enabled to follow suit, for it cannot be denied that the war-power of France, albeit restrained by the wisdom and forbearance of NAPOLEON, has a tendency to keep Europe

in perpetual apprehension. Captain WILKES and family, and Lieutenant FAIRFAX, arrived in our city yesterday evening, and will remain here until Saturday morn-

ELETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1861. A good deal of nervous anxiety exists as to the apparent delay in the forward movements placed, that the present uncertainty can long of the Army of the Potomac. General Mc-Clellan is criticised and consured in some quarters, because he will not advance his standards into the heart of the Old Dominion. These demonstrations result, not from a distrust of him, but from an absorbing desire that a bold blow should be struck at the vitals of Treason, and that quickly. He is extremely self-possessed, and self-poised. He feels that he has had confided to him much power and many responsibilities. His quiet reticence silences fair complaint and satisfies honest inquiry. He is never seen about the Halls of Congress, nor any of his aids, and I think he is resolved to let his deeds speak for him "unbonnetted" before the world. He certainly selects the right policy upon which to succeed, and it is because I believe he intends to do a bold and thorough thing soon, that I rest upon his sagacity, and confide in his policy. His whole theory seems to be unfaltering faith in the triumph of our arms when he strikes, and a proud conviction that he can afford to select his own time for striking. A more patient and trustful people and army no General ever had around him. OCCASIONAL.

> Edwin Forrest as Claude Melnotte. The incidents of the play of the " Lady of Lyons' were taken, by Bulwer, from a fugitive tale, called the "Bellows Mender." It is somewhat curious that one of the first character-writers of England should have located his three great dramas in France. Of these, the "Lady of Lyons" is the constructed, and "La Vallière" signally failed

upon dramatic representation. The scenes of the present play were laid in the stirring era of the Republic, as the most extreme changes of rank and position were then of every day occurrence. Claude Melnotte was made, by the dramatist, the exponent of this spirit; the principles of youth were at that time unsettled, and the passions of individuals taking the passionate development of the nation, were easily enlisted either for good or for ill. Rank was almost causlized, for all were citizens-not subjects-and the ambition, the bravery, and the high spirit of the gardener's boy were qualities soon appreciated.

The play is not one of character—for none of the

personages have individualities-but of passion.

The language is, therefore, sensuous, the event chiefly domestic, and the plot of the simplest description. At the same time, there is enough of spirit, of talent, and of virtue in Claude to invest him with dignity. He is imaginative, impulsive, and manly. His experience has been that of all gifted youth, and the play of feelings is given in him a like passionate expression with all who have loved, sinned, and repented. To play the part, thereforc, requires at first an accommodation to the simplicity, the ardor, and the wilfulness of youth. The discovery of Claude's deception is the turning point of his character. It changes him from buoyant boyhood to stern, moody manhood, and the returned soldier has no longer the sensuous utterance, the playfulness, and the overreaching am bition of the boy that wept in his mother's lap. Mr. Forrest dressed for Claude in the first act with a blue smock or blouse, and, as the Prince, wore a powdered wig. The latter gave him an elderly appearance, that passed away soon after he began to speak. He looked, as the widow's son, a hearty, great-limbed boy, brown with exercise, who had no affections that his mother should not know. His anger was that of a boy, wild and vindictive, and he accepted the opportunity to be avenged with the same impetuous utterances. Some may have found fault with his appearance on the score of youth,

active pessant boy of Bulwer was no miniature. He was described by the village landlord as "stout," and good at wielding a cudgel. So, as the Prince, Mr. Forrest looked to be wellconditioned, and a rare grace attended him. In this connection, the description of the palace by

but youth is not to be gauged by size, and the

tiful—was recited by Mr. Forrest with rare soft-The concluding paragraph-"The perfumed light
Stole through the mists of alabaster lamps, And every air was heavy with the sighs of orange groves and music from sweet lutes And numrurs of low fountains that gush forth I' the midst of roses—"

was given with a music of voice that seemed as beautiful as the music of the text. The crowning effects of the delineation occurred in the third act, where Melnotte accounts for his deception Here, Mr. Forrest seemed to lose his figure, nay, his very personality. His apology was earnest, contrite, and passionate. All seemed to feel that

"Heaven left some remnant of the angel still In that poor peasant's nature!" As the soldier, Mr. Forrest was sedate and martial. He looked, indeed, the First Napoleon, and in contrast to the supple, flexible boy, was all of the man, made strong by trial and dignified by sin. Mr. McCullough as Beauscant-a very repulsive character-was well received. He has earned a merited reputation since he appeared with Mr Forrest. Mrs. Farren played the widow Melnotte with feeling, and Mrs. Gladstane was beautiful and

emphatic as Pauline. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE \_Mr. J. B. Roberts a Philadelphia tragedian, takes a benefit to-night. Mr. Roberts has been known in this city for many years as an exponent of legitimacy. Many of his portraitures have been remarkably powerful and faithful, and in the two dramas in which he appears to-night his excellence will be particularly manifest. These are the plays of "The Corsican Brethers" and "Faust and Marguerite."

ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—Frank Drew takes benefit to-night. He is a comedian of the genie school, whose conversation is a comedy. Known in Philadelphia from the beginning, Mr. Drew has many friends, and hundreds of citizens, to whom he has commended himself by social urbanity and public excellence. His programme combines drama, comedy, and burlesque, and two of the pieces are new. Hamlet—the study of a life—is one of the features of the bill.

## LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1861. A Midnight Serenade-Speeches of Hon. A. B. Olin and Mr. Townsend. This evening, ABRAHAM B. OLIN, member of Congress from Troy, New York, and MARTIN D. Townsend, Esq., Troy, were serenaded at Wil-

lard's, by the band of the First Long Island Volun-

After playing a number of popular airs, Mr. OLIN was called for and appeared on the balcony. He addressed the large audience in front of Willard's in patriotic language, sustaining the Presi dent in his conservative and constitutional course His remarks were cordially endorsed and loudly cheered. He concluded by introducing Mr. Townsend, whose speech, though brief, was replete with excellent points. He complimented Mr. OLIN for his faithfulness and devotion to the interests of his constituents and his country. Mr. Townsend visited Washington to see and

witness, with admiration and pleasure, the grand army of the Potomac, but more especially those neighborhood. He was among them to-day, and he ing. They had volunteered to fight the battles of the Union and American liberty, whose blessings they had enjoyed and were prepared to transmit to posterity. He had seen the noble and well disciplined English soldiery; he had seen the active French soldiery, who were so famous for their adaptation to emergencies, and irresistible in dashing bravery, but the personnel of the American soldiery was great measure to free schools and popular suffrage. come forth generals fit to command. Many of them were from among the yeomanry and mechanics, and to-day he found that, North and South, the honest yeomanry were in favor of the Union. In Western Virginia, in Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and other Southern States, good Union men could be found in large numbers among the yeomanry and working classes. It was only in that once glorious old Commonwealth, Virginia, from the lips of the effete first families and degenerate sons of noble sires, and those who used slavery as a means to perpetuate their power, that the blessings of liberty and union, free schools, and popular suffrage were decried, and the Union and the Censtitution derstood his duties; he knew how and when to move. [Enthusiastic cheering.] He would lead his

after the sleepers and the rails of a road were laid; there was a good deal of grading to be done. The General has marshalled his troops, and he is now grading up for a movement. He concluded by thanking his friends for this demonstration. From the Lower Potomac. The Stepping Stones came up from the flotilla last evening, but brought no news. The rebels appear to be strongly entrenched in Occoquan creek. merous encampments were visible from the decks of the Stepping Stones. The rebels seem to

army to victory in good time. The General was

once a railroad superintendent. We all knew that

be again strengthening their most important batteries along the Potomac. Death of a Pennsylvanian. A. D. BIDWELL, a private in company H, Fiftyninth Pennsylvania Regiment, died at the Columbia College Hospital yesterday afternoon

Despatches from Com. Dupont. Com. DUPONT, in his communication to the Navy Department, dated the 4th inst., says that the apprehension of losing possession of the bay of St. Helena, so exceedingly valuable for a harbor, from ts proximity to Charleston, and for the command t scoures of large rivers, supplying interior comnunications with South Carolina, induced him to end a second expedition there under Commander DRAYTON, with orders to hold the island until denoral SHERMAN is prepared to assume military occupation of it, when he will transfer the post to

The reconnoissance by Commander Rongers, of Warsaw Inlet, was in order to ascertain the posiion and force of the enemy's battery there, information of which the commanding general expressed his desire to obtain, before landing troops on Tybee Island. In the necessary occupation of St. Helena Sound and Tybee Roads, and in the exminution of Warsaw Inlet, a large number of the vessels of the equadron are engaged, which will be released, and employed in blockading duty, as soon as Otter and Tybee Islands are held by the army Warsaw Inlet and Sound constitute a second en trance into the Savannah river, and as twenty-one feet can be carried over the bar at high water, this passage is but little inferior to Tybee entrance. It appears from a private letter that our arms are but ten miles from Savannah, the steeples of which are plainly visible from the decks of our ships as they ride at anchor. It seems to be understood that, in addition to our occupation of Beaufort, General VIELE was at once to be sent with a considerable force to occupy the most important point in the near approaches to Savannah. and that another ferce will go about the same time on a similar errand in the direction of Charleston,

to hold certain strategic points From the Other Side of the Potomac. There was a movement along the outer lines this morning, from the neighborhood of Alexandria, but it appeared to be for reconnoitring purposes. JOHN HILL, of Maryland, a member of STEWART'S rebel infantry, was captured by the Second Michigan. He was miserably clothed, and says that no inducement could take him back to the rebe ranks.

A man by the name of Mongan has been captured by General Heintzelman's brigade. He had a heavy amount of Georgia and South Carolina money in his possession. He said he was a broker. He has been sent to Washington. Gen. HEINTZEL-NAN also captured six more contrabands, who said that their master was a major in the rebel army. Captain George Nelson Smith, quartermaste of General Morrell's brigade, has received the new Zonave uniforms for Colonel Sam Black's Sixty second Pennsylvania Regiment. The men will appear in their new uniforms on Saturday. It is a remarkable fact that there is less sicknes in the Pennsylvania regiments on the opposite side of the Potomac than in the regiments from any other State. This is attributed, in a great mea suro, to the many necessaries and comforts which are sent to them by their friends at home.

Military Appointment. Lieutenant John Hancock, of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, has been appointed assistant adjutant general to General Hancock's brigade.

Melancholy Affair.

Two privates belonging to the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, who were performing picket duty from General SMITH's division yesterday, having strayed beyond our lines, attempted to return this morning, when, on being ordered to halt by the guards, turned and ran. One was shot by the guards in two places, and has since died, and the other was taken prisoner by them. As the guards had been changed during the absence of these pickets, they evidently supposed them to be enemies.

The Emancipation of Slaves. There is no doubt but that BINGHAM's bill for the emancipation of slaves found in our military districts will receive some important modifications, so as to make it acceptable to the less ultra Republicans. A provision will be inserted to indomnify the Union men who may lose their property through the workings of this act. The new bill will be brought before Congress during the coming week VALLANDIGHAM will take the lead on the Demo cratic side of the House in opposition to it.

Complaint against General Stone. Formal complaint was made to-day to the War Department by Governor Andrew. of Massachu setts, against Goneral STONE, for, as is alleged, compelling the troops from that State to assist in the restoration of fugitive slaves.

Passes Not to be Transferred. The provest marshal has determined to revoke all passes which have been transferred, and to punish those transferring them. A number of ar-The Rebel Force at Leesburg.

A rebel deserter from Leesburg, who left there about ten days ago, states that there is encamped at that town a rebel force consisting of four regiments of Mississippi infantry, armed with Mississippi and Enfield sifles, and smooth-bore muskets, one regiment of cavalry, who are used as skirmishers, and one battery of artillery, consisting of three small field pieces, numbering altogether upward of 3,000

troops. Gen. Evans is in command. Jewish Chaplains. Rev. Dr. Tischel, of New York, had an interview with the President for the purpose of 'urging the appointment of Jewish chaplains for every military department, they being excluded by an act of Congress from the volunteer regiments, among whom are many thousands of Israelites. In the meantime, the Doctor wishes to take charge of the spiritual welfare of the Jewish soldiers in the army of the Potomac. The President assured him that the subject would

receive his earnest attention, and expressed the

opinion that this exclusion was altogether unintentional on the part of Congress. Codification of the United States Laws. Senator SUMNER intends pressing to a consummation the measure which he introduced ten years ago, for a classification and codification of the statutes of the United States, which has now been recommended in the message of the President. Congress has, since the organization of the Government, enacted some five thousand acts and joint resolutions, which fill more than six thousand closelyprinted pages, and are scattered through many volumes. A bill for the purpose mentioned has

been introduced in the House. A Reconneissance in the Occoquan. Last night the United States steamer Stepping Stones, on the lower Potomac, ran into the Occo quan river, the mouth of which is some twenty-five miles below Washington. She discovered a large increase of the rebel forces stationed in that neighborhood, and retired.

Army Sutlerships. The bill to abelish sutlers in the army, which was before the Senate this afternoon, it is believed, will pass in a modified form. The bill is very popular

among the volunteers in its present shape, From the Upper Potomac. There was some little skirmishing between the advanced pickets yesterday, on the roads leading to Winchester and Martinsburg. A careful reconnoissance showed that there were about sixteen hundred rebels in Martinsburg, last night. There were ten companies of infantry, four of cavalry, and four pieces of artillery, according to a rebel deserter, in and around the place, at two o'clock, yesterday afternoon. It appeared to be a force sent for-

ward to ascertain the position of Gen. Banks' divi-Captain James Sutton, of the Fifth Connecticut, and Captain JAMES E. WENRICK, of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, have been granted leave of absence, and have gone home on a visit to their friends. Captain WENRICK has been superseded as Provost Marshal of General BANKS' division by Colonel RUGER, of the Third Wisconsin. The following Pennsylvania regiments are in General Banks' division: Twenty-ninth, Colonel John K. Munruy; the Thirtieth, Lieutenant Colonel JOHN PATRICK, and the Forty-sixth,

Colonel KNIPE. All letters for soldiers in General BANKS' division should be addressed to Frederick, Md. Washington News and Gossip. The roads on the other side are now in fine con dition, but there is no indication of any forward movement. Reconnoissances are now daily made by brigades and regiments, but they do not appear to accomplish anything further than to exercise the troops and make them acquainted with the country. The rebels have concentrated a large force between Centreville and Bull Run, which appears, from the reports of our scouts, to be constantly in motion. It is very evident that they intend to dispute any demonstration which may be

Rebel Flags to be Excluded from the Ports of Egypt. The following despatch from our Consul General

dominions.

The following passages, translated from a note sent to me by his Excellency, Nabar Bey, in behalf of the Vicercy, show that in the facilities for obtaining Egyptian cotton, our manufacturers are placed on an equal footing with those of Great Britain. The note is dated October 18th, and is in reply to some interrogatories which had been verbally made to the secretary. made to the secretary: Monsieur Le Consul General: I have had MUNNIEUR LE CONSUL GENERAL: I have had been to report to his Highness, conformably to your desire, what you have said to me on the subject of the words addressed by his Highness to the deputation of the Manchester Association for the

deputation of the Manchester Association for the extension of the culture of cotton. His Highnoss has charged me to inform you, Monsieur, that what he has said for any association which may be formed in England for the above-mentioned purpose he says equally to any which your countrymen may organize.

At the interview to which I have referred, the Vicercy repeated this assurance to me in person, saying that he had never intended to exclude my saying that he had never intended to exclude my compatriots from an equal share in the privileges accorded to the capitalists of Great Britain. I may add that, at the same interview, his Highness manifested the liveliest interest in our national affairs, the journals as he said, being filled with nothing else. He seemed to appreciate the difference in resources between the Government and its enemies, and had no doubt that the Government, sustained as it was by so large a majority of the people, would successfully quell the insurrection, though, in consequence of the extent of our Southern territory, the contest might be protracted. His Highness approved the large scale of our military means. consequence of the extent of our Southern territory, the contest might be protracted. His Highness approved the large scale of our military preparations, saying that the only policy was to push the war once begun vigorously to the end, and that half-way measures were as bad in war as in everything else. The Vicoroy, who is the son of the celebrated Mehemed Ali, may speak with heroditary authority on questions of this kind. It was very plain from the tone of his remarks that our Government has lost none of its prestige in his estimation.

Court-Martial in the Case of Col. James E. Kerrigan, Twenty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteers. The following additional testimony was elicited to-day by the court-martial convened for the purpose of investigating cortain charges against Colonel JAMES E. KERRIGAN, of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of New York Volunteers:

Sergeant Robert M'Moran, of Company I, was called for the purpose of giving evidence on specification third, second charge, alleging that Colonel Kerrigan restored to duty a private who had deserted, named Patrick Gaffney, without trial. He testified as follows: I knew Patrick Gaffney; he deserted the service of the United States, to the best of my knowledge, about the 24th of July. Our camp, on the 4th of September, was in the neighborhood of Ball's Cross Roads; I saw him there shortly after that time with some recruits, brought on from New York; to the best of my knowledge he had been absent; he was restored to duty; at the time Gaffney deserted, I think we were at Alexandria; the commissioned officers were Captain William C. Gover, First Lieutenant John Barry, Second Lieutenant John Kelley; our company was doing picket duty at the time; do not know where Colonel Kerrigan was at the time. ment of New York Volunteers :

In the absence of Gen. WADSWORTH and other important witnesses, the examination was suspended

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

until half past ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

SENATE. Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, presented a petition to repeal the law which prevents Jewish divines from offi-ciating as chaplains in the army.

Also, a resolution that the Secretary of State Inform the fenate whether any persons have been arrested and imprisoned by his order, and if so, by what authority. Laid over.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, presented a memorial from the Board of Trade of Racine, Wisconsin, rela-tive to the establishment of a national armory. Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, presented a number of po-titions of the same character. Referred to the Military Committee.
Mr. ARMSTRONG, of Rhode Island, offered a resolution that the Naval Committee be instructed to inquire into the expedience of appointing pupils in the Naval Academy on the ground of merit. Agreed to.
Mr. SUMMER, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of a solicitor of claims in the State Department. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

State Department. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for commissioners to revise the public statutes of the United States, simplify the language, and reduce the size so as to be accessible to all. Agreed to.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, introduced a bill to authorize the Prosident to fill up the corps of cadets at West Point. Referred to the Milliary Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Messachusotts, offered a resolution that the Inspector General, Quartermaster General, and Commissary General of Subsistence be directed to inform the Senate what articles ought to be sold by the sutlers to the volunteers, and such as best promoted to secure their efficiency. He said it was necessary that the volunteers now in the field should go back without being demoralized. He had information from all sources that the sutler system, as it now exists, is a prolific source of demoralization and degradation to the volunteers. The evidence of medical men shows that the system tends to sicken the men. The Sanitary Commission passed a resolution against if In thirty-one regiments in under and thirty-seven regiments it was sold with or without their consent, and in only twenty-three regiments is it entirely excluded. There is a system existing to-day which is robbing these men of their hard earnings, which ought to go to their families at home. Ho said that the sutters had determined to make a fight on the question, and read a circular which was sent out by the sutters to collect wenty-five dollars form each sutter to defeat the bill. He

a circular which was sent out by the sutlers to collect twenty-five dollars from each sutler to defeat the bill. He had been told defiantly that no such measure could be had been told defiantly that no such measure could be passed. The other day, when one company in a regiment was paid \$2,300, over \$1,100 went to the sutlers.

Mr. HABBIS, of New York, was glad that the subject had been brought before the Senate. He was satisfied that this was a most crying evil, and believed that the whole system should be promptly abolished.

The resolution was agreed to.

A joint resolution was received from the House, expressing the feelings of Congress in relation to the gal-

Military Committee.

A joint resolution from the House, in regard to the exchange of prisoners, was referred to the same

exchange of prisoners, was receive to the same Committee.

Mr. OHANDLER, of Michigan, introduced a resolution that the Military Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appointing a committee of both Houses to retire improper officers from the army.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, opposed the resolution, and was affend it was a political device to get political control of the army, and he thought Congress should not have control of the army.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, offered a substitute that the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of providing a more efficient made for retiring any improper or incompetent officers of the army.

mode for retiring any improper or incompetent officers of the army.

The substitute was accepted and agreed to.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, called up the resolution to expel Waide P. Johnson, Senator from Missouri, from the Senate of the United States.

The Clerk read an extract from a Secession speech which Mr. Johnson delivered in Missouri.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, said he thought the Senate could not expel a member unless it was shown that he had done something unworthy of his character as a Schator. There seemed to be nothing against Mr. Johnson but mere rumor. He moved that the resolution be referrely to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions so obtain further evidence on the subject.

Mr. FOOT said he had no objection to such a reference of the subject.

ported by Mr. Grimes, of 10wa, from the raven commutee, was taken up.

Mr. GRIMES explained the bill and urged its passage at some length. The bill provides for retiring officers who have been on the register for forty years. It authorizes the President to select an officer from the grade of captain or commander, and assign him the command of a squadron, with the rank of flag officer. It also provides for striking off two hundred medals of honor for petty seamen, as rewards for gallantry and morit. It also contains some further regulations in regard to pavy yards. inte of retiring naval officers was made forty-five in

time of retiring naval officers was made forty-five instead of forty years.

After further discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. WILSON reported back from the Military Committee, a bill relative to courts martial in the army, which was considered and passed.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tenessee, moved that so much of the President's message as relates to the expediency of a milroad to Western Kentucky and Tonnessee be referred to a select committee. Agreed to.

The Senete then went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, rising to a question of privilege, caused to be read the following extract, as further explanatory of the remarks which he made yesterday, on Mr. Lovejoy's resolution having in view the revocation of a part of Gen. Halleck's general order relative to fugilive slaves. The resolution, it has already been stated, was laid on the table:

"Heavquarters Department of Missouri.

"Hon. F. P. Blair, Washington: My Dear Colonel: Yours of the 4th instant is just received. Order No. 3 was, in my mind, clearly a military necessity. Unauthorized persons, black or white, free or slave, must be kept.out of our camps, unless we are willing to pub-

be kept out of our camps, unless we are willing to pub-lish to the energ everything we do or intend to do. It was a military, and not a political, order. I am ready to carry out any lawful instructions in regard to fugitive wes which my superior may give me, and to enforce by laws which Congress may pass; but I cannot make law, and will not violate it.

"You know my private opinion on the policy of confiscating the slave property of rebels in arms. If Congress shall pass it, you may be certain that I shall enforce it. Perhaps my policy as to the treatment of rebels and their property is as well set out in order No. 13, issued the day your letter was written, as I could now describe it.

and their property is as well set out in order No. 13, issued the day your letter was written, as I could now describe it.

"Yours truly, H. W. HALLECK."

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, in explanation, said that, in introducing his resolution, he, of course, did not desire to revoke an order that Gen. Halleck did not mean to make. He would say, in regard to himself, and others, that an attempt has been made to convey the impression that he and others design to support the war not as against the rebellion, but as against slavery. He believed in taking away all the property of the rebels, and emancipating their slaves, as the most efficient means of suppressing the robellion. Others might differ from him as to this policy; but while he was not in favor of carrying on the war for the specific and ultimate purpose of liberating the slavers, he was against carrying it on for the protection of slavery. He was opposed to the army being employed as slave-catehers and to giving orders to throw back on the masters those who desire to escape, "whether free, or slave, black or white." Consequently, he thought that if any order had been given to drive slaves back into the hands of the Secessionists, or into the hands of slavelolders, whether loyal or not, it was contrary to a sound policy in carrying on the war and suppressing the rebellion. In conclusion, he said, if any of our soldiers want to light simply for the purpose of returning fugitive slaves, he had only to remark that the army would be stronger without them.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the raising of a rotunteer force for the better defence of Kentucky. It proposes to raise a rotunteer force of twenty thousand men, for twelve months, to be employed within the limits of that State, to repel invasion, and guard and protect the public property; but, whenever necessary, it may be employed temporarily outside of Kentucky. The regimental and company officers are to be appointed under such regulations as the K

Mr. WICKHIFFE, of Kentucky, who, several days, ago, introduced the bill, proceeded to show the importance of passing it. Kentucky, he said, was to be the great buttle-ground of this war. The people of that State hoped soon to see the day when the invader's foot will be expelled from that territory, which is now invaded. Property has been ruthlessly destroyed or carried of, homesteads made desolute, bridges burned, &c., and it is to protect the State, while the army is marched elsewhere, that this volunteer force is required. project the Sittle, while the kind is have a leavened elsewhold, that this volunteer force is required.

Mr. LOVEJOY inquired, why cannot the regularly mustered forces accomplish these objects.

Mr. WICKLIFFE replied that they wanted the volunteer force to protect the State from inroads on the border, us well as at any time to render aid to the main army.

The following despatch from our Consul General in Egypt is of such public interest that the Secretary of State has consented to its publication:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 13, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to announce that the Viceroy of Egypt has again shown his good will to the United States by directing the captain of the port of Alexandria to exclude all vessels bearing an unrecognized flag from the harbors of Egypt. Instructions to this effect. I am informed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, were issued about two weeks ago, in consequence of a suggestion addressed to his Highness by this Consulate General. At an interview which I had with him on the 3d inst., at Cairo, his Highness also assured me that no privateer in the service of the domestic enemies of the United States will be allowed to be affeted out, of the bring in prizes to any port in his dominions.

The following passages, translated from a note sent to me by his Excellency, Nabar Bey, in behalf of the Viceroy, show that in the facilities for obtaining Egyptian cotton, our manufacturers are placed on an equal footing with those of Great Britain. The present is dated October 18th, and is in re-placed on an equal footing with those of Great Britain. The present is dated October 18th, and is in re-placed on an equal footing with those of Great Britain. The present is dated October 18th, and is in re-placed on an equal footing with those of Great Britains. The present is detected by the manufacturers are placed on an equal footing with those of Great Britain. The present was a gainst the reforest projected the wastern and the definition of the United States will be allowed to be a suggestion and the adjoint of the South, and should be promptly suppressed. We have expended millions on the borders to protect the wastern to act on the bill that he had received from the MILITATE, will be allowed to the attention of the President and Sccretary of War, and it had dent not only with their approach to the distressing condition of affairs i

Monday.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order—namely, the various propositions involving the question of the emancipation of the persons held as the question of the emancipation of the persons held as slaves by rebels.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, proceeded to explain and enforce his resolution, declaring that the war has for its object the suppression of the rebellion, and the restablishment of the rightful authority of the National Constitution and laws over the entire extent of our common country, and advising that military orders for the emancipation of slaves be issued whenever the same shall avail to weaken the power of the rebels in arms, or in sustaining the military power of the loyal forces. Slavery, he argued, was at the root of the rebellion, and, therefore, is an outlaw. There was no doubt that loyal men should be protected, because it

should be understood that the men who stand up for the right should be held close to our hearts. This war had been called an anti-slavery war. It was no such thing. Though slavery caused it, and though by it slavery may be overthrown or removed, nevertheless the object of the war is to recover the rightful authority of the Government and to put down treason. He spoke of the descrition of the country around Port Royal, and, in reply to his own question, What ought to de done it said: Let our military commanders organize a bureau of agriculture; let black hands gather the white staple. The shackles will full off the limbs of the slaves thus employed. His resolutions do not determine what is to be done in the future. Let us, he said, do the work put upon us, and after that the way will be opened to us. As our army advances, the re-establishment of the former order of things would be apparent. Already a post office has been put into operation at Port Royal. Soon the school-house and church would tollow, and even in the Palmetto should be understood that the men who stand up for the of things would be apparent. Already a post office has been put into operation at Port Royal. Soon the school-house and church would tollow, and even in the Palmetto State the banner of our common country will "wave over the land of the free." Treason will be suppressed, the rebellion overcome, and the rightful anthority of the laws and Constitution maintained. In the course of his remarks he said; Simon Cameron had done more, in through months, to raise his name higher among men and the lovers of freedom, as an opposer of rebellion and treason, than during all his previous long cureer in public life. Towards the conclusion of his argument he said it was time there was a definite policy determined upon on this subject of confiscation and further contended that, as slavery was at the root of this treason, it should be eradicated. He quoted from authorities to show that, by the law of nations, it was competent and right for the Government to pursue the course which his resolut ons indicate.

Mr. STERLE, of New York, said he would endeavor not to exhibit had laste by following in the line of discussion pursued by the gentleman from Massachusetts, who had asserted in broad terms that slavery is the cause of this war. This proposition he (Mr. Steele) denied. He asserted that it was caused by the unnecessary agitation of the slavery question. Proposing to test the gentleman's argument by the message of the President desires any legislation on this subject. He had supposed that the test of loyalty was, who will stand by the Government in this its time of need, and had hoped that gentlemen here would rise above all passion and prejudice, and stand up for the country. He was ready to go as far as any gentleman on the other side in support of this sentence. In further response to Mr. Eliot, he said, let it be proclaimed that this war is for the extinction of slavery, and, whether you believe me or not, the power of our army is paralyzed.

Mr. CONWAY, of Kansas, contended that the conflict which has been preparing for nin

our army is paralyzed.

Mr. CONWAY, of Kansas, contended that the conflict which has been preparing for nine months has changed its original character. From the attempt to put down insurrection it has settled into a deliberate war. We have not encountered the enemy in any battle in which we have won an unquestionable victory. With the exception of the advantages gained by two expeditions on the Southern coast, our arms have everywhere been overforne, notwithstanding our volunteers have displayed a gallantry rarely equalled. The general purposes of the Government have been defeated, and the robels have secured, in the eyes of other nations, a belligerent character, in derogation of their responsibility to the Federal Union. How, then, could they have rights under the Constitution which the Government is bound to respect, while they exercise the rights of belligerents, arising from incompatible relations? We cannot treat them as sister States while they are warring upon us as a foreign enemy. In condemning the slaveholding power, he said its lust for domain would cover the whole continent with its black pall. It was Kansas that first interposed a barrier to its despotic rule, and stayed the despotic tide of slavery. History has no brighter page in all her annals than that of Kansas. Absolute security is what slavery wants, hence unlimited power alone will suffice.

The principle on which the war is conducted by the

uffice. The principle on which the war is conducted by the

The principle on which the war is conducted by the Administration would restors slavery to its former relations to the Union again; disasters similar to the present would result, and the causes which now operate would, in the future, involve us in the horrors of a civil war. The old issue would revive with all its political earnestness. The eminicipation of the slaves should be deplayed a military necessity. Mr. HARDING, of K. snucky, obtained the shorn be declared a military necessity.

Mr. HARDING, of K. snucky, obtained the shor.

Mr. FOUKE, of Illinois, ineffectually asked him to give way, as he wanted to briefly reply to the Representative from Kansas, (Mr. Conway.) who had said that the batte of Belmont was a defeat. In justice to the brave soldiers who participated in that action, he wanted to real the sheehood.

e falsehood.
WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, commenced is speech, but yielded for a motion to adjourn.

Mr. CONWAY wished to know whether Mr. Fouke intended his remark to him as personal.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Illinois, said that Mr. Fouke had

Mr. ROBINSON, of Illinois, said that Mr. Fouke had left the hall.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, would say that whatever his colleague (Mr. Fouke) had said on the floor, of a personal character, ought to be settled elsewhere.

Mr. CONWAY remarked that he did not wish to be subject to the imputation of having told a felschood. He thought he understood the proprieties of this House as well as any other member.

On motion, the House then adjourned till Monday. The War in Missouri --- Secessionists to

Support the Refugees.

St. Louis, December 12.-The following general rder will be issued to morrow morning: HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, Sr. Louis, Dec. 12. 

The suffering families, driven by the rebels from Southwest Missouri, who have already arrived here, have been supplied by voluntary contributions made by Union men. Others are on their way, to arrive in a few days, and these must be supplied by charity from the men known to be hostile to the Vision.

Union.

A list will be prepared of all persons of this class who do not voluntarily furnish their quota, and a contribution will be levied of \$10,000 in clothing, provisions, and quarters, or money in lieu thereof. This levy will be made upon the following classes of persons, in proportion to the guilt and property of each individual! property in this city.

Second—Those who have furnished pecuniary or other aid to the enemy, or to persons in the enemy's

Third-Those who have, in writing or by publica-tion, given encouragement to the rebels or insurgents.
Brigadier General Curtis, B. G. Farrar, provost marshal general, and Charles Borg, assessor of St.
Louis county, will constitute a board for levying
the aforementioned contribution. As soon as any
part of this contribution shall have been assessed, the provost marshal general will notify the parties assessed, or their agents or representatives, stating the amount of provisions, clothing, and quarters, or the money-value thereof, required of each; and if these supplies are not furnished within the time specified in such notice, he will issue an execution, and sufficient property will be taken, and sold at public auction, to satisfy the assessment, with costs, and, as a penalty, 25 per cent. additional. If any person upon whom such assessment shall be made shall file with the provost marshal general an affidavit that he is a loyal citizen, and has been true to his allegiance to the United States. as been true to his allegiance to the United States.

he will be allowed one week to furnish evidence to the board to vindicate his character; and if, at the end of that time, he shall not be able to satisfy the board of his loyalty, the assessment shall be in-oreased ten per cent., and the lovy immediately A Successful Scouting Expedition. SEDALIA, Mo., Dec 12.—The scouting expedition, composed of a part of Merrill's horse, and two companies of regular cavalry, returned here this afternoon, bringing in as prisoners, four captains, two lieutenants, and about forty robels. They also captured one mortar, and a large number of horses and wagons.

and wagons.

The expedition went as far as Waverly. They report that a force of 2,000 rebels remains at Lex ington. Shelby's men were seen and pursued several times. The report of a fight near Waverly proves to be false.

The man who hauled down the American flag at Lexington after Colonel Mulligan's surrender has has been arrested here as a spy.

The supplies so collected will be expended for the object designated, under the direction of the provost markets agreed a green, and by the State military company. arshal general, and by the State military com-ission. Where money is received instead of supplies, it will be expended for them as required, and any money not so expended will be turned over to the sanitary commission, for the benefit of the sick

Any one who shall resist, or attempt to resist, the execution of these orders, will be immediately arrested and imprisoned, and will be tried by a military commission. soldiers.

From Gen. Banks' Column. FREDERICK, Dec. 11.—The Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment, of Gen. Stone's division, has been sent to Muddy Branch, to picket the Potomac, keep river guard from near the Great Falls to No-lan's Ferry, above the mouth of the Monocacy. Assistant Adjutant General Copeland is on a visit to the North. His duties are now performed by to the North. His duties are now performed by Captain Scribe, of whom meritorious mention has frequently been made by your correspondent.

Colonel Ruger, the Provost Marshal, has removed his quarters and the army prison into the city. He occupies a large unfinished building on Church street, locally known as the "haunted house." His assistants are Captain Bertram, Company A; First Lieutenant Van Brunt, adjutant; and Second Lieutenant Howard, Company A, in charge of the quartermaster and commissary stores, all of the Third Wisconsin Regiment.

It is understood that it was by desire of a large portion of the cilizens here, without regard to poli portion of the citizens here, without regard to polities, that Colonel Ruger and his excellent regiment were appointed for provost duty, they having had charge of the city for about two months last fall.

Some of the commanders of regiments are instituting vigorous measures to prevent the clandestine introduction of poisonous haverages into their introduction of poisonous beverages into their camps. Colonel Knipe, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, caught a colored man in the act yesterday, and administered to him a severe castigation, General Banks and staff yesterday spent some time with Colonel Maulsby, at the encampment of the Home Guard, about three miles northeast of the city, during which time the regiment went through a drill and dress parade, which was highly spoken of by the officers of the staff They returned about dusk. The humanity of the ladies of Frederick towards

and the general hospital was located here, severa warded by liberal donations of necessaries, comforts werded by liberal donations of necessaries, comforts, and delicacies, as well as personal attendance and nursing, from a majority of all the ladies of the city, without regard to political opinions. When the Federal troops were withdrawn and the headquarters of the Home Guard established here, this humane course was continued, and now, on re-establishing the general hospital here, their labors are unabated. Ladies surrounded with the elegancies and luxuries of life vie with those in a more humble subsets in unremitting attentions to the sick soldier sphere in unremitting attentions to the sick soldier

of woman.

Sergeant Ames, of Company D, Ninth New York, died in the general hospital to-day. He was universally esteemed for his qualities as a gentleman and a soldier, and his loss is deeply re-On Monday night the solitudes of midnight were agreeably disturbed by a visit from the band of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania (Colonel Geary), who serenaded General Banks, General Coeper (of the Maryland Brigade), Mayor Cole, Colonel Maulsby, Dr. Wm. B. Tyler, Chas. E. Traill, Rev. Mr. Seymour, Mrs. Diehl, Miss Patto, and other staunch Unionists, not omitting, in their compliments, the Examiner and Union newspaper offices. They were escorted to the various localities by Lleutenaut George Heimach and a guard of his "Zouves d'Afrique."

tenant George Heimach and a guard of his "Zouaves d'Afrique."
Yesterday afternoon heavy and rapid cannonading was heard in the direction of Conrad's Ferry, but nothing has yet been ascertained as to the cause. The weather continues mild and spring-like. FEREDERICK, 11th, noon.—Up to 10 o'clock no intelligence had been received at headquarters as to the cause of the firing in the direction of Edwards' Ferry yesterday. Gentlemen who came from that direction, say the firing continued irregularly all day. Yesterday morning, the enemy sent several shots Yesterday morning, the enemy sent several shots across the river, at Dam No. 5, and the skirmishers on both sides kept up a scattering five on the shores for some time. No person was injured on our side, nor is it known that any were killed or wounded on the side of the enemy.

Major Copeland, Assistant Adjutant General, and Capt. Collis, of the Body Guard, have returned to their respective nosts.

their respective posts.

Everything is quiet in the city and encampments.
The New York Nineteenth reached here from
Muddy Branch last night.

ARRIVAL OF THE HANSA

THE NEWS OF THE CAPTURE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

LIVERPOOL INDIGNANT.

A Public Meeting Called to Sustain the Honor of the British Flag.

European Political Affairs. LATER FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

THE ENGLISH AND THE REBEL STEAMER NASHVILLE.

NEW YORK. Dec. 12 .- The steamship Hansa, from Bremen, via Southampton, with dates to the 28th ult. has arrived. The steamship North Briton was insured with her cargo for £120,000.

An arrival from Australia had brought \$227,000 in gold.
The American ship Corinthian had been burned at The American ship Corinthian had been burned at Liston, on the 20th ultimo.

The West India steamship La Plata, from St. Thomas, arrived at Southampton on the 16th, with the report that the rebel commissioners, Mason and Slidell, were forcibly taken from the steamer Trent, on her way to St. Thomas from Havana.

Lonnos, November 27.—Consols closed at 94½ for money and 93% for account. United States fives and New York Central shares had advanced. The bullion in the Bank of France had increased £100,000.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Captain Nelson, of the ship Harvey Birch, had entered

Captain Nelson, of the ship Harvey Birch, had entered his protest against the capture of the ship by the rebulsteamer Nathwille. The Southampton magistrate refused him a warrant for the search of the Nathwille, and referred him to the Secretary of State.

Captain Pegram and Mr. Yancey had returned from London together, and the latter states that it has been intimated to him, through a third party, that the Nathwille is recognized by the British Government as a national vessel, and will be allowed to refit and repair at Scuthampton, as was the case of the James Adger, so as to exercise perfect neutrality between the two contending parties.

to exercise perfect neutrality between the two contending parties.

The London Times, of the 28th ult., contains an account of a meeting hold in Liverpool, with reference to the Mason-Stidell affair.

The following placard was posted on 'Change: --- Out. rage on the British Flug-Southern Commissioners forcibly removed from a British mail steamer. A public meeting will be held in the cotton sales room, at 3 o'eleck." In pursuance of this call the room was crowded to excess.

The chair was occupied by James Spence, who read the following regulation: The chair was occupied by sames sponce, who recall the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this meeting, having heard with indignation that an American Federal ship-of-war has foreibly taken from a British mail steamer certain passengers who were proceeding neaceably under the shelter of our flag from one neutral port to another, do earnestly call upon the Government to assert the dignity of the British flag by requiring prompt reparation for this out-

rage."
This resolution was advocated by the chairman, who considered that he was expressing the feeling of the pro-ple when he said that it was the duty of the people to im-press on the Government the imperative necessity of vindicating the honor and dignity of the British name ind flag.

Mr. John Campbell considered that there was reason to

Mr. John Campbell considered that there was reason to doubt whether the facts related and acted on by this meeting were in reality a breach of international law, and referred to the opinions of the law officers of the Crown as being in some measure inclined to show that such a step as taken with respect to the Southern Commissioners was justifiable under the existing state of international law. He urged the propriety of postponing the consideration of the subject till to-morrow.

Mr. Torr sustained Mr. Campbell's views.

The chairman suggested, in order to meet the objection of Mr. Campbell, to strike out the words "by requiring prompt reparation for the outrage." And thus amended the resolution was passed by nearly a unanimous vote.

Several merchants expressed their views after the adjournment that the meeting and its action was prenature.

The London Times is more moderate in its comments on the Mason and Sidell capture than the News. While denying that the Federal Government, on its own position that the existing war is a mere rebellion, has a right to overhaul neutral ships, it pevertheless admits that England herself has established precedents which now tall against her in this matter of the Trent; but those precedents were made under circumstances very different, it asserts, from those which now occur. Eugland was then fighting for existence, and did in those days what sho would not do now, or allow others to do. In discussing the question wether Mason and Sidell were liable to capture, as belligerents or contrabands, on board the Trent, the Times states it as the opinion of very eminent jurists that this was not the question to be adjudicated by the boat's crew. The legal course would have been to take the ship itself into port for adjudication. It concludes with the expression that Englishmen will discuss the question with calmess, and appeals to the Federal States not to provoke a war by such acts.

In reply to the application of Captain Nelson for a warrant to search the rebel steamer Nashville and recover certain property belonging to him and the owners of the Harvey Birch, Earl Russell directed his secretary to reply that he cannot authorize the magistrates to of the Harrey Biren, Ban Russen unecees me accreas, to reply that he cannot authorize the magistrates to issue such a warrant, and declined to interfere in the matter. The application had been made on the recomremainder of Messrs. Slidell and Mason's families and suites went on board the steamer Nashville, and the next day the despatches were taken to London.

No repairs had yet been commenced on the Nashville. The Slar of Tucsday says: A numerous party of loyal Unionists met on Monday, in St. James' street, London, to celebrate, by a dinner, the victory of Port Rysal. The company heartily approved that General Scott should be entertained at a banquet in London.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE AT EDINRURGH.—On Sunday morning last, a building of seven stories, in High street, Edinburch, suddenly fell, burying nearly the whole of the inmates in the ruins. The house was several centuries old; the whole gave way at once, collapsing inwards; 22 bodies have been taken out dead, and about 12 injured. The immense block of buildings was densely populated, and it is estimated that not less than 100 people must have dwelt in it.

FRANCE. The Federal Council of Switzerland and demanded entisfaction from France for a fresh violation of Swiss territory by French gens a armos near Coneva.

The rebel steamer Bermuda arrived at Havre on the 24th, from Savannah, with two thousand bales of cotton,

Garibaldi is reported to have replied to the Neapolitan address, that he regrets being mable to go to them, but that he will be with them when necessary. He expects Halians to have their swords ready. count from 61/2 to 51/2 per cent.

TURKEY. Dowisch Pasha, with eight battalions, had encountered in thousand insurgents in Boznia, slaying eight hunged, and routing the remainder.

The allies were leaving Tien-tsin. The trade in Ningpo and Hankow was obstructed by the rebels. The French were in want of men and guns to protect Foo-Chow. JAPAN. Affairs in Japan had taken a more favorable turn.

SPAIN. eaves Madrid—the two Governments disagreeing in reation to the Neapolitan archives. Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26.—The Cotton market is dull, and quotations generally unchanged. Sales for two days 9,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market for goods and yarns being flat. ket for goods and yarns being flat.

Breadstuffs are generally heavy and dull.

Flour is dull at 28\alpha 32s. Wheat is easier; red Western, 12s 4d; red Southern, 12s 6d\alpha 12s 9d; white Western, 12s 9d; white Southern, 13s\alpha 13s 9d. Corn dull; mixed 32s 6d\alpha 32s 9d; yellow, 32s 9d\alpha 33s; white, 34 \alpha 38s. PROVISIONS.—The market is generally steady. Beef PROVISIONS.—The market is generally steady. Bees steady. Pork quiet, but steady. Bacon has an upward tendency. Lard nominal at 48251s. Tallow quiet and steady at 50252s.

PROPUCE.—Rosin has a downward tendency; commion, 12s 642412 61. Spirits Turpentine flat at 70272s. Sugar steady. Rice steady. Coffee inactive. Ashes firm at 35s for Pots. Linseed Oil steady.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Consols closed at 94% for money.

The Escape of the Pirate Sumpter. The Escape of the Parate Sumpter.

New York, Dec. 12.—The brig T. W. Rowland, from Rio Janeiro, via St. Thomason the 27th of November, confirms the escape of the pirate Sumpter from Martinique.

The U. S. stenmer Iroquais, which was in pursuit of her, returned to St. Thomas on the 25th.

The gunboat Dacotah arrived at St. Thomas about the 23d, and was despatched with coal and provisions for the Iroquais, but missed her.

J. C. Johnson, one of the crew of the brig D. Troctariago, captured by the Sumpter, arrived here in the brig T. W. Rowland.

The War in Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, Dec. 13.—The report circulated yesterday that three Federal brigades had crossed o the south side of Green river is authoritatively lepied.

LATER FROM EUROPE. THE THUNDERER ON THE TRENT AFFAIR.

From the London Times,] [From the London Times.]

It requires a strong effort of self-restraint to discuss, with coolness, the intelligence we publish to-day. An English mell steamer, sailing under the critish flag, and carrying letters and passengers from a Spanish port to England, has been stopped on the high seas and overhauled. Four of the passengers have been taken out and carried off as prisoners, claimins, and vainly claiming, as they were being forced away, the protection of the flag of Great Britain. These are the naked facts. We put out of sight the accident that the four gentlemen thus kidnapped were accredited with a diplomatic misthus kidnapped were accredited with a diplomatic mis-sion from the Confederate States of America to the Courts sion from the Confederate Status of America to the Courts of Europe, and also the peremptory manner in which the Federal frigate acted in making her seizure. The intention of the Federal Government evidently was to act upon their strict right, and to do so in as little ceremonious a manner as might he. If they are justified by their rights as heltigerents in what they have done, the manner of doing it is a mere question of good or bad taste. If a rutle fellow claims his rights coarsely, we must yet give him his rights; and if we would not find ourselves in the wrong, we must not quarrel with him on account of his ill manners. ourselves in the wrong, we must not quarrel with him on account of his ill manners.

Is it then true that every officer of the American navy can stop and overhaul our ships wherever they may be found, and can take out of them any persons whom he may claim to be citizens of the United States or officers of the Confederate Government! If we were to whim the Federal yiew of their own position it would be plain that no such right exists. They tell us that they are not at war, but are only putting down a rebelifion. They say, or said, that they are not blockading their own ports, but are simply enforcing a law which has closed the Southern ports as ports of entry. They insist upon putting their quarrel upon the same ground as if the Queen of Engand were putting down a rebellion in the Isle of Wight.

Now, if this were so, it is clear that the Federal States of America have, in stopping our mail steamer, been guilty of an act of aggression which could only be properly punished by having an embargo on every American shir in British ports, and swening their little page form

of America have, in stopping our mail steamer, been guilty of an act of aggression which could only be properly punished by laying an embargo on every American ship in British ports, and sweeping their little navy from the sens. They would, according to their point of view, not be at war, and would have none of the rights of belligerents over neutrals. They would no more be belligerents over neutrals. They would no more be belligerents than England was after the celebrated Smith O'Brien battle in the cabbage garden, and they would have no more right to stop our ships and carry off our passengers than we should have head to stop a French ship and take Mr. Smith O'Brien out of her.

But this assumption of the Federal Government has been disallowed. The World generally has refused to see in this disruption and reconstitution of the North American Republic a mere rebellion. We have recognized both Republics as belligerent States. We declare neatrality between them as between two warring Powers, We mete out a precise degree of equal consideration for he ships of war of each. In everything but our diplomacy we bear ouractives exactly equal between them. Whenever the Southern States shall have given proof of such stability as may make it sure that they can sustain their independence, we shall doubtless recognize them diplomatically, as we already do de facto. This is the most applied by all writers on International Law. To support a claim to enter into the comity of nations the only proof required of any people is that they are able to make their independence respected. Kings and Emperors, and even Dukes and Electors, have sometimes refused to recognize the Government for the time being of England, of France, or Italy, but only to their own ultimateridicule. make their morpensioner respected. Rings and Emperors, and even Dukes and Electors, have sometimes refused to recognize the Government for the time being of England, or France, or Italy, but only to their own ultimater identle. We have already recognized these Confederate States as a belligerent Power, and we shall, when the time comes, recognize their Government. Therefore we have imposed upon ourselves all the duties and inconveniences of a power neutral between two belligerents.

Unwelcome as the truth may be, it is nevertheless a truth, that we have surselves established a system of international law, which now tells against us. In high-handed, and almost despotic manner, we have, in former days, claimed privileges over neutrals, which have, at different times, banded all the maritime Powers of the world against us. We have in-isted even up-n stopping the ships of war of neutral nations, and taking British subjects out of them; and an instance is given by Jeffershington were impressed by our cruisors at they were returning from Europe, and placed as common seamen under the discipline of ships of war. We have always been the strenuous asserters of the rights of belligerents over neutrals, and the decisions of our courts of law, as they must now be cited by our law officers, have been in confirmation of these unreasounble claims, which have called into belieg confederations and armed neutralise. ways been the strenuous asserters of the rights of beiligerents over neutrals, and the decisions of our courts of
law, as they must now be cited by our law officers, have
been in confirmation of these increasonable claims, which
have called into being confederations and armed neutralities against us, and which have always been modified in
practice when we were not supreme in our dominion at
sea. Owing to these facts, the authorities which may be
cited on this question are too bumerous and too uniform
as to the right of search by belingerent ships of war
over neutral merchant vessels, to be disputed.

"The only security that nothing is to be found inconsistent with amity and the law of nations, known to the
law of nations," said Lord Stowell, in the celebrated ease
of Maria, "is the right of personal visitation and
search to be exercised by those who have an interest in
making it." Again, Lord Stowell, in the same judgment, which is the storehouse of all the English law on
this subject, says: "Be the ships, the cargoes, and the
destination what they may, the right of visit and search
are the incontestable right of the cruisers of a belligorout
nation. Till they are visited and searched it does not appear what the ships or the destination are; and it is for
the purpose of ascertaining these points that the
necessity of this right of visitation and search ex
ists. This right is so clear in principle that na
man can dony it who admits the right of maritime capture; because, if you are not at liberty to aspertain by sufficient inquiry where there is property that
can be legally captured, it is impossible to capture. The
many European treaties which refer to this right refer
to it as pre-existing, and merely regulate the exercise of
it. All writers upon the law of nations unanimously
acknowledge it. The great American authority, Kent,
trealing upon the same subject in his Commentaries,
eavs: "The duty of self-preservation gives to belligerent
nations this right. The doctrine of the Ragish Admiralty co cruiser has the right to stop and visit and search an merchant ship upon the high seas.

We quote these authorities because it is essential that upon a matter so important as that now before us, the public mind should be well informed. But it must be priore mind should by Well Informen. But it must be remembered that those decisions were given under circumstances very different from those which now occur. Steamers in those days did not exist, and mail vessels, carrying letters wherein all the nations of the world have immediate interest, were unknown. We were fighting for existence, and we did in those days what we should neither do, nor allow others to do, nor expect ourselves to be allowed to do, in these days. Moreover, if we gave full scope to all this anti-patted law, it romains still to be asked whether the men who have been taken from heneath the protection of our flag were liable to seizure. They were not officers of the army or of the navy of the Confederate States. They were diplomatic envoys, wanting only in some formalities to be ambussadors to England and France. We do not say that there is any provision in the law of nations which will entitle us to maintain that their persons were sacred by reason of their mission; but, on the other hand, we are not aware of any authority which will show that these envoys were contraband of way. If we had recognized envoys were contraband of war. If we had recognize the Confoderate States, we apprehend that we shoul have been perfectly justified in taking these ambassador have been perfectly justified in taking these ambassadors on board our own vessels of war and bringing them to England, without in any way forfeiting our character as neutrals. But, even if it were recessary to admit that these gentlemen were in a belligerent or contraband character on board the English vessel, it is, we believe, the offshor of every estimate livings that this was not a question to be adjudicated on by a naval officer and four boats' crews. The legal course would have been to take the ship itself into port, and to ask for her condemnation, or for the condemnation of the passengers, in a Court of Admiralty. The result might, no doubt, have been the sume, but if the proceeding was irregular, we have surely a right to demand that these prisoners shall be restored. shall be restored.

When such tremendous interests are at stake, we feel deeply the responsibility of discussing a question like this. Our first duty is to calm—certainly not to in-

When such tremendous interests are at stake, we feel deeply the responsibility of discussing a question like this. Our first duty is to calm—certainly not to infinne—the general indignation which will be felt in these islands as the news is told. We cannot yet believe, although the evid noc is strorg, that it is the fixed determination of the Government of the Northern States to force a quarrel upon the Powers of Europe. We hope, therefore, that our people will not meet this provocation with an cutburst of passion, or rush to resentment without full consideration of all the bearings of the case. On the other hand, we appeal to the resamable men among them—not to provoke war by such acts as these. It is, and it always has been, vain to appeal to old folios and bygone authorities in justification of acts which every Englishman and overy Frenchman cannot but teel to be injurious and insulting. Even Mr. Seward himself must know that the voices of these Southern Commissioners, sounding from their captivity, are a thousand times more cloquent in London and Paris, than they would have been if they had been heard at St. James and the Tuileries. Questions of this kind in countries where the prople exercise power, pass but too quickly out of the hands of lawyers and statesmen, and give irresistible power to neither the wisest nor the most peace-loving members of a community.

"That this meeting, having heard with indignation that an American Federal ship-of-war has forcibly taken from a British mail steamer certain passengers, who were proceeding peaceably under the shelter of our flag from one neutral port to another, do earnestly call upon the Government to assert the dignity of the British flag by requiring prompt reparation for this outrage."

On hearing this resolution read, the meeting expressed, in a most unmistakable manner, the feeling by which it we had all heard of the socral dignity of the Mercicar flag. That dignity, he proveded to say, was a meanaby which the persons engaged in the nefarious alays trade cou that the resolution be adopted.

Mr. A Forwood said he felt much pleasure in seconding the adoption of a resolution which must find an echo invery English bosom.

Mr. John Campbell, while fully concurring in the proyesterlay that three Federal brigades had crossed to the south side of Green river is authoritatively denied.

No information has been received at headquarters here that Captain E. F. Prime, of Gen. Buell's staff, and Major Helveli, of Gen. Shoel's staff, gad Major Helveli, the position when Magodin shall escape from his virtual imprisonment a Frankfort.

From Harrisburg.

REVISION OF THE REVERLE LAW—ANITARY CONDITION OF CAMP CERTIS.

Hansiswike, Dec. 12—Hon. D. M. Smyser, of Mostgomery county, Wm. McClelland, of Franklin county, and James P. Sterrett, of Allegheny county, countissioners appointed by Governor Currin, under the set of Assembly of May hat, to return the responsible of the same staff of international law staff of the same staff of international law county, which was a summary condition of Cump Currin is most excellent in this time, and the high character of the general properties of the support of the law officers of the support of the fully and well performed.

The summary condition of Cump Currin is most excellent in this time, and the high character of the general properties of the support of the support of the summary condition of Cump Currin is most excellent this time, and the high character of the general properties of the summary condition of Cump Currin is most excellent this time, and the high character of the general properties of the summary condition of Cump Currin is most excellent this time, and the high character of the general properties of the summary condition of Cump Currin is most excellent this time, and the high character of the general properties of the summary condition of Cump Currin is most excellent

mand was to move from Platte City to Richfield on the 11th.

A robel camp, numbering three thousand men, is reported near Albany.

The report that General Prentiss had bagged five hundred rebels is not true.

The manufactory of Buell & Co. was destroyed by fire last night. Loss unknown.

Gen. Burnside's Expedition.

New York, Dec. 12.—Three hundred flats, each 32 feet long, are being shipped to accompany Gen. Burnside's expedition.

Burnside's expedition.