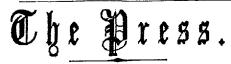
THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY. DECEMBER 17, 1861.



JUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1861.

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. The advance portion of General Butler's expedition has at last been heard from. The steamer Constitution, which carried the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts and Ninth Connecticut regiments from Portland, has arrived at Fortress Monroe after safely landing the troops and their munitions on Ship Island, which is situate in the Gulf of Mexico, thirty miles north of the Chandeleur Islands and about seventy-five miles from New Orleans. It either Mobile or the Crescent City. Gen. Phelps, who was in command of these regiments, has issued a proclamation to the loyal citizens of the South which is said to be "strongly anti-slavory in its tone."

The Government has fairly commenced the exchange of prisoners. Two hundred and forty-four of those taken at Hatteras have been released from Fort Warren and have embarked on board a vessel for Fortress Monroe, where they will await an equal number of released Federal prisoners. This news will rejoice all the friends of the Union prisoners in the hands of the rebels, and, at the same time, greatly tend to alleviate the horrors of the present war.

All eyes are now turned to the situation in Kentucky. Affairs in that State are fast approaching a crisis, and we hope to chronicle in a few days a glorious victory of the Union troops, and the total destruction of the hopes of the rebels in the " Dark and Bloody Ground." There are now 110,000 men in that State, under the command of such superior generals as Buell, Schoepff, Mitchell, and Thomas.

Peace or War with England ? Until the actual demands made by England are known, it would be little more than guesswork to affirm that the present difficulty will blow over or expand into hostilities. The British demands may be more formal than real, and, if so, of a nature not presenting serious obstacles to a graceful and honorable adjustment. If they ask the sacrifice or surrender, no matter how slightly, of our national honor. the country will reject them, and prepare for battle. There can be no alternative. Saddled though we are with a civil war, which heavily taxes all our energies-physical, moral, and pecuniary-a contest with England would be very popular, and men and money to carry it on would be abundantly supplied. If England has a naval superiority at present, we can raise a land force amply sufficient, if it come to

that, to wrest Canada from the British empire. Does England desire war ? and Will France side with England or with the United States? are questions which were asked in our hearing a hundred times yester Our own opinion is that, taking advantage, of our being engaged in putting down a Rebellion, England does mean to fight or to humble us-as humiliated we should be were we to apologize for Captain WILKES' having done his duty. France, we suspect, would play the neutral

THE ENGLISH COMPLICATION is a grave one, another earnest argument against the introducand we do not see how it can arrive at any- tion of all questions calculated to divide our thing but grave results. It is evident that her | counsels.

Majesty's Ministers have determined on It may be, however, proper to add that a making the capture of MASON and SLIDELL a point of such magnitude, involving a very pretext for active sympathy with the rebels. grave question of international law, and al-How far that sympathy will be manifested we most the only one under the "right of cannot say. Our Administration has taken its search" still left unadjusted, may honorably become the subject of friendly arbitrament. position and has endorsed its servants. The When blood is hot and passions aroused, it country has sustained the Administration, and is hardly proper for dignified nations to rush the honor of the Republic will not permit a surrender of that position, or an abandonment to the ultima ratio regum without necessities far more imperious than now exist for a reof its rights.

sort to arms on the part of either Britain or There is an eager haste in the action of her America. It may well be, then, that the ar-Majesty's Ministers which, in addition to rest of the two arch-traitors may be the cause being unseemly and undiplomatic, plainly of settling for all time a question of great imshows that the case of America has been preportance, which an event of less portent judged in their minds, and that they are only vould hardly have brought to a definite contoo zealous to interfere in the domestic troubles of the Union. A reasonable Government OCCASIONAL. clusion.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Received.

THE UNION MEN BETRAYED.

Charge of Treason.

PORTSMOUTH, N. C.

ton.

skill in the discussion

the near approaches to Fairfax.

prompted it.

passed through his head.

the loss of a man. He was highly complimented

by Gen. HANCOCK. Capt Wilson, on behalf of

his men, desires to return his sincere thanks to

Mrs. JOSEPH F. TORIAS, of Philadelphia, for pre-

Col. Gosline's Regiment.

would have waited until, at least, the facts of the case had been placed before it in an authentic manner. It would have asked for another narrative than that of the "purser of will doubtless be held as a base of operations against the Trent." It would have exhibited courtesy, if not patience. If England was as entirely neutral as she claims to be, the organs of her milers would not be so hasty and persistent in its attempts to throw odium upon our cause; her navy yards and arsenals would scarcely be as busy as they lately have been, nor would

the transportation of troops have been so extensively carried on to Canada. The course of the British Government has been anticipating. if not directly provoking a quarrel. During the complications preceding the rebellion, all her efforts were to throw ridicule on the North, to encourage and comfort the South. When the rebels took up arms, England gave character and consistency to the rebellion by acknowledging it as a belligerent Power, or virtually a Power possessing all the claims to international law and neutral courtesy, which would be accorded to Russia or France, or Spain, if at war with us. When Mr. DAVIS issued his letters of marque and reprisal, and sent his

privateers to prey upon our commerce, Eng-land acknowledged his right to establish piracy, and permitted the rebel flag to float in its waters. An English member of Parliament moved the recognition of the Southern Confederacy in the House of Commons-English

public men came here and visited Richmond on cirands of sympathy with the rebels-English ports are welcome havens to our foes-English consuls receive and entertain rebel ambassadors and rebel privateers-English merchants at English ports supply Southern ships with coal-and the hammer of the English artisan is even now busily engaged in re pairing and strengthening the pirate Nashville that it may go forth upon the sea to injure and destroy our commerce. Lord RUSSELL preaches neutrality, but his

neutrality, thus far, has been to the injury of the Republic. We had a case eminently in point just before the news of the Trent affair arrived in England. A Confederate steamer left Charleston, carrying a rebel Ambassador to a European Government. When in English waters, and almost in sight of the English coast, it met a Northern merchantman,-took the captain and crew on board,-placed the sailors in irons,-burned the vessel to the water's edge, and carried a number of American citizens in chains to an English port. English neutrality permitted that pirate to ride safely at anchor in her waters,-English journals applanded the daring and audacity of her

captain, and when the ruined mariners of our vessel asked for a simple legal lie voice has subsided to await the result of diploat first, but, ere the contest had proceeded process to enable them to recover certain matic formalities. So will it be again. far, might try to pay off, with interest, that stolen property on board the pirate, the Eng-The particular claim by the British Government little account due to England, since the fatal lish Secretary of State, Lord RUSSELL, himgrowing out of the removal of SLIDELL and MASON day of Waterloo. It is scarcely possible that self interposed, and said that the pirate virtufrom the Treat having yet to be presented the France, without the shadow of a complaint, ally possessing all the rights and privileges arguments in its support a question of controversy, of a nationality, no warrant could be issued

Sepator Wilson's Bill for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia-The Lompensation of Owners Provided

The following is the bill introduced to-day by Senator Willson for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia: Be it counted, etc., That all persons held to ser-vice or labor within the District of Columbia, by reason of African descent, are hereby disoharged and freed of and from all claim to such service or labor, and subjection to service or labor, proceeding from such cause, shall not hereafter exist in the

senid District Suc. 2. Be it further enacted. That all per-sons bolding claims to service or labor against per-sons discharged therefrom by this act may, within sons discharged therefrom by this act may, within inety days from the passage hereof, (but not there-after.) present to the commissioners hereinafter mentioned, their respective statement or petitions in writing, verified by oath or afirmation, sotting forth the names, ages, and personal description of such persons, the manner in which said petitioners acquired such climes and pary facts touching the acquired such claims, and any facts touching the value thereof.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three commission-ers, residents of the District of Columbia, any two of whom shall have power to act, who shall receive LATEST NEWS the petitions above mentioned, and who shall in-vestigate and determine the legal validity of the claims therein presented, and who shall appraise claims therein presented, and who shall appraise and apportion, under the proviso hereto annexed, theyalue in money of the several claims by thom found to be valid. *Provided, however*, That the entire sum so appraised and apportioned shall not exceed in the aggregate an amount equal to three hundred dollars for each personshown to have been held by lawful claim. SEC 4. Be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall, within nine months from the passage of this act, make a full and final report of heir proceedings, findings and appraisement and FROM WASHINGTON. How the European News was

passage of this act, make a full and unai report of their proceedings, findings, and appraisement, and shall deliver the same to the Secretary of the Trea-sury, which report shall be deemed and taken to be conclusive in all respects, except as hereinafter pro-vided; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall, with like exception, cause the amounts, so appor-tioned to said claums, to be paid from the Treasury of the United Secretary to the courting found by said re-THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. RESOLUTION OFFERED IN THE SENATE TO EXPEL SENATOR BRIGHT. tioned to said claums, to be paid from the Treasury of the United States to the parties found by said re-port to be the lawful holders thereof. and the same shall be received in full and complete compensation; *Provided*, That in cases where petitions may be filed, presenting conflicting claims or setting up liens, commissioners shall so specify in said report, and payment shall not be made according to the award of the said commissioners until a period of sixty days shall have elapsed; during which time, any petitioners claiming an interest in the particular An Exciting Scene Between Messrs Fouke and Conway. MR. VALLANDIGHAM OFFERS A RESOLUTION SUS-TAINING WILKES' ACTION AT ALL HAZARDS.

any petitioners claiming an interest in the particular amount may file a bill in equity, in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, setting forth the pro-ceedings in such case before the said commissioners and their action therein, and praying that the party to whom payment has been awarded may be enjoined from receiving the same; and if the said court shall grant such a provisional order, a copy thereof may, on motion of the said complainant, be served upon the Secretary of the Treasury, who **RECONNOISSANCE TO FAIRFAX** Interesting from Frederick, Md.

thereof may, on motion of the said complatinant, be served upon the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thercupon cause the said amount of money to be paid into the said court, subject to its orders and final decrea, which payment shall be in full and complete compensation, as in other cases. SEC 5. Be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall hold their sessions in the city of Washington. at such place and times as the Presi-dent of the United States may direct, of which they shall give due and public notice. They shall have power to subpech and compel the attendance of witnesses, and to receive testimony and enforce its production, as in civil cases before courts of justice, and they may summon before them the persons making claim to service or labor, and examine them under oath; and they may also, for purposes of identification and appraisement, call before them the persons so claimed. The said com-missioners shall appoint a clork, who shall keep files and a complete record of all proceedings before them, who shall have power to administor oaths and afirmations in the said proceedings, and who shall issue all lawful processes by them ordered. The marshal of the District of Columbia shall perionally, or by deputy, attend upon the sessions of the said commission and approace the mode of the said and the marshal of the District of columbia shall perionally, or by deputy, attend upon the sessions THE UNION FEELING IN ARKANSAS. PARSON BROWNLOW AGAIN HEARD FROM. He is in Jail, at Knoxville, on the SKIRMISHING IN MISSOURI.

THE FEDERAL FORCES OCCUPY perconally, or by deputy, attend upon the sessions of the said commissioners, and shall execute the pro-cess issued by the said clerk. SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That the said Special Despatches to "The Press."

SEC. 6. Be it further encated, That the said commissioners shall receive in compensation for their services the sum of two thousand dollars each, to be paid upon their filing of their report; that the said clerk shall receive for his services the sum of \$200 per month; that the said marshal shall re-ceive such fees as are allowed by law for similar cervices upderward by him in the Graut for similar WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1861 Effect of the English News at Washing-The latest news from England has occasioned no services performed by him in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia; that the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause all other reasonable expenses narked excitement among public men, the indignant tone of the British press having been anticivated. Hence the absence of expressions of surof the said commission to be audited and allowed, and that the said compensation, fees, and expenses, shall be paid from the Treasury of the United prise. As pending the disputes between the United States and Great Britain heretofore, the angry pub-

States. SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, there is hereby appropriated from the Treasury of the United States a sum not exceeding one million of dollars.

Letter from a Prisoner in Richmond. The following is a copy of a letter received by FROM THE SOUTH. XXXVIITH CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, December 16, 1861. SENATE. Mr. KING, of New York, presented the petition of the New York Chamber of Commerce, asking that the New York Assay Office have the privilege of coining. Re-formed to the Committee on Finance

pated, Also, a petition from the Mayor of Boston and others, asking a repeal of the law in relation to Jewish chap-lains. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, presented petitions for on exploring of palement. n exchange of prisoners, Mr. TRN EYCK offered a resolution that the present

Mr. TEN EYCK offord a resolution that the present war is for the Union according to the Constitution, and the object is to save the former and enforce the latter. It was so in the beginning, and should be to the last. That measures, extreme and radical and disruptive in themselves, involving in a common pale loyal and dis-loyal, should not be resorted to, and that in suppressing treason the Government cannot prove a traitor to the organic law. Laid ever. Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, offered a resolution that the Committee on Military be requested to inquire into the expediency of providing in a uniform manner for dealing with the slaves of robels and those made prison-ers or escaping from their mesters. Mr. LANE, of Infiana, offered a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be requested to provide by

Mr. LANE, of Inlinna, offered a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be requested to provide by law, so that the aiders and abettors of treason may be prevented from bringing suits for the collection of debts in United States courts. Agreed to. Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution that the Committee on Patents be instructed to inquire if any additional legislation is necessary to secure for par-sons of African descent the right to take out patents. Agreed to. Mr. NILKINSON, of Minnesota, offered a resolution : Whereas, Jesse D. Bright, Schätor from Indiana, dil, on the 1st of March last, write a letter to Jefferson Davis [the letter was here read], introducing a Mr. Lin-coln to Mr. Davis as having an improvement in firearms ; And whereas, Such lotter is an ovidence of disloyidy ; therefure, Mr. Stierd. That the spid Jessa D. Bright he availed f cloth

And whereas, Such letter is an oridence of disloyalty i therefore, Resolved, That the said Jesse D. Bright be expelled from the Senate of the United States. Mr. BOWAN, of Pennsylvania, moved the reference of the subject to the Committee on the Juliciary. Mr. Bk.IGHT, of tudiana, said that perhaps it was not improper for bim to say a word as to the truth of these charges which had been made against him through a licen-tious press. It had been the against him through a licen-tious press. It had been the ad absented himself from the Senate from fear of such a resolution of expution being offered. It was not as. He had been confined to hus room. He had no objection to the reso-lution. He believed that in a service of seventeen years he had done nothing inconsistent with his duty as an American Senator, or citizen, or gentleman. He courted an investigation into all his acts, public and private, and asked to have a letter read in answer to the one already brought to the notice of the Senate. The letter alluded to was then read. It is addressed to Mr. Fitch, his colleague, saying that he was opposed

to Mr Fitch, his colleague, such that read. It is addressed to Mr Fitch, his colleague, such that always been for the pre-servation and integrity of the Union. He was, however, opposed to the coercive policy of the Government] The resolution was then referred to the Committee on the fundicar

Instruction was then telefied to the committee of the Judiciary. Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to satisfy the claims for French speliations. A communication was received from the United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, in reply to the recolvition in regard to the slaves nonined in the jail at Washington. He said slaves had been so confined in Consequence of an old and miferre outpen here which

A communication was received from the President, transmitting the preceedings of the court of inquiry in the case of Colonel Miles. Referred to the special com-

nittee. Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, called up the resolution Mr. TRUEBBUL, of himole, chiled up the resolution asking the Secretary of State if persons had been ar-rected in the loyal States, and by what authority. Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, opposed the resolution. Ho thought it was beet not to go into an investigation of such questions in times like these, when the very safety such questions in times like these, when the very safety of the country is threatened. The time had passed by

such questions in times like these, when the very safety of the country is threatened. The time had passed by when the abominable relacilion could be crushed by mild means. He would make no discrimination between the property of rebels. A great deal had been said about the opinions of conservative men. He had occasion to know something about such opinions, and knew that they were for using any means to suppress the rebellion. Mr. TRUMBULL said he was as eager as any one to crush the rebellien, but would not waste the power of the Government in arresting persons in the loyal States. It would be better to strike with the power of six hun-dred thousand men and crush the rebellion to the earth. It seemed to him to be the very essence of desptiam if men can be arrested by telegraph without power of reply or trial. What then becomes of constitutional liberty ? Are we willing to trust the luberties of our citizens in the hands of any one man, no matter who 1. The people are energed in the defence of constitutional liberty ? Are the sufficient on the event of the resolution. If the reply of the Secretary showed that the arrests had been made and there was no and the the arrests had been made and there was no and the the arrest had been made and there was no anther who here solution. If the reply of the Secretary showed that the arrests had been made and there was no antherity for them, but that they still were necessary, would it not be better to make a law to effect a like result ? Mr. DIXON said the resolution seemed to question the propriet of the acts of a department of the Government, but he would not make such a question at the present time. He conied that there had been any usurpation or despotism. There had been an exercise of extraordinary power from necessity. The most dangerous men now are those men in the North who are trying to convince the people that nobody ought to be disturbed at the North. If any fault had been committed, the fault had been in the Government showing too nucl hencey.

wen were tecessary to guard the base and the line on which our army is to advance. Mr. WICKLIFE, said: Kentucky has furnished a quota of twenty seven thousand men. He repeated what he had said the other day—namely, that hefore Le intro-duced lie bill he mentioned the subject to the Secretary of War, and also consulted the President, who, together with his Gabinet, he was informed, approved of the mea-sure. As to Mr. Lovejor's opposition, he knew that gentleman would vote against anything but what related to pegrors. In the course of his remarks he said that, whenever the army shall move to take possession of Columbus, we will require every soldier that can be brought into the field to retake the place and march on to Tennessee. The volunteers will not be required to serve its Kentucky alone, but to fight wherever an enemy can be found, and they will do it. He entered his protiss' command returned here last night, most of them sick with the measles. They report that the Federals had several skirmishes with the rebels on those men in the routin who are true to the North. Jecople that mobody ought to be disturbed at the North. If any fault had been committed, the fault had been in the Government showing too much lenicncy. Mr. WilsöN, of Massachuscits, said he was sorry that the Senator from Illinois had introduced such a retheir march, killing a few of them. When at the river, opposite Lexington, they were fired upon by is, and General Prentiss dispersed them Mr. WILSON, of Masachuscus, said he was sorry that the Senator from Illinois had introduced such a re-solution. The Sonator knows that the Secretary of State had made the arrests by order of the President of the United States. If the Senator does not like these or-ders of the President, without authority, why does he not bring in a bill to clothe the President with all proper authority ? The Government, by the execution of this authority, had saved the country in a dark hour of gloom, when treason stakked abroad in Washington, and so saved the State of Maryland. There were treacherous men all over the North, who supressed sympathy with traitors. Then the President, through the Secretary of State, had these persons arcseted, and, turning the doors of Fort Lafayette, silenced innumerable traitors. In the loyal States, nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand men applanded and thanked the Govern-ment for this action. Why, then, does the Senator blame the Government for thus saving the country ? for he de-clared that this course had done more to save the con-try than the whole military force. To this hour the Go-vernment has been unite too lendent, and arrived. Mr. HALK, of New Hampshire, thought the resolu-tion was eminently proper and appropriate, and he should feel mortified if it was not passed. Our fathers fought for the principle of constitutional liberty regu-lated by law, and not mere independence. And the Gotected and the people at home protected. Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, opposed the bill. It was neither estimated nor called for by any department of the Government. The war must be carried on in the most economical manner, so that the country will not be-come alarmed and be compelled to abandon it. We must come alarmed and be compelled to abandon it. We must practice economy and restrain the expenditures within proper limits. We will have to provide for a deficiency of from a hundred and sixty to two hundred and fourteen millions in addition to the regular appropriation of four hundred and thirteen millions, making necessary a total appropriation of about six hundred millions of dollars. He could not vote a dollar to call into service any more troops than are now mustered, unless a necessity campe slown for their employment. Mr. DUNLAP, of Kentucky, earnestly advocated the passage of the bill, and showed the necessity of supplying the proposed force. A force coutest may take Dives at Mr. DUNLAP, of Kentucky, earnestly advocated the passage of the bill, and showed the necessity of supplying the proposed force. A ficre contest may take place at any hour. Kentucky has been called "the dark and bloody ground," and there must be a force sufficient to defend that border State. They want this force for home protection first, and then on the border when the Se-cessionist shall be driven out. They want this force in addition to the over twenty-six thousand men already there in the field. Kentucky will not be driven out of the Union. She will remain true and loyal. She was the first to come into the Union after the formation of the Constitution, and will be the last to laws it. Mr. DIVEN, of New York, supported the bill on the ground that the reballion must be put down speedil; otherwise the resources of the country will be exhausted. abuilt for the principle of constitutional liberty regu-ated by law, and not mere independence. And the Go-vernmet, thad better fail than be faithless to that great pinciple. Ho wanted to strengthen the hands of the Go-vernment, but he wanted them to streagth to across the Potomac, South instead of North. If the people, now pouring out their blood and treasure, find that they have been trified with, and that imbecility stands in the phase of courage in the vigorous prosecution of the war, then will there be such a storm come upon their heads as his-tory never recorded. We might even now hear the rum-bings of the coming storm. The people her represented will support the Government in the vigorous prosecution of the war, and wee to those who do not understand the day and hour, and the crisis of destiny ! Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, was glad that the re-solution had been offered. Arrests had been made which he thought were not according to the Constitution. He had always claimed that Maryland was true to the Con-stitution. He had never in any way said or done any-thing in violation of the oath he had taken to support the Government; but if he thought the Government was going wrong, he claimed the right to raise his voice against it. Ho atood there as a friand and supportse of the Go-vernment, believing that it had sufficient power to supeen triffed with, and that imbecility stands in the plac otherwise the resources of the country will be exhausted. If this additional force will have the effect of commering he robels, then is will be economical to authorize it. Mr. LOVEJOY, in reply to the remarks of Mr. Wick-liffe, said he would carry on war to put down the rebel-ion, and let slavery take care of itself. He was not to hon, and let slavers take care of itself. He was not to be intimidated by any sneers or allusions to his anti-slavery sentiments. He was not afraid of the slave-dri-ters' whip. It was true that he was at Bull Bun, but he did not run. Mr. WICKLIFFE. I only said you were there. If any but he [Laughter.] Mr. LOVEJOY said that was a true battle. Bull Bur II. 116 stood there as a risent and supporter of the co-vernment, believing that it had sufficient power to sup-port itself under the Constitution. Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, moved that the re-solution be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. TRUMBULL opposed such a reference. He wanted to know if we were not fighting for principle and constitutional liberty was not lost for want of brave soldiers, but because a portion of the officers were drunk. He was willing to portion of the others were drund. The was which to protect every loyal man who loyes the Union more than slavery, and would protect them to the extent of the power of the United States. He was willing to vote, in good fuith, men and money, but not the proposed force, at an expense of thirty millions, whon it is not needed. Some of the superfluous force on the Potomac might be onstitutional liberty. Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, favored the resolution. He thanked the Senator from Illinois for having brought it forward. He thought there was no authority for the Secretary of State making such arrests. Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, also spoke in favor of the reaching ent to Kentucky. Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, in advocating the bill, said the force was not only for police service, but an auxiliary to the army of the United States. It was re-ported unanimously from the Committee on Military Affairs that Kentucky had behaved with great magna-nimity, and had, in addition to furnishing her quota of troope, provided for paying her apportionment of the war Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, also spoke in favor of the resolution. Mr. BOOLITTLE again urged its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. WILSON would say to the Secretary of Sinte, Go On, and when any man plots treason in the loyal States, lay the hand of the Government upon him, unless Con-gress provises a bettor way to take care of traitors. He did not know when more power and vigor had been shown than by those who were waging rebellion. They did not stand on constitutional questions. He was for a vigorous prosecution of the war; but thought we should have faith and trust in the Government. He thought Jeff Davis would thank the American Senate for passing a resolution carrying with it an implied censure on any department of the Government. Mr. TRUMBULL insisted that it was a resolution of inquiry only. He was as much against traitors as the Senator from Massachusetts, but he was also for consti-titional liberty. The Senator from Massachusetts was against traitors, and also against the Constitution of his country. ax. Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, did not see why the Mr. HICK MAN, of Pennsylvania, did not see why the war chould be conducted differently in Kentucky than in any other State. She does not require a military system otherwise than is established by law. In reply to Mr. Lovejoy, he said he understood that tho reason why the army was held there inactive was, that the recruits re-quired training for soldiers fit for the war. Messra, BINGHAM, MAYNARD, and MORBILL, of Vermont, severally spoke in favor of the bill Meesses, Dirkernant, mar warker, and Modelli, or Vermont, severally spoke in favor of the bil. Mr. BLAIR, of Missonri, closed the debate. In reply to Mr. Lovejoy, ho said : We have the best reason to believe we have not men enough in the field, for we have not been able to conquer the enemy anywhere as yet, and we have not met him excepting when he outnum-bered us. Hence we have not been able to drive back tuitonal liberty. The Senaror from massecursers was segainst traitors, and also against the Constitution of his country.
Mr. LATHAM, of California, could see no necessity for trampling on the Constitution in order to sustain it. Let treason be punished by law, and if men must be arrested, let them be arrested according to law.
Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, thought there seemed to be an issue made on this question without any necessity of the sense any body. Chaloubedly, there was no intention to censure anybody. Undoubedly, there was no warrant in law for making the arrests as they have been made; but he would justify the Government, from the necessity of the case. He honored the man who would take a responsibility, erea at the risk of censure to himself, yet he would justify the Government, form the necessity of the case. He honored the man who would take a responsibility, erea at the risk of censure to himself, yet he would justify the Government, form the necessity of the case. He honored the man who would take a responsibility, are at the risk of censure to himself, yet he would justify the Government, form the necessity of the case. He honored the right of not the second of a number of the shore to suspend the right of habeas corons rostif in the President of Congress. We were not interely at war with persons in every State, and it may be necessary to give the President the power is arrest in every State. He wanted the Judic Chry Committee to enamine the question carefully, and see where the power for an every State. The wanted the Judic Chry Committee to enamine the question carefully, and see where the power to suspend the right of nabeas corpus rest. At this hour, when the enemy is in our presence, and the cay when the enemy is in our presence.
Mr. BROWNING, of Tilinois, thonght the discussion Mr. LOVEJOX replied that he accounted for this by is fact that the enemy will not meet us unless when he superior in numbers. Mr. BLAIR. Then why should not our army overrun the enemy ? Mr. LOVEJOY. Because we have no generals. Mr. BLAIR advocated the passage of the bill, was passed. Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution that, the Senate concurring, when the House adjourn on Thursday next, it be till the 6th of January. Adopted-yeas 60, nays 58. The House then adjourned. The Gunboat Dacotah at New York NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The gunboat Dacotah, from Hong Kong and St. Thomas on the 3d inst., arrived at this port this evening. The frigate Macedonian was to sail on the same day for Boston. day for Boston. The ship Montmorencie was at St. Thomas, from Liverpool, with ooal for an English firm. Her captain reports that he was boarded by the pirate Sumpter, and robbed of all his nautical instru-ments, charts, &c., but allowed to proceed on account of having a British cargo. The United States ship Shepherd Knapp was at sword to strike him, he would not say one word to weaken the blow. Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, thought the discussion was the same as that forced upon us at the last session, by the Senator from Kennteky, (Mr. Breckinridge,) and he had no doubt that if that Senator was here he would support the resolution. Its passage would rejuice the heart of every traitor in the country. He could not support the resolution, because it was a most inopportune time, when every energy was fax(d, and when, perhaps, we are on the eve of a rupture with one of the nost powerful nations of the world. The passage of the resolution would carry the impression of an attack on the Executive Department of the Government. Who has been arrested that ought not to have been ar-rested ? Suppose one of the leaders of the rebellion hap-pened to be in a loyal State, trying to get back, would not the Senator from Maine have binn arrested ? Mr. FESSENDEN said he would arrest him any where. Ho would go further and thank the man who would take the responsibility on himself and make the arrest, and would justify such action. Mr. BIOWNING contained that, for the Ham baking, the Executive must judge of the necessity and must ex-cute a the young Lat is fight agoing the due to due to St. Thomas. The Iroquois was also left at St. Thomas. The Glasgow at New York. NEW YORK, Dec. 16 - The steamship Glasgow arrived at this port this evening. Her advices have been anticipated. General Butler's Expedition. BOSTON, Dec. 16.-Negotiations are being made with General Butler for the transportation of the laine Twelfth Regiment to its destination. New York Bank Statement. MF. BROWNING southeid that, for the time being, the Executive must judge of the necessity and nuist ex-ercise it he power. Let us fight against rebeis, and not against a department of the Government. Mr. PEARCE asked if Mr. Faulkner had been because with any trensonable act. He understood he SALE OF FINE FRENCH BRONZES. ALABASTE

the Chicago Tridune, which was afterwards contradicted. He then made a brief statement of the battle of Belmont to show that it was a victory to the United States troops, and concluded by saying that it is unkind in Mr. Con-THE CITY.

way to insist on characterizing it a defeat. He would permit the gentleman to make the application of the ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS ON FOURTS PAGE.

permit the gentleman to make the application of the Inngiago he had heretofore uttered, as he (Mr. Conway) was the only judge in the matter. Mr. CONWAY, in reply, said Mr. Fouke had refused to avail himself of his generosity. He submitted to the candid judgment of the House whether such conduct did not clearly manifest a defiberate purpose to bring on a personal collision withont cause, and wh ther such con-duct was not unbecoming a member of this House, but rathor that of a blackguard and a scoundrel. [Sensa-tion.] MEETING OF THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.-This Board held their regular stated meet-ing yesterday atternoon, at their office in North Seventia street, Mr. Maris in the chair. street, Mr. Maris in the chair. The census of the house was, or Saturday last, 2,739; same time last year, 2,746, making a decrease of 7. During the last week 155 were admitted, 8 born, 18 died, 102 discharged, and 13 eloped. The following report was submitted, showing the num-ber of percens in the various departments of the Alms-house and House of Employment: Mut et al. 19 discharged to the solution of the solution

on.] Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, immediately called

the speaker to order, saying this was not the place to ettle such difficulties. [Cries of Order ! Order !] Mr. FOUKE wanted to say one word in reply. Mr. STEVENS, of Peonsylvania, and others, ob-iccted. They had had enough of such things. The SPEAKER informed Mr. Fouke that no debate house and House of Employment: MALBA.—A. No I, supersamutated, 111; B. No. 1, in-curable, 50; B. No. 4, not induced by immoral habita, 47; Class 5, Lunatic Asylum, 15; Class 6, healthy males, 52. Total, 275. MALE LUNATIC ASTLUM.—A. No. 5, confirmed luma-tics 01; R. No. 5, immovature Co. (J. No. 5, anilastica

MALE LUNATIC ASTLUM.—A. No. 5, confirmed luna-tice, 91; B. No. 5, tumporary, 20; C. No. 5, epileptics, 28; D. No. 5, inheciles, 33; E. No. 5, iniotic, 10. Assistants—White workingmen's wing, 415; white men's hospital, 241. Total, 657. Colored men's wing, 213; incurables, 13; hospital, 25 —61. Total males, 1,196. FEMALES.—A. No. 1, superannuated, 118; B. No. 1, in-eurable, 65; B. No. 4, discesses not induced by isamorality, 28; B. No. 4, induced by immorality, 7; A, acute hospital tal discaso, 4; No. 6, healtby females under 60, 139— 359. as in order. Mr. FOUKE, amid crics of order, was understood to ay that Mr. Conway was a disgrace to the nation and to

humanity. Here the matter ended in the House. Among the bills introduced and referred was one by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, donating hunds to the several states for founding agricultural colleges. The House passed a bill to strikefrom the pension rolls the names of all persons who have taken up arms against be Concempant or in any memory stided the reduling.

the manual of an persona who have taken up and a same against the Government, or in any manuer aided this robelion. Mr. GRANGER, of Michigan, introduced a bill for the relief of Unjon soldiers now prisoners in Richmond and classwhere in the robel States. A letter was read, at his instance, from the prizoners, showing their destitutions (hildren's Asylum, 255; White Women's Hospital, 183
(hildren's Asylum, 255; White Women's Hospital, 183
438.
LUXATIC ASYLUM.—A, No. 7, confirmed lumatics, 179;
[5], No. 5, impeciny, 48; E, No. 5, idiots, 5; assistants, 31

Mr. WYCKLIFFE, of Kentucky, stated that the -366. White obstetric ward, 75 ; white nursery, 102-177. luar termaster's Department had promptly met their ne-resities by sending to the South two thousand full suits

The bill was referred to the Committee on Military

White obstetric ward, 75; white nursery, 102-17. Colored women's out-wards, 32; obstetrical, 6; nurse-ry, 20; hespital, 30-88. Unclassified words, 53; scattering and at liberty, 113; iotal females, 1,543; males, 1,136; total males and fo-mules, 2,739. A recommendation was received from the Medical Board, that patients in the hospital and pauper nurses should be attired in costumes different from that of the ordinary pauper. The Medical Board express a belief that the negligence in personal neatness of so many paupers is owing to the compulsory wearing of this dress. Affair: Mr. CRADLEBAUGH, of Nevada, introduzed a bill to establish a branch mint in the Torritory of Novada. Referred to the Commerco. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, introduced the fol-

lowing: Whereas, The Secretary of the Navy has reported to this Bouse that Capt. Charles Wilkes, in command of the San Jacinto, an armed public vessel of war, did, on the 8th of November, 1861, on the high seas, intercept the Trent, a British mail steamer, and torcibly remove therefrom James M. Muson and John Slidell, disloyal stimum Lowing Statements and the statement of the statem panpers is owing to the compulsory wearing of this dress. Dr. Woodward, appointed a member of the Board in-the place of Mr. Brown, resinced, took his seat and re-ceived the oath at the hands of Aklerman Britler. The Mislical Board further recommended that a per-son be appointed is preside in the building to keep a record of all important medical cases, to record the results of all post-mortenes, and, if necessary, to act as librarian also. Referred to the Hospital Committee. In consequence of the resignation of the special po-liceman the steward was authorized to appoint a substi-tute until an election could be held. The Committee of Insane reported a communication from Dr. Butler, who has examined the criminal manage

The Committee of Insane reported a communication from Dr. Butler, who has examined the criminal manises in Moyamensing Prison, with a view to their transfor to the Almehouse, as recommended by the Prison Agent. Dr. Butler thinks they should at once he removed, and that the State should make provision for such persons as done in New York. The list of criminals, now luna-tics in Moyamensing Prison, is as follows: Name. Nativity. Grime, Length time at Harrisb'g. Lewis Durow, France, Muruler, More than 6 years. Geo Aublin, Germany, "Nearly 7 years. John Logan, Ireland, Arson, "T " Jano Jennings, America, Unknown, More than 6 years. Juno Jennings, America, Unknown, More than 6 years. Ephraim Geor, Delaware, Attempt to kill, "T " Jane Gizier, Ireland, Arson, "T " Busides, there are 8 insane vagrants, of whom two aro in a state of nudity, and are believed to be hopenessly insane. Their condition is most deplorable. Mr. Erety said the list of insane in the Almshonse was already very large. It comprised 101 males and 33 fa-males, making a total of 525, which, added to forty-three assistants employed, gives 571 as the number of innates. Mr. Erety finally offered a resolution that a committee of five he appointed to reprisent to the Legislature, at its next session, the necessity of enlarging the accommoda-tions for the insane in the Insane Asylum at Harrisburg, and to take such measures as will, in their judgmont, tend to the better care of the insane one within the city and county of Philadelphis. The committee was appointed as follows: Mr.Serst. Maris, Dickinson, Frety, Whiteall, Server, and Keen. On motion, the Board proceeded to elect an Assistant

the Trent, a Dritish mail steamer, and torelly remove therefrom James M. Mason and John Slidell, disloyal citizeus, leading conspirators, reled enemies, and dan-gerous men, who, with their suites, were on their way to Furope to promote the cause of the insurrection, claim-ing to be ambassadors from the so-called Confederate States; And whereas, The Secretary of the Navy has further reported to this House that the prompt and declsive ac-tion of Captain Wikes on this occasion merited and re-ceived the emphatic approval of the dapartment, and, mereover, in a public letter has thanked Gaptain Wilkes for the act; And whereas, This House, on the first day of the ses-cien, did propose to tender the thunks of Concress to Capt. Wilkes for his hrave, adroit, and patriotic conduct in the arrest and detention of the traitors, Jamos M. Mason and John Slidell; And whereas, further, On the same day, this House did request the Fresident to couling the said James M. Mason and John Slidell in the cells of convicted felons until certain military officers of the United States, con-fined and held by the so-called Confederate States, should be traved as prisoners of war; therefore, he if Resoft, as the sense of this House of the British Government; and that this House or demand of the British Government; and that this House or demand of the British Government; and that this House or demand of the British Government; and that this House or demand of the British Government; and that this House or demand of the British Government; and that this House of the British Government; and that this House or demand of the British Government; and the dower ments and violicaling the courage of the Government and the people of the United States against a foreign Power.

Int. VALUATION ADDIVING to Golds, and of the British ion. It remained to be seen who would cover ! Mr FENTON, of New York, hoped the resolution would be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM remarked that a former reso-intion approbatory of Captain Wilkes was passed without being referred. He had offered this resolution in good faith, and would stand by it.

peing referred. He had offered this resolution in good (aith, and would stand by it, The House refused to second the domand for the previ-

and Keen, On motion, the Board proceeded to elect an Assistant Resident Physician, to fill a vacancy caused by resigna-

as quest on. Mr. FENTON moved that it be referred to the Commitee on Foreign Affairs. The motion was agreed to-yeas 103, against 16 fon. Dr. Sherman was nominated, but only six members

Dr. Sherman, was nominated, but only six members voted, and the election was postspond. Mr. Server offered a resolution that the Hospital Com-mittee be authorized to advance the wages of such of the nurses of the hospital as they may deem advisable, provi-ding such advances shall not exceed \$6 per month in the composite nays. The House resumed the consideration of the bill antho-rizing the raising of a volunteer force for the better deence of Kentucky. Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, hoped that it would not

argregate. Mr. Server said that the committee, by not having this power, had lost one of their best nurses. The resolution was agreed to. The election for engineer and special policoman for the

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, hoped that it would not pass. According to official returns, we have a standing army of between six and seven hundred thousand men, which is amply sufficient for the war. We have more soldiers now than can be used i therefore the raising of twenty thousand volunteers for twelve months instead of for the war, should not be authorized. He did not understand that the military authorities had asked for this increase. Besides, he was opposed to the mode of this increase. Besides, he was opposed to the mode of the men and officering them. Mr. RICHARDSON trusted that the bill would pass. The volunteers proposed to be raised in Kentucky were of the best kind and familiar with the State. The base of operations was at Louisville, and twenty thousand men were recessary to garard the base and the line on which our army is to advance. Mr. WICHLIFFE; said: Kentucky has furnished a House was again postponed.

NAVAL MATTERS. - Yesterday over 2,600

NAVAL MATTERS. --- Yesterday over 2,600 names of workmen were on the roll at the navy yard. This is the largest number ever employed, and owing to the pressing demands of the Government a decrease is not likely to take place for some time. Yesterday the following officers reported themselves for duty: Wm. J. Eldridge, master's mate of the James S. Chambers ; Franklin H. Letcher, third assistant engi-neer of the Tahoma; J. F. Aller, S. Goodman, and Alex. Wangh, acting masters of the Joseph L. Davis. The gunboats Tahoma, Sciota, Chambers, and Davis are expected to leave in a few Mays. This keel of the shopp of-war Monongahela is being laid. This vessel is to be of the same class and will be somewhat similar to the Brooklyn. The work upon the gunboats already described is being pushed rapidly for-ward. The Brooklyn is expected to go into commission during the present week.

The browly is experied to go into condition during the present week. The board of engineers for the examination of candi-dates for admission into the engineer corps and for pro-motion in the same is still in session at the navy-snrd. There has been a falling off in the number of candidates for admission and the board in the number of candidates for admission, and the board is ongaged in the eva-

Parson Brownlow's Whereabouts. FEDERAL OCCUPATION OF PORTS.

York Assay Office have the privilege of coining. Re-ferred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, presented the petition of citi-Zens of Iowa for a change in the law which excludes Jewish chuplains from the army. Also, a petition that, in consequence of the robellion, slavery be absolutely and unconditionally abolished. Mr. SUMNER, of Musachusetts, presented soveral petitions, asking that the slaves of robels be emanci-pated. CHICAGO, Dec. 16 .- The Peoria (Ill.) Transcript has received late Southern papers, by a gentleman

who left New Orleans ten days ago, coming through The Bowling Green (Ky.) Courier says Parson Brownlow was arrested, for treason, by the Confe-

derate States commissioner, at Knoxville, on the 6th, and committed to jail. The Knoxville Register says a rumor of an order from the rebel War Department for Brownlow's safe conduct to the North had created an intense excitement.

MOUTH, N. C.

Tennessee and Kentucky.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard of the 4th learns. from a reliable source, that a Federal regiment had taken possession of Portsmouth, N. C., and that there are ten "Yankee" steamers in Pamlico

Sound. FROM ASPINWALL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHAMPION. \$1.000,000 IN TREASURE.

SHE IS CHASED BY AN UNKNOWN VESSEL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.-The steamer Chammion.

from Aspinwall on the 7th, with the San Francisco mails of the 1st, arrived at this port to-night with a large number of army officers, including Colonel Sewall and Major Lovell. She brings nearly a million dollars in treasure.

She reports on the 14th, in lat. 31 degrees 30 minutes, long 74 degrees, she was crossed by a three-masted propeller, and after an hour's chase, she hoisted the English flag, of which the *Champion* look no notice. The vessel is described as fol-

She was square rigged on her foremast, with round stern, and smoke-stack between main and nizzonmast; had two large boats, painted white, hanging to her davits midships. She was appa-rently a new iron vessel, with bottom painted a

yory bright red. The United States ships Lancaster, Wyoming, and Cyane were at Panama on the 5th. The steamer Narragansett was at Acapulco on the 19th.

UNION FEELING IN ARKANSAS.

THE UNION MEN BETRAYED.

Rolla, Mo., Dec. 15 .- Several citizens from Arkanses have reached here during the past week, and enlisted in the Arkansas company, under Captain Ware, late member of the Legislature of that State These men say that there was a Union Society established in Izard, Fülton, Independence, and Zaricy counties, numbering twenty-five hundred men, which could have made an organized stand in two weeks' more time, but it was betrayed by a recreant member and broken up, and the

members seattered. Many of these Union men have been arrested and taken to Little Rock. Some have been hung, and a large number are now in the woods, trying to effect their escape from the State.

that place.

The War on the Mississippi. REBEL PREPARATIONS TO RESIST. CAIRO, Ills., Dec. 16 .- It is reported that the cebels at Columbus, Ky., have received a large number of heavy anchors and cables for the purpose of obstructing the navigation of the river at

Great preparations are being made by the rebels

From Missouri.

ST. JOSEPH, Dec. 15 .- Forty of General Pren-

at that point in expectation of an early attack.

could unite with England against us. Indeed. it is said that NAPOLEON has offered to act as Mediator.

One of the Motives.

The Times is sometimes imprudently candid. For example, when the news of the SLI-DELL and MASON arrest reached it, a leading article admitted "England has established precedents which now tell against her in this matter of the Trent." However, now that the British Government has taken the case seriously up, the same Times declares that it was illegal to seize hostile Ambassadors on a neutral ship-yes, declares this, though Sir WILLIAM Scorr's well-known decision, which settled what British law was in a like case, established the perfect legality of the seizure. Of course the Times will say nothing of its first frank admission, but will cling to its worst second-Palmerston Government, is one of the editors of the Times, which may partly account for

its-change of opinion, to bolster up the case against America. Again, we find the same journal, in 'its ex- rived in that country. Her lawyers and pubultation at the prospect of a war between : lic men were busily engaged in hunting up England and the United States, incautiously communicating why and wherefore John Bull has suddenly become pugnacious. It boasts that England (all the while professing neutrality and even friendship,) had prepared for a quarrel, upon some ground, not only by sending additional soldiers and artillery to Canada, but by collecting in American waters "a force amounting to not far short of one sent to this country by way of Annapolis-a thousand guns." Moreover, that the first overt act would be to break the blockade of the Southern ports, and thus "set free British

industry from the anxiety of a cotton famine, and insure prosperity to Lancashire through the Winter." It calculates, too, upon opening British trade "to eight millions of Confederate States, who desire nothing better than to be our customers." Thus, it is admitted that the war is to satisfy the Lancashire cotton-spinners and calico-

makers. There are other causes-but the Times

admits this one.

THE MANAGERS of the Foster Home, at tration. To do so would be to surrender our Twentieth and Hamilton streets, propose to national honor, and tremblingly to submit to give the children of their institution a good the menaces of the British throne. dinner on Christmas day. Any contributions in provisions will be gratefully received by the matron at the home. We hope the poor little give them the benefit of this timely notice.

Public Amusements.

At the Walnut-street Theatre Edwin Adams will take a benefit to-night, producing, for the first time in his stage experience, the tragedy of Hamlet. John McCullough, who has so efficiently supported Mr. Forrest, will enact the ghost. Mr. Adams has received the unanimous verdict of Philadelphians as the best stock performer that we have had for many years. He is young, active, taiented, and ambitious. Few young men have been so successful, and few have yet careers so bright before them. It is pleasant to state in this connection, that Mr. Adams possesses private and social excellences that do him equal honor. He will not remain at the Walnut after the present season, having received advantageous offers to go elsewhere.

At the Arch, Mrs. Drew, whose name has been identified with the Philadelphia stage for a long period, will also take a benefit. Mrs. Drew, with an unrivalled company, opened

the Arch-street Theatre late in the summer, and has effected much for the purification and elevation of the drama. She descrives a full house. This evening's entertainment embraces Knowles'

comedy of the " Love Chase," and a very pleasant comedictta. The entire strength of the company is elicited.

Mr. William Wheatley, assisted by J. S. Clarke, his old associate, will likewise take a benefit at the Continental. Mr. Wheatley has outlived all rivalry, the present season, although commenced under unfavorable auspices, having been highly profitable give a warlike construction to the last to him. He has exhibited great enterprise in the production of scenic pieces, and deserves, for his worth, capacity, and industry a full house.

Cubas appears at the Academy this evening in some of her unrivalled ballets. This lady has become known throughout the country, and her suc-

Added to this was the insulting doctrine that the pirate was simply to be treated as a vessel of the United States, to receive all the attention which should be accorded to our war

vessels, and to be admitted to all the privi-

leges of the docks and ship-vards. More than this: If we are to credit the news we have from London, the English Government, not content with showing active sympathy with the rebels; not content with throwing every impediment in the way of the Republic; not content with being unfriendly and unjust; even goes so far as to disavow its own policy, and abandon the principles and traditions which cover every page of its legal decisions and statute-books. To make an assumption in favor of MASON and SLIDELL is to contradict its whole history, and to say that, in claiming and exercising the very right thought. Mr. ROBERT LOWE, a member of the ' which the United States exercised in seizing

character of national independence. The diplomatic corps seem to be more concerned in the important question at issue than our own civil functionaries. The question generally asked is, what will be the result of the controversy rather than the expression of individual opinion upon the subject. As to the Administration, there is reason to believe that neither the President nor any member of the Cabinet will be diverted in the least degree from their present course of conducting the war excites much amusement in Administration circles

these men, it has been arbitrary, unjust, and tyrannical. This was the temper of England when the New York. news of the capture of MASON and SLIDELL arprecedents, and making ingenious arguments in favor of their course towards the rebels, and their antagonism of our country. But now there will be an end of this. They have the protext so long sought, and the eager haste with which they seize it shows how ardently it has been anticipated. If we are to believe English advices, an ultimatum has been war vessel will enforce it, and Lord Lyons will be instructed to withdraw his legation,

unless President LINCOLN consents to disavow the act of Captain WILKES, to send MASON and SLIDELL to England, and make full reparation for what is called the insult to the English flag. It is our hope that England will pause fore she plunges into the sea of war. We

pray that moderation and justice will enter into the counsels of her Ministers, and that this new trouble will not be brought upon her people or upon ours. But no proposals like

those her Cabinet are said to have made can for an instant be entertained by the Adminis-

We do not know where these complications will lead. But if the worst must come, the American people will gladly meet the worst. ones will not be forgotten, and, therefore, We do not wish a quarrel with England. We trust Congress and the Executive will take

every honorable method of avoiding any contest. We would deplore it as one of the greatest calamities that could fall upon man, but national degradation is a calamity far greater, and rather than permit the English Government to accomplish such a purpose, the Republic will draw upon it the sword which is now conquering and crushing the rebellion.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1861. The tone of the intelligence from England by the last steamer has so much the sound of a panic to operate upon the stock market that | ter. it may well be distrusted. If it should prove to be a correct premonition of the policy of the British Government in reference to our great national struggle, it will establish what many excellent persons have always believed, viz: that that Power has been

yearning for a pretext to mingle in our own "strife, so that she may strike a fotel blow at institutions which have been objects equally of her envy, her hatred, and her fears. The rumored haste of the action of her Ministry, the cager repudiation of British precedents in cases resembling that of the Trent by her acknowledged organs, and the arrogant temper of her public meetings, news. But England, if a powerful, is also a Christian nation. If she has interests to care for, she has a reputation to preserve. She

cannot go before the world on the naked issue of demanding an apology for the capture of the arrant traitors to the United States, bent

is not upreasonable to assume that our G Colonel MATHESON, of the Thirty-se vernment will have at least equal advantage and Volunteers, from R. A. FISH, captain of Company E, First California Regiment. Captain FISH is When the British Government shall have made now a prisoner in the hands of the rabels at formal demand for the restitution of the rebel Charleston. It will be a matter of interest to know ministers, the time will have arrived for such a

response as will show that although we are enshows the necessity of providing for an exchange of gaged with insurgents there is still integrity in the prisoners : Government to furnish such a reply as will not be CHARLESTON, December 1. MY DEAR COLONEL : Your letter of October 14 was received on November 5, since which time I have not heard from any one. You intimated that at variance with our heretofore amply sustained you would send a box of clothing, etc. If you have

done so, I have not received it. I am sadly in want of clothing and of money, and am entirely at a loss how to direct you so that I may be relieved. The risk of not getting the clothing is so great that I advise you not to send it. I think that if you would remit S50 or S100 to the commanding officer at Fortress Monroe, he would be sale to forward to the total set of the s

Charleston jail. Dear colonel, the imprisonment is telling on us The Wall-street panic telegraphed here to-day all. To-day we saw the last of Surgeon Griswold, of the Thirty-eighth New York Scott Life Guards. When disease takes one now we have no vitality to The falling of stocks in Wall street, on newspaper reports of Cabinet Councils in London, is considered When disease takes one now we have no vitality to shake it off. If our Government does not do some-thing soon, a higher Court will settle our question. You know my cheerful spirits; but I am rot the same. I worked hard to get up the First California Regiment, and love it dearly. It seems hald that my efforts are to be blotted out, and my existence to be unknown, save to a few weeping relatives. Teil Senators Latham and MoDougall, and my kiende die the missenart demond their addeavors ather a matter of speculation than of wisdom. It is thought that stocks will rise to-morrow in The Administration is understood to be expecting a war with the Navajoes, but it has not begun to think a war possible with either England or France. Leti Senators Latham and MolDougall, and my friends, that the prisoners demand their endeavors for their release. It is a shame that those who have labored and fought so well should be permit-ted to die in a strange land in jail, carried to a lone grave, unaccompanied by even a conrade sol-dier, there to rest unknown as well as unknored. Please write to rest unknown as well as unknored. Reconnoitring near Fairfax Court House. Yesterday morning, Capt. J. P. WILSON, of the Cameron Dragoons, with a squadron of one hundred men, by order of Gen. HANCOCK, started out on a reconnoissance in the direction of Fairfax Court The set write to my sisters, or forward this letter to them. The opportunities of writing are so few, and the chances of letters never reaching their destination, and the limits placed upon their con-tents by the authorities, forbids my writing to my belowed mother and dear sisters. They know my colling and my adving devotion to my gues. House. He went about seven miles beyond our psckets. The country through which he passed presented a most desolate appearance. The farms along the route had been completely stripped of everything. At Flint Hill the captain drove in the robel pickets. When he was within a mile and a quarter

beloved mother and dear sisters. They show my feelings, and my undying devotion to my cuss. I trust in God soon to be with you. I norer hear from you, but I know the hetory of the First California Regiment will be a gool one. My love to Lieutenant Brown and CompacyE and all of the regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Pint, Ma-jor Leman, Adjutant Purdy, Dr. Little, &c Direct to Interface to Fortness Monroom Som may of the Court House, he saw a body of about five companies of rebel infantry, and four companies of Direct my letters to Fortress Monroe-som may

eighth Regiment, with the rest of the field fficers, are in solitary confinement, awaiting the unish-ment to the privateers. The same fate awaithem.

Capt. Company E, First Calleg.

The steamer Volunteer, belonging to CIEB S WRIGHT, of Philadelphia, was attacked by rebel battery five miles this side of Mathias Pointveral days ago. Twenty-seven shots were fired,t the vessel, one of which struck the awning and other passed through the timber and lodged insid She

senting to each member of his company a pair of substantial home-knit stockings. The gift was a arrived here last night. Nothing of special interest transpired toay in most welcome one, and the company feel much gratitude for the disinterested kindness which the Kerrigan court-martial case.

Miscellaneous.

FRANKLIN CHASE, United States consul (Tampico, informs the Secretary of State that thity is It is true that a private of Co. E. of the Pennsylthronged with loyal United States citizens, 10 are vania Zouaves is now in irons on the charge of defugitives from Texas, and in great distre. He sertion while on picket duty last week. Should it has relieved some of them as far as hisnited be proved against him, he will be served like private means would allow. As Congress, hever. makes no provision for the relief of destitu citi-Apropos of JOHNSON, it is stated that when the zens in foreign countries, unless they are men, command was given to fire at his execution, on the cases of the fugitives mentioned by Mr. ASE appeal strongly to the sympathies of the chtable at home. A communication was to-day received by a Se-

nate from WARD H. LAMON, U. S. Marshall the District of Columbia, in answer to the resolon of that body requiring him to show by what aprity he received and retains slaves in the jail this district. The reply of Col. LAMON is in suance that the practice is acquiesced in by him on lount of the universal custom based upon some va law

into which he has made no investigation. In the Supreme Court, the case of Massacsetts and Rhode Island. establishing a boundary L le tween them, was heard to-day-Hon. Jo H. CLIFFORD and S. H. PHILLIPS appearing Alassachusetts, and Messrs. JENCKES and BRAIN for Rhode Island, and Attorney General BATES the United States. After hearing the parts the court passed a final decree establishing thoundary line as set out in the report of the dneers, the decree to take effect on the 1st of Mai 1862. This controversy commenced as far back 1730, and was submitted to commissioners in 17 whose award was rejected by the King and hipuncil. Since then, the question of boundary haven an

open one, but is now settled forever. It is understood that SAMUEL W. ACK, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed repo of the Supreme Court. E. M. STANTON was a candidate for the office.

ond State with shell from three 12 pounders ; but there being no ferry or means of crossing the river, our forces were compelled to return to Richmond for forage and prisoners. It was General Prentiss' intention, however, to cross the river on Saturday, at a point how our soldiers are faring in that section, while it above Lexington, and the forces from Sedalia and Kansas would join him. The rebels are reported to

be two thousand strong. Sr. Louis, Dec. 16.—All claims against the De-partment of the West which originated prior to October 14 must be filed before the examining commission now in session in this city previous to Ja nuary 10, or they will not be paid by the War Department. All the commissioned city officers, and all the

County officers except nice, have taken the oath of allegiance prescribed by the Convention. None of the judges of the Supreme Court, and but one State officer, Colonel Moreley, the Auditor, have filed uelf Oaths. John Hogan, who was arrested on Saturday for

embezzlement, says, in a card published this eve-ning, that his arrest was caused by a disagreement between him and the Auditing Office of the General Post Office, which might have been prevented by a prompter examination of his accounts.

FROM FREDERICK, MD.

Interesting Intelligence from the Virginia Side of the Potomac.

FREDERICK, Dec. 15.—A complete tolegraphic communication, exclusively for Government dees, now extends from Alexandria, Va., to Hagerstown, Md., including all the camps on the Virginia shore of the Potomse, the War Department, and the camps under Generals Banks and Stone's command in Muryland. The superintending builder, Mr. Fark Spring, goes hence, to-morrow, to Ronney, to custruct a line thence to Hagerstown. When com-pleted, which will probably be in about two weeks, thit will be the largest Government line in the country, being about 250 miles in length, and will be worked on an undivided circuit. Advices from Harper's Ferry are to the effect that the rebels had constructed a bridge from the mainland to Herr's Island in the Shenandoah, and brought off a locomotive, which they had previously disabled, and conveyed it to Winchester. It was reported that they had completed the new road from Winchester to Strasburg, connected with the Mansesas road, but from intelligence direct from Winchester, ten days ago, it appeared that up to that time the road had not been even graded. It appears that the rebels had considerably aug-FREDERICK, Dec. 15 .- A complete telegraphic

It appears that the rebels had considerably aug-mented their force at Martinsburg, probably a con-tingent from Jackson's command. They had grown quite impatient of late along the river line, which gives a coloring of truth to the statement. The Baltimere and Obio Railroad Company com-menced last Thursday the work of reconstructing

the bridge over the Big Cacapon. There were no obstructions between that point and Hancock, and the track will probably he open on Wednesday from Cumberland to within sixteen miles west of Mar-

tinsburg. General Jackson's force consists of about 5,000 regular troops, well armed and provided for. His camp was on Lick Run, about five miles east of Winchester. He had eight pieces of artillery and All is quiet along the river line as far as heard from to-night. Everything quiet in the city and camps. Religious services were held in most of the

regiments to-day. Effect of the War News at New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.-The Express says the ex-citement on 'Change to day was intense beyond description. Breadstuffs were favorably affected, and all de-

scriptions were very firm. Many lots of cotton were withdrawn from the market, and a' slim array of samples was on sale n brokers' offices.

in brokers' offices. Saltpetre advanced from eloven to fifteen cents per pound, and but few holders would name any price. Brimstone was kept out of market, and chemicals advanced. Bicarbonate soda went up one cent. Coffee and tea have all been withdraw from the market, or are only offered at enormous prices. Sugars are offered sparingly. Sterling exchange has advanced to 110.

Effect of the War News at Baltimore. BALTINORE. Dec. 16.—The effect of the English news in Baltimore has been to call forth warm Union sympathy with the position of the President, while the Security of the president, whilst the Secessionists are rejoicing at the prosted of securing the aid of England to overthrow the Union. Nearly all the Irish population in Baltimore have been Secessionists, but they are now rallying for the Union against England.

Effect of the English News out West.

Effect of the English News out west. CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—The English news pro-duced a profound sensation in commercial and financial circles, and the impression seems to be ge-neral that there is great danger of war with Eng-land. Whilst the people admit that if Wilkes done wrong in the *Trent* affair due apology should be made, they at the same time assert that if his act was right no humiliating concessions ought to be entertained for a moment to England or any other Power. The news greatly unsettled the markets, and

produced a temporary cessation of business. There was but little done in any department. PITTSBURG, Dec. 16.—The English news was re-

ceived here with general astonishment and p found indignation at the tone of the English p some weeks ago, charged with sympany and hment and pro-

Asrs, &c .- There is now arranged for eraminahad been arrested as a sort of hostage. Mr. BROV. NING could not answer that question tion at the store, No. 1307 Chestnut street, an assortment of fine French bronzes, alabaster urns

Mr. BROW, NING could not answer that question; but he had perfect confidence in the Administration that the strest had been properly made. Mr. WILSON thought the Government had positive evidence that Mr. Fuchkner, while acting as United States minister at Paris, was in the receipt of correspondand vases, Birquet figures, choice Parisian fancy goods, &c., of Messrs. Viti Bro's importation, which will be sold to-morrow morning, 18th inst., at 104 will be sold to-morrow morning, 18th inst., at 103 Mr. TRUMBULL rejoined at some length, contending that it was not his purpose to attack any department of that it was not his purpose to attack any department of

can be found, and they will do it. . He ente test against making the regular army out of these more than six hundred thousand volunteers. The gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. Lovejoy,) when at Bull Run, must have seen we have not men enough [Langhter,] Tho decisive battle in the campaign must be fought in Ken-tucky, and when fought he wanted the highways pro-

for admission, and the board is engaged in the examina-tion of candidates for promotion. At Simpson & Neell's yard the steamboat *Curlew* was in the dry-dock yesterdsy being coppered. This vessel, it will be remembered, was purchased by the Govern-ment, and is used as a transport. She formerly piled be-tween this city and Gloucester. At the same yard the back *Union* and the Schoner were likewise being repaired. The Eagle received the finishing touch a few days since.

THE ECLIPSE TO-DAY .- An collpse of the

THE ECLIPSI: To-DAY.—Ah cellipse of the moon—visible in the locality of California yesterday— occurs to-day. Ahout one-fifth of the moon's disc will be obscured, and the phenomenon will be witnessed by those curious in such inatters at three o'clock A. M., lasting until four o'clock. An eclipse of the sun—total in some regione, but only partial in our longitude—will occur on the 3lst of De-cember. It is seldon that two cellpses are so nearly con-joked. If we might quote the poet of all time, some-thing applicable to this crisis might be gleaned. Thus, in Lear: "These late cellpses in the sun and moon por-tend no good to us. Though the wisdom of N ture rea-son if thus and thus, yet Nature flids itself shourged by the sequent effects: love cools, friendship falls off, bro-thers drivle; in cities, mutines; in countries, discord; in palacce, treason; and the bond cracked between son and father. * * The king fails from bias of Na-ture—there's father against child. We have seen the best of our time: machinations, hollowness, treachory, and all ruinous disorders follow us disquictly to our graves."

graves. OPPOSED TO A RAILBOAD .-- A track is in

course of construction on Master street to connect the North Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Bailroads. The track proposed is said to be Norristown Bailroads. The track proposed is said to be designed as a short cut for the transportation of cost and coal cars from the North Pennsylvania Bailroad to the customers on the line of the Germantown Bailroad, in-stead of by the present route through Willow street. A preliminary injunction was granted by the court last week, and the track laying stopped for the present. The matter will be fully argued at an early day by Henry M. Phillips and Thomas I. Clayton for the property owners, and Wm. L. Hirst for the North Pennsylvania Ruilroad Company. There is a strong and angry feeling on the subject among the copie in the vicinity of Master street, owing to the narrowness of the street, the objections to the form of rail used by the North Pennsylvania Rail-road, the obstructions coal trains would place in the way of the obstructions coal trains would place in the way of the business done on Master street, and the public schools on that street, whose pupils are already much exposed to danger from the running of locomotives and caus on the present tracks of the company on America.

RESIGNATIONS OF HIGH SCHOOL PROFESsons,-On Saturday we learned that three professors of the High School had resigned from their positions, but, as the cause of such action was not given us, we omitted all mention of the subject. It now appears that the all mention of the subject. It now appears that the gentlemen have been summarily displaced by a committee of the Board of Control, consisting of Thomas Fitzgerald, Theinia G. Hollingaworth, Thomas W. Marchment, Louis Bitting, and Thomas Wood, who invited then to tender their resignations. The allegation is inefficiency on the part of the professors, some of whom have been twenty years in the High School. These allegations were founded, it is said, upon complaints by parents of the little progress of their sons in the school. If such complainty have been made, we have never heard them. The last annual report of Professor Maguire exhibits the institution to be in a prosperous and flourishing con-dition in all particulars.

bill, which

FIRES .- Yesterday morning, shortly after 2 FIRES.—Yesterday morning, shortly after 2 o'clock, a fire occurred in the old three-story brick build-ing at the northeset corner of twelfth asd Wood streets, owned by Lewin Themas, and occupied by him as a ba-kery and dwelling. Mr. Thomas has two furnaces, in the cellar—one under the bake oven and a smaller one to heat his yeast. He had a fire in the latter, and made preparations for building one in the olther. A lot of sha-vings had been placed around the door. These took fire from the small furnace, The flames communicated to a couple of barrels of flour, and thence worked their way, by means of a wooden partition, into the sitting room above. The alarm was promptly sounded, and the fire extinguished before any serious damage had been done. About eight o'clock yesterday morning, the root of the back building of Byan's show-finding store, No. 410 Pop-lar street, was slightly damaged by fire.

THE CHESTNUT-STREET BRIDGE TROUBLE .-THE CHESTNIT-STREET BRIDGE TROUBLE.— On Saturday Justice Read, in the Nisi Prius, called for argument in the matter of the injunction applied for by the Port Warden against the city of Philadelphia to pre-vent the construction of the Chestnut-street Bridge on the plan proposed. The counsel for the complainants stated that they had not been able to prepare all the ga-pers required, and asked a continuance. Meass, Lex and Sellers, on behalf of the city, stated to the court that ther desired an early day for the hearing, as the city hut there desired an early day for the hearing, as the city hut already host Shidbo by the delay thus far insurred. Wed-needay was fixed for the argument, although Mr. Lex expressed his desire for an earlier day.

PONDEROUS MORTARS .- Three immense mor-

PONDEROUS MORTARS.—I need minimise mor-tars, which had been brought from Priteburg, where they were made, attracted a good deal of attention at Noble-street wharf on Sunday. They are intended for throw-ing shells about thirteen inches in diameter, and their immense strength was a source of astonishment to the curions, who inspected them. Some idea of their strength may be formed from the fact that although they are only about four feet in length, they weigh nearly nine tons each.

PASSENGER CARS FOR MONTREAL .- A num ASSENGER GARS FOR MONTREAL.—A num-ber of cars have been shipped from this city to Montreal for the passenger railroads in that city. The people of Montreal object to allowing the cars to run on Sualay, and a mob recently attacked one of the vehicles and im-jured the driver. This novel method of enforcing astrict Sunday discipline may not suit the anthorities. The fare charged on the cars is the same as in this city—viz: five cents, but no exchange tickets are used.

THE VOLUNTEER HOSPITALS .- At the Union The COLUMERK HOSTIALS.—At the United Hospital there are twenty-four patients; twenty of them being taken ill on route for the seat of war, and the re-maining four while returning from the Potomac. At the Cooper-Shop Hospital there are fifteen patients, whose names we are not allowed to publish. The domands upon the expactly of this institution are such that it has been found necessary to fit up the second-story room of the building heretofore used as a Studay-school.

A SIGN CONNOISSEUR .- On Sunday night about twales, stelock, an individual named John Rodney, amused binself by removing the swinging signs of at-torneys and others, whose offices are located between Chestnut and Walnut, and Seventh and Ninth streets.

Friday last, two of the firing party threw the caps off their pieces, and did not shoot. They are now in confinement, awaiting trial on six charges, among others that of mutiny, disobedience of orders, and insubordination. So, it is highly probable that they will be severely punished. The Department is determined to impose discipline to the very let-Deaths of Pennsylvanians. The following Pennsylvanians have died since the last report : John Goodwin, company I, Twenty-third regiment; Caleb Bikan, Twentythird regiment; Lewis L. Kneass, company H,

Thirteenth regiment; John McCaw, company E, Thirteenth regiment ; Richard Morris, Eighth regiment; Amos Texter, company M, Cameron Dragoons; Robert Wigham, company F, Twelfth regiment, and John McMury, company F, New Jersey Cavalry. Richard Morris, a private in the Eighth Pennsylvania regiment, near Langley's, was accidentally killed by the discharge of a musket in the hands of a comrade who was instruct. ing him in the manual. A ball and two buckshot The Military Academy.

The Committee on Military Affairs have had under consideration the propositions' to enlarge the Military Academy at West Point, and to a consolidate the volunteer force and the regular army, placing them on the same footing and under an or-Dr. LESLIE LOYD, who was arrested Vienna ganization similar in all respect. It is thought a

cavalry. The rebel cavalry started off on the right of the main road, and the rebel infantry to the left, with the evident intention of intercepting the comcome by chance. Poor Jim Potter, major of the New York hirty-. mand of Capt. WILSON, but he was too shrewd to be caught by such manœuvres. He plainly saw that the enemy had a number of rifle pits dug in God be with you all. Yours. ever, RES. A. FH, As the rebels withdrew towards a strip of wood. land which intervened, Capt. WILSON, after making a most careful reconnoissance of the grounds, re-The Lower Potomac. tired in good order, and reached his camp without

 Come allow influences. The dramatic company will perform between the dances. Our notice of Mr. Forrest's Lear will appear tomorrow. CHRISTMAS BOOKS.—There is no more gratifying present for young and old, at any scason, than a good and handsome book or set of books. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut street, have now the largest supply of books, in all varieties of binding, ever exhibited in any store in this city. It includes almost every book worth reading published in this sountry, and a large number from England. Among the books suitable for presents are many of Petersons' own publication, such as all the Waverley novels, with prefaces and nows, for \$5, and the whole of Dickens', according to size and binding, from \$5 a set to \$100. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SIDES, BROCAFS, TRAVELLING-BAGS, &C.—The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of desirable seasonable goods, to be premptorily sold, by entalogue, for oash, commencing this morning, at 10 o'olook, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioncers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. 	 and the proof unablinously in favor of enlarging the Academy so as to accommodate double the number of cadets now at West Point. As to consolidation of the samp there will be a division of sentiment. A majority will oppose the proposition ; a minority, including Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, will oppose it. It is hardly probably that the measure will pass through Congress. The Health of the Pennsylvania Reserves complain that they have been misrepresented in the is mosh distress among their friends at home. There is no other body of men on the other side of the Potomac more free from sickness than the Reserves. Every sanitary measure that modern science could suggest has been adopted by General McCALL and his medical staff. The men are all comfortably tented, and a great number have built themselves song log houses. This morning large numbers of the Reserves were engaged in folling or proparing timber for this purpose. It can be truly said, without prejudice to the patriotic troops from other States, that there is not a better disciplined body of men on the grounds than the Ponnsylvania Reserves. 	 and the alleged policy of the British Government. One sentiment only is entertained here—that the honor of our country must be maintained, and no concessions made to English bluster. ST. LOUIS, December 16.—The Secessionists here openly avow their joy at the prospect of a war with England, while the Unionists seem generally to hope that the Administration will firmly adhere to their alrendy proclaimed position, and not deliver up the rebel ambassadors. num. of the enta. deted. Pennsylvania Volunteers—Skeleton Com- fatted. Pennsylvania Volunteers—Skeleton Com- fatted. Pennsylvania Volunteers—Skeleton Com- fatted. Rexenales and Regiments to be Consoli- dated. All regiments or companies heretofore authorized the ot he be the other is a within the State of Pennsylvania, the State of Pennsylvania, McDougall rout filled by the 16th of January, A. D. 1862, will be consolidated. By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief. CRAIG BIDDLE, A. D. C. Bostron, Dec. 16.—The bark Island City is ex- peeted to leave to morrow, conveying two hundred and forty-four Fort Warren prisoners to Fortroy. guue and forty-four Fort Warren prisoners to Fortroys the fullow's replied the and forty-four Fort Warren Prisoners. By order of Warren Prisoners to Fortroys and fullow's replied the hat forty-four Fort Warren Prisoners to Fortroys and fullow's replied the Mr. FOUKE of Illow's replied the Mr. FOUKE of Illow's replied the Mr. FOUKE of Illow's replied the Mr. FOUKE of Prisoners. Bostron, Dec. 16.—The bark Island City is ex- peeted to leave to morrow, conveying two hundred and forty-four Fort Warren Prisoners to For	 mp department of the Committee on Huws: Chandler, Clark, Chandler, Clark, Chandler, Clark, Sessonden, Foot, Chander, Rossind, Shinitoan, Sh	cil in ib was ib was ib was cil in on, ap- of the papized iburch. Nace in iburch. Nace in iburch. Nace in iburch. Nace in iburch. Nace in iburch. Nace in is prietors ns in a. About dis resolut adds. Ne- the and is resolut adds. Ne- the add adds. Ne- the adds. Ne- the
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