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> SHIRTINGS, DRILLS, JEANS, SILECIAS, CANTON FLANNELS.

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AND OTHER MILLS.

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No. 303 MARKET STREET, Are receiving daily, from the PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK AUGTIONS, a general assortment of MERCHANDISE, bought for CASH. CASH BUYERS are especially invited to call and or

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FURS!

FURS!

GEORGE F. WOMRATH, NOS. 415 AND 417 ARCH STREET, HAS NOW OPEN A FULL ASSORTMENT

LADIES' FURS. To which the attention of the Public is invited. no22tjal MILLINERY GOODS.

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50 hs Extract Beliadonna, in 1 h jars.
100 hs Extract Taraxaci, in 1 h jars.
50 hs vin Rai Colchic, in 1 h b ottles.
100 hs Ol Succini Rect., in 1h bottles.
500 hs Calomei, in 1 h bottles.
500 hs Pil Hydrage, in 1 h jars.
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LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS. PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. JAMES S. EARLE & SON, 816 CHESTNUT STREET,

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NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY.

MANUFACTURERS OF COAL OIL, AND RE-FINESS OF COAL AND CARBON OILS. WM. F. JOHNSTON, President, GEO. OGDEN, Secretary. Also, Agent for BEERS, JUDSON, & BEERS, Patent

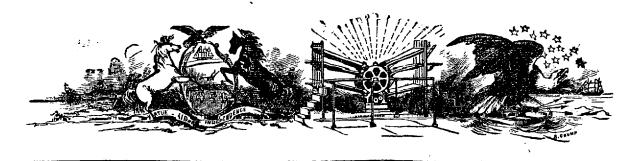
Glass Cones for Lamps, and wholesale dealer in Dith-ridge's Patent Oval (fire-proof) and Eastern Flint-Glass meys, Lamps, &c. Burners to burn Coal Oil without Chimneys. Cash buyers or prompt payers are respectfully invited o examine our stock.

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OIL. We are now prepared to supply this

STANDARD ILLUMINATING OIL GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Z. LOCKE & CO., Sole Agents, 1010 MARKET STREET, m1-0m





PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1861.

to \$10 per barrel. Pitch from \$1.50 to \$6.25.

gallon. The news from England, however, is no

though it will undoubtedly exert a similar effect.

MEETING AT THE CORN EXCHANGE.

Association was hold at the rooms, southwest cor-

ner of Second and Gold streets, at half past nine

o'clock yesterday morning. The attendance was

much larger than usual, and the affairs of busines

further complications should occur. It was admit-

entente cordiale which thus far should be presumed

The views of The Press in favor of strengthening

the lake and harbor defences of the State, enter-

tained and published several months since, and re-

peatedly urged upon the attention of the War De-

partment, were regarded as vitally truthful, and it

was thought by most of the mambers that one of

the first acts of the Legislature would be directed

to this subject. But little excitement attended the

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Trade, at the rooms of the association, Chestnut st.,

the prominent theme of discussion was, of course,

the probability of a war with England. Merchants,

generally, expressed but little apprehension of such

a result, and scemes imbued with a feeling of confi-

dence in the stability and resources of the Govern-

ment. On motion, a special committee was ap-

pointed to take into consideration the subject of our

defences. Several members expressed a desire that

the Legislature, immediately upon convening, might

EFFECT UPON THE SEAMEN.

effect upon the hundreds of sailors engaged in our

merchant vessels now lying at this port. The old

jack-tars were gathered together in groups along

the wharves discussing the fate of the nation. They

all seemed resolved, to a man, that in case of any

outbreak, at once to offer their services to the Go-

vernment. The sailors of an English vessel lying

near Race-street wharf were earnestly engaged, a

day or two since, in discussing with some of our

seamen the friendly relations of the two countries.

One of the Englishmen thought that this country

would surely be involved in a war with England

on account of the arrest of Mason and Slidell, and

that, as we had no navy, our hopes of success were

poor. This was immediately replied to by an old

American tar, who said, "Our forefathers beat you

without a navy, our fathers beat you when our

navy was in its infancy, but now, with the navy we

NAVAL RESOURCES OF THIS PORT.

navy since April last, we have prepared the follow-

ing statement of the armament, tonnage, and price

110,000 89,025 45,000 90,000 35,000 14,725 22,900 14,000 18,000 9,900 15,000 11,000

\$618,150

If to the above we add the gunboats re-

navy-nearly as large as the Government of the

United States had at the breaking out of the rebel-

Of course, it will scarcely compare with the entire

and sixteen vessels, mounting, in all, 18,200 guns.

with more vigor than at any previous period. In

case of any difficulty with England, the capacity

of the yard could readily be increased two-fold,

by the purchase of contiguous grounds—a measure

BRITISH INVESTMENTS IN PHILADELPHIA REAL

In the item of real estate, a very large propor

English capitalists and their agents. Several of

have been built or purchased by Englishmen. A

perty would be confiscated by our Government and its revenues return to the United States. While

thus influential in America, it is doubtful that these

property holders would influence the British Go-

chester are the actual sovereigns.

vernment, where the manufacturing folk of Man-

BRITISH CAPITAL INVESTED IN PHILADELPHIA

RAILROADS.

investments than English railways. In England the

percentage is not generally more than three per

cent., all costs included. In America the interest

is at least five per cent., and frequently six, seven,

and even eight. English capitalists, therefore, have

largely ventured in American railway stocks, and

particularly in Pennsylvania stocks. One of the

first railroads in this Commonwealth is virtually

controlled by English bondholders. Many of our

Philadelphia attorneys and stock agents have accu-

mulated large fortunes by the judicious manage-

ment of the English interests. The total of British

interest in American railroads and real estate is

said to be from seven hundred millions to a thou-

sand millions of dollars. We state these facts merely

the matter, and one man said:

might make doubtful allies.

said:

Another, who seemed equally embarrassed,

"Hif we don't fight, you know, it dewolves

Conversing with an intelligent coal merchant who

employs more than a hundred hands upon the Le-

high collieries, he said, that the best miners in the

THE ENGLISH MILL-OWNERS.

upon these people, we cannot easily say.

THE ENGLISH MINING ELEMENT

upon us to move out of the country !'

American railways pay a better percentage upon

which has already been contemplated.

7,793

of the vessels purchased in this city since that time :

would astonish the whole world.

issue of the Commercial Last:

The news from England had a most startling

be memorialized upon the subject.

On Monday evening, at a meeting of the Board of

to exist between the two Powers.

proceedings of the meeting.



VOL. 5.—NO. 116.

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PARASOLS,
AND RATTLES.
DOLLS FURNITURE IN EVERY VARIRTY.
THEATRES.
STABLES.
SOLDIER EQUIPMENTS.
PANORAMAS, BOX AND BELLOWS TOYS.

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PALESTINE, PAST AND PRESENT.

Also, Juvenite Books, Photographs, Albums, &c., &c.
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HANDSOME SHAWL, or
A HANDSOME SHAWL, or
A HANDSOME CLOAK?
Just received from New York, a large assortment of

ods, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. 1 LOT MOIRE ANTIQUES, at 50c.,

HOLIDAY CONFECTIONERY.

epared expressly for the

A+ Wholesale and Retail, by

THE FINEST QUALITY OF

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CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

FROM THE PUREST MATERIALS.

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What would make a more useful present than A HANDSOME DRESS,

te engraving. FRUITS AND FLOWERS OF PALESTINE.

well-made and tastily-finished

V. SKELETON MONK.

DAY PRESENTS.

de7-t25-1p

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

RETAIL DRY GOODS, CHEAP SEAL SKINS. BLACK CLOTHS, HEAVY CLOAKINGS, CASSIMERES, BOYS' WEAR.

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CLOAKS! CLOAKS MAGNIFICENT FRENCH SILK PLUSH CLOAKS JUST RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMER.

FROSTED BEAVER CLOAKS In sudless variety. Also, the largest and best assorted SEAL SKIN CLOAKS

In the City. EVERY NEW STYLE; EVERY NEW MATERIAL. PRICES THAT ASTONISH EVERY ONE.

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Brown and Black Sealskin, 75c

Brown and Black Sealskin, 75c to \$1.50. Cheap heavy Coatings and Cloakings Fine Black Cloths and Beavers. Fine Black Cloths and Beavers.
Good stock Cassimeres at old prices.
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S. E cor. NINTH and MARKET. del4 183-CENT DELAINES.

104 97 pieces best styles, just received, at 18%, suitable for Christmas Presents.
60 pieces best American Prints at 12% cts.; neat patterns for Presents.
600PER & CONDER & CONARD, del4
S. E. cor. NINTH and MARKET. CLOAKS—

Handsome styles of well-made, serviceable garments. The best made, the best fitting, and the best materials for the price. A large stock from which to select.

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B. E. COL. NINTH and MARKET.

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Have now on hand a full assortment of Linen Sheeting, Table Cloths, Napkins, Table, Diaper Towelling, etc., imported under the old tariff, or bought a great sacrifica BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS, rifice.

N.B.—Five per cent. allowed on purchases as above, i paid for on delivery.

no27tf WILL CONTINUE TO SELL UN-TIL JANUARY 1st, our entire stock of BLANKETS at the old prices.
Will open THIS DAY a large stock of all Wool Flannels.
Our 25 cent White Flannels are the best in the city.
Yery hundsome neat styles DeLaines at 18½c; handsome dark grounds, all Wool, at 31 and 37 cents.
COWPERTHWAIT & OO.,
de5-tf N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

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A Treatise on the Legal and Equitable Rights of Married Women, as well in respect to their property and persons as to their children; with an Appendix of the recent American Statutes, and the Decisions under them, by WILLIAM M. Cord, Esq. Pp. 796. Price

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[FROM HIS HONOR JUDGE WOODWARD.]

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"CART DE VISTE" of most of the EPISCOPAL
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SUNDAY SCHOOL REWARD CARDS, &c., &c.
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THE SCHOOLMASTER AND HIS SON.

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A narrative of events which occurred during the Thirty
Years' War. Translated from the German
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"Not a fictitions tale, but a simple recital of historical
events," and one intensely interesting. A work well
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for sale. Catalogues, in press, sent free. Libraries appressed by [625-tf] JOHN CAMPBELL.

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AT ALL PRICES.

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Messrs. KAY & BROTHER—
Gentlemen: I have examined Mr. Cord's work. A good book upon that subject is needed by the profession, in consequence of the great chapges which modern legislation has made in most of the United States. So far as I have been able to examine Mr. Cord's book, I am of opinion that he has done his work with industry, system, and judgment. I think his book will supply a real asset.

Yours, Very Respectfully,
W. STRONG. nany neat and suitable articles as
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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS.

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W. A. ALEXANDER,
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Black and fancy Silk Handkerchiefs.
Neck-Tree, Gloves, Gents' Shawls.
Misses' and Ladi :: Shawls in variety.
Nice ascortment of Dress Goods.
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CTURES OF THE REBELLION FOR THE MA-GIC LANTERN, MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, AIR PUMPS, ELECTBI-CAL MACHINES, MAGNETS, OFFICA GLASSES, SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES, MICROSCOPES,

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Brackets for Busts and Bigures.
With a great variety of articles suitable for Christmas presents, for sale retail and to the trade.
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A LLBUTT'S ALE VAULTS.—The A old and popular Establishment, No. 28 STRAW-BERRY Street, below Market, having been thoroughly renovated and improved, is REOPENED to the public by the undersigned, who invites the patronage of all his old friends and the community at large. He assures

by the undersigned, who invites the patrouage of all his old friends and the community at large. He assures them that at ALLBUTT'S ALE VAULTS they will always find
The Best Ales,
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The Best Brandles,
The Best Wines,
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STOLD ENGLISH LUNCHES DAILY, at TEN o'clock. 'clock. dalg_6t STEPHEN ALLBUTT CKATERS'HEADQUARTERS.—We

have just received a full stock of superior SKATES
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LADIES' SKATES,
GENT'S SKATES,
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SKATES,
DUMP
SKATES.

ACKER SKATES,
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SKATES. kates of every variety.

Callet Muskets and Equipments, Cricket and Base Ball Implements, Camp Cots, Army Chests, Guns, Pistols, Rifles, &c.
PHILIP WILSON & Co.,
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HAMPTON'S SPLENDID LEHIGH
NUT.
Ilampton's splendid Store Coal. Hampton's splendid Egg Coal.
Yard, southeast corner FRONT and POPLAR, d16-12t*

A choice and varied assortment of articles, suited to the coming season, which have been selected with much care from the latest importations, comprising:

WRITING AND FOLIO DESKS,
WORK, GLOVE, JEWEL, AND DRESSING BOXES,
CARAS,
PORTE-MONNAIES,
CARD CASES,
WATCH STANDS,
THERMOMETERS,
PABIAN, GLASS, LAVA, AND CHINA ARTICLES. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1861. Effect in the City of the News from England.

PABIAN, GLASS, LAVA, AND CHINA ARTICLES, FANS IN CRAPE, SILK, AND LINEN, DOLLS, Speaking, Sleeping, Model, China, Wax, and Patent. DOLLS' SHOES, BRITISH INTERESTS IN PHILADELPHIA. FEELING AMONG THE IRISH—ALONG THE

SHIPMENTS-RECRUITING. The effect of the news from England, relative to the Trent. has not been fully detailed. We have made some inquiry relative to British interests in this city, and to the influence that the inkling of rnaments for Christmas Trees, Fairies, Balls, Fruit, war has had upon stocks, real estate, the market, and the shipping interests. We subjoin the result of our inquiries without further remark :

WHARVES-THE MARKETS-STOCKS-

FEELING IN THE ENGLISH AND SCOTCH SOCIETIES Lord Lyons was to have been invited to the coming celebration of the Albion Society of this city. The war news has precluded the invitation. The Albion, St. George, St. Andrew, and Scotch Thistle All the above articles can be had, at Reduced Prices, at MARTIN & QUAYLE'S Societies have canvassed the subject of dispute informally. Most of the members believe that there will be no trouble, and have not, therefore, taken any decided ground in favor of the pretensions of either their native or adopted country. THE SUPREME COURT BECOMES INTERESTED IN THE

Yesterday, Judge Read, of the United States Supreme Court, applied to General Pleasonton for a statement relative to the defences and necessities of Philadelphia. The same were handed to the Judge, who, it is believed, will at once cast the influence of the Supreme Court in favor of strengthening the Pennsylvania seaboard.

EFFECT UPON RECRUITING. Recruiting is virtually suspended in Pennsylvania. A number of skeleton regiments are in receipt of moneys. They have done no service, and do not seem to be calculating for an early completion. Of course, therefore, the English news stimulated no further activity at the rendezvous. After the middle of January we may look for some summary action in the way of enlisting men. A war with England would bring out the entire fighting element of the Irish population. THE EFFECT AT HARRISBURG.

We understand upon good authority that Governor Curtin, on receipt of the English news, stated that after the middle of January no military forces should leave the State. One of the first bills to be submitted to the Legislature will provide for the repeal of the existing militia laws, and the classification of all citizens between the ages of 18 and 60 into military classes, the same to be obliged to bear arms at the call of the Executive, and constitute a Reserve Guard of at least 100,000 men for the defence of Pennsylvania. Governor Curtin has already issued a peremptory order for the combination of skeleton regiments after January 16. Having furnished more than 100,000 men to the Government, the State will now provide for the defence of its own seaboard and lake coast.

An enormous loss to the importer.

Beautiful Fancy Silks for the II-sidays.

1 lot handsome Yelvet Flounced Robes, at less than the cost of inportation.

1 lot double-width Printed Cashmeres 37 yc., never before sold less than 50c.

CHOICE BRESS GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Newest and most desirable styles of PREMATURE MILITARY DESIGNS. Correspondence of which we have seen copies, is now going on between high civil and military functionaries, relative to our relations with Canada. That colony would furnish a basis of opera-Newest and most desirable styles of
CLOAKS AND SACQUES.

200 pieces Merrimack and English Chintzes at 12%c.,
Worth 12%c., in first hands.
CHEAP BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.
New Fancy Cassimeres and Rich Velvet Vestings at
low prices.

H. STEEL & SON,
del6 No. 713 North TENTH Street, above Coates. tions against Pennsylvania in the event of hostilities. It is therefore proposed that, as soon as intimation of a declaration of war is received, the Welland ship canal, which connects Lake Eric with Lake Ontario, shall be destroyed. By means of this canal British gunboats could ride into Lake Erie and ruin our lake commerce A fortification at Erie will be one of the first matters broached in the Legislature. Government has already been appealed to on the subject.

TALK IN THE HOME GUARD. The officers of the Home Guard contemplate taking some decisive action in the matter of our seacoast defences. General Pleasonton has written at length to Governor Curtin, exposing our insecurity, and asking that some means be taken at once to strengthen both our forces and our borders. It is probable that the matter will come before Councils on Thursday. FEELING AMONG THE IRISH.

The prompt measures taken by our people to rander aid to Ireland, where a fearful famine is now prevailing, has evoked the gratitude of every Irishman in the land In this city the Irish are to a unit in support of the Administration, and in their intense national hatred of England. More than this, thousands of them have left us to swell the army of the Union. Yesterday we visited certain districts of the city

where the Irish population is in the majority, and, as a general thing, found all these people loud in their expression for the Union and against England. They do not wish for a war between Britain and the United States, but expressed their willingness and eagerness to fight for their adopted country. It was stated that nearly one half of the British army is composed of those of Irish birth, who have numerous friends and relatives living here. In case of an outbreak between the two countries, the Irish portion of the British army would be very backward in taking up arms against their brethren and a Government which has given them every pri vilege and protection. Besides this, Ireland would endeavor to rebel against the power which has so long tyrannized over its people. In some quarters we found the Irish residents exceedingly anxious for the commencement of hostilities between the two Governments. They allowed that if such a state of prominent banker, heavily interested in American things should come to pass, the rising of the Irish population against England would exceed anything ever before known in history. A young Irish attorney stated in The Press office yesterday, that he could raise a regiment of Irishmen in a week, in the being the result of long-standing prejudice.

event of war. Of course, these expressions have little to do with the immediate affair of the Trant, INDIGNATION AGAINST THE NEW YORK HERALD. The indignation ran high against the Herald yesterday. That paper, in case of trouble, bids fair to come in for an equal share of abuse with the Tribune, which was made responsible for the Bull Run defeat by the cry of "On to Richmond." Long before there was any probability of trouble the Herald teemed with belligerent articles, and the people are disposed to hold it to account. There is little doubt that the offensive spirit of the London Times was prompted by the scurrilities of the

One of the most significant signs of the times is the large advance in the price of gunpowder. We present, side by side, the prices on the 17th of No-

vember and on the 17th of December, as furnished by the Messrs. Dupont : Fg FFg FFFg, in kegs, 25 pounds each ... \$5.25 \$84.25 \$\times \text{in half kegs, 4... 2.90} 3.40 \$\text{1.00}\$ \$\text{II.00}\$ \$\text{in half kegs, 4... 2.90} 3.40 \$\text{FFFg cases, containing 25 1-pound cans, 1.00}\$ FFFg cases, containing 25 1-pound cains, (oval).

FFFg cases, containing 25 ½-pound cains, (oval).

FFFg cases, containing 25 ½-pound flasks 6.50 6.75

Biamond grain, in cases, 25 1-pound disks 6.50 6.75

Biamond grain, in cases, 25 1-pound cains. 12.50 13.50

"½-pound cains. 12.50

"½-pound cains. 12.50

SALTPETRE AND BREADSTUFFS. Saltpetro has recently advanced one cent per pound, and the refined article from 1 a 2 cents per pound. Brimstone has also materially advancedat least 20 per cent. upon former rates. As we announced some weeks since would undoubtedly be the case, the Government has prohibited the exportation of these articles. A very little saltpetre s now on the way to this port from Calcutta—having been shipped before the proclamation of the

British Government had reached India. A suspension of the demand for exports of breadstuffs has been one of the most serious results of the foreign advices. Owners of American vessels have | world were Cornishmen from the south of England, become exceedingly timid about taking freight for | and that these, with their children Europe. There are now but eight vessels at this port loading with breadstuffs for England. Shipport loading with breadstuffs for England. Shippers, however, are of the opinion that the suspension of demand is but temperary, and that it will at once revive with any favorable tenor of foreign

Common wool, when the clip was taken in April and May last, sold for 30 a 35 cents per pound. It is now taken as fast as it arrives at 55 a 60 cents per pound, and scarcely any is to be had at that price. Many millions of pounds have been purchased by manufacturers to be converted into army goods. EFFECT UPON MARINE INSURANCE.

The effect of the news upon marine insurance has not yet been very marked, but the news by the next steamer is anxiously awaited both by shipowners and underwriters. The rates of insurance of this description have been unusually high during the past six or eight months, owing to a fear of the privateers of Jeff Davis. Probably half a dozen of our merchantmen have been sunk or captured by the rebels cruisers since the commencement of the rebellion. For this reason insurance agents have become rather more cautious of late, in the character of risks taken by them.

ADVANCE IN NAVAL STORES. THE REBELLION A word as to naval stores-common rosin has risen from \$1.25 to \$6.75 per barrel. Tar from \$1.50

Spirits of Turpentine from 45 cents to \$1.55 per wholly responsible for this advance of rates, al-Rumored Battle at New Orleans. A meeting of the members of the Corn Exchange

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CITY THREATENED. Troops Sent There from Columbus.

were for a while forgotten in the discussion of the all-absorbing topic. With but rare exceptional eases, we heard no expressions of alarm in the event of foreign war. A general belief seemed rather to prevail that no such war could take place unless EVACUATION OF FORT PULASKI. ted on all hands, nevertheless, that Great Britain ITS REPORTED OCCUPATION BY FEDERAL was very willing on the first pretext to disturb the

> LATEST REPORTS OF THE BATTLE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

THE GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON.

Destroyed. Loss Between Five and Seven Million Dollars.

Forward Movement in Kentucky. OUR FORCES NEAR BOWLING GREEN,

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

TO SHIP ISLAND. GEN. PHELPS' PROCLAMATION, AND HOW IT IS RECEIVED.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH

Rumored Battle at New Orleans. CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—Special despatches to the Gazette and Commercial state that a grand review and inspection of 17,000 troops took place yesterday at Caire, Bird's Point, and Fort Holt. Four regiments of rebel infantry and three gun boats have been sent south from Columbus, Ken-

have, we can defy the whole world." Such discussions as these are of daily occurrence along the Their destination is said to be New Orleans, where wharves, and at the different "sailor boarding battle was being fought, and the city threatened When we consider with what rapidity our navy has increased since the 4th of March last, with demolition by the Federal troops. The residents were fleeing from the city. the rapid increase, in case of a war with England, The mail from Somerset, Kentucky, has failed to come to hand to-day. General Buell is expected to take the field in To show that we still have the nucleus of a navy person in a few days. left, we publish the following list of vessels at this It is reported that our troops are crossing the port, for sale or charter, as furnished in the last

Green river, that Buckner is coming up the rail-Carloca, for charter; J. Devereaux.
Marathon, for charter; Bishop, Simons, & Co.
St. James, for charter; J. Devereaux.
A. A. Drebert, for charter; J. E. Bazley.
St. J. Bright, for charter; J. E. Bazley.
Pilot's Bride, for charter; J. E. Bazley.
Roman, for sale; E. A. Souder & Co.
Herald, from Beaufort; prize.
Fannie Lee, from Darien; prize.
Mabel, from Havana; prize.
Masion, for sale; Simpson & Neill. road to offer battle on this side of Bowling Green. In the Kentucky Legislature several members made elaborate speeches in favor of the Union. The Secessionists are jubilant over the prospect a war with England square up to the mark, and demand war before a word of apology. Fort Pulaski Reported in the Hands of Federal Troops. Marion, for sale; Simpson & Neill.

To show what *Philadelphia* has done for the

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17 .- A passenger by the Old Point steamer reports the arrival there of the steamer Connecticut, with the intelligence that Fort Pulaski has been evacuated by the rebels, and occupied by the United States troops, From the Rebel Capital. RICHMOND. Dec. 14 -Official information has

been received here that the Federals, five thousand

strong, attacked Col. Edward Johnson's command

at Valley Mountain on the 13th, and were repulsed with great loss after an engagement of several Ben McCulloch has arrived here. Col. F. H. Smith has relinquished the command at Craney Island, and will take charge of the Vir-

ginia Military Institute. An Improbable Story. The Lynchburg Virginian, of Friday, says that cently launched, we have quite a respectable little a Maryland regiment had deserted from Lincoln's army, with their arms and equipments. It was sent out as a picket guard, from Alexandria, and when it reached the front of our lines it hoisted a Confederate flag, and marched into Centraville. navy of Great Britain, which embraces six hundred accompanied by the colonel and all the other offi-

Since the outbreak of the Southern rebellion, the Court of Claims. work at our navy yard has been pushed forward The Richmond Examiner says that the court of commissioners, to determine claims for indemnity for losses by the war, is to be organized at once. The President has appointed, and Congress in secret session has confirmed, the following, as the commissioners: George P. Scarborough, of Virginia; Thos. C. Reynolds, of Missouri; and Walker Brooke, of Mississippi.

Clothing for the Federal Prisoners. tion of valuable property is held in Philadelphia by The Richmond Enquirer of the 15th acknowedges the receipt of the balance of clothing from the handsomest residences in and around the city Massachusetts for the Federal prisoners of war. It is consigned to Gen. C. Winder, and will be distributed by Lieut. Parson, who was taken prisoner railroad stocks, is the owner of a residence and park, near falls of Schuylkill, that cost originally \$240,000. This is but an instance, for examination The Norfolk Day Book is printed on a small half sheet, and is to be raised in price to five cents on will disclose an immense British interest, yearly Thursday. augmenting. Of course, in case of war, this pro-

Advance of the United States Troops from Beaufort to the Mainland. The Charleston Courier has a report from Beaufort, S. C., stating that the Yankees advanced their position to near Port Royal Ferry on Tuesday last, crossed the ferry under cover of artillery to the mainland, and destroyed several Confederate rifle

Details of the Charleston Fire. FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 16, via Baltimore .-Captain Mullward went to Craney Island to-day with a flag of truce, and was met by Lieut. Smith, off the island. No passengers came down. The Norfolk and Richmond papers give full pariculars of the extensive fire in Charleston. It broke out at about nine o'clock on the evening of the 11th inst., in Russell & Old's sash and blind factory, at the feet of Hazel street, crossing Hazel street and extending to the machine shop of Cameron & Co.

Before midnight the fire had assumed an ap-

palling magnitude, and Meeting street, from Mar-

ket to Queen street, was one mass of flames. As

tenement after tenement was enveloped in flames, to show our relations, as a municipality, with Engthe panic was awful, and thousands of families evacuated their houses and filled the streets. The buildings in the lower part of the city, where the Not less than two thousand English families, refire broke out, were principally of wood and exsiding for the most part in Kensington and Richtremely inflammable, which accounts for the remond, are now working at Government woollen markably rapid progress of the fire. goods. These men are chiefly from Lancashire At midnight the Circular Church and Institute and constitute a very important producing element Hall were burning, and the proximity of the flames in Philadelphia. A large portion of them have to the Charleston Hotel and Mill's House caused been naturalized, and many have married Amerithem to be evacuated by their inmates. can and Irish women, so that they have, in some sort, At one o'clock the fire tended more southward lost their distinctive nationality. Very few of towards the corner of Archdale and Queen streets, these have engaged in the war. They do not take to the rear of the Charleston Hetel and the end of that interest in the rebellion that characterizes nathe Havne-street range. Crossing Market street turalized people of other nations. We strolled the fire spread down East Bay to Cumberland through the district last evening, and found, in the street and across to the Mill's House, including in many ale-houses of the region, a number of handits destruction the Circular Church, Institute Hall, loom weavers aspirating over their pewter mugs. and the Charleston Hall. All the buildings on They seemed to be in considerable trouble about King street, from Clifford nearly to Broad, were destroyed before three o'clock. "Hif we fight the hold country, biGod, they'll ang us! Once a subject, halways a subject, you

Gen. Ripley, who superintended the movements of the troops, who had arrived at the scene about this time, ordered several buildings on the route of the conflagration to be blown up, and after some delay the order was executed, but not before the theatre, Lloyd's coach factory, opposite the express office, and all the houses from this point to Queen street, had caught fire and been destroyed. At about 4 o'clock the wind changed the direc-

St. Andrew's Hall took fire, and subsequently the Catholic Cathedral, the spire of which fell shortly after 5 o'clock. The fire made a clear sween through the city, making its track from East Bay to King street. with the weich collers, they probably comprised the greatest part of the mining population of the State. When asked how they would probably stand in this contest, our informant replied that he believed that these people would generally espouse the American side of the question. A very few, that had friends and fathers in the old country, might make doubtful allies. The Charleston Courter, of the 13th, gives a list of between 200 and 300 sufferers, and says that the loss is estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000. Five churches were destroyed, the Cathedral,

tion of the flames towards Broad street. Soon after,

St. Peter's Episcopal, the Cumberland Street, the Methodist, and the Circular Church. Few people are aware how far our manufacturing establishments are controlled by Englishmen. Not less than twenty of the largest mills, many of which are working upon Government clothing, are owned, either directly or indirectly, by British capitalists. We recall a single Englishman, who owns five large mills upon the Chester, the Red Clay, and the White Clay creeks, employing about four hundred hands in all, and running night and day, upon Government woollens. Many of these mill owners have sent for laborers from England, and thus constitute little fraternities, assentially British in fealing and custom. In many cases the mill-owner presides at his mills, and directs the labor. Probably several millions of dollars are invested in this way in Philadelphia and vicinity. A mill-owner near Chester is said to be worth \$1,000.000. Many mills, also, are owned by parties residing in England, who lesse them to their countrymen in Pennsylvania. What would be the effect of a rupture upon these people, we cannot easily \$29. The Charleston Mercury says that five hundred and seventy-six buildings were destroyed. Mr. Russell, at whose factory the fire originated, thinks it must have been occasioned by an incendiary, or by the negligence of the negroes employed there. A despatch from Charleston, dated the 13th, says that the Mill's House, although threatened

and several times on fire, eventually escaped, and is only slightly damaged. A message was sent to the Confederate Congress on Friday by President Davis in relation to the conflagration, recommending an appropriation in aid of the sufferers. A resolution was accordingly adopted appropriating \$250,000, as an advance, on account of the claims of South Carolina upon the Confederate States.

TWO CENTS. Rebel Soldiers Ordered from Western Virginia to South Carolina.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 12.] A rumor was in the city some days ago that Gon. Floyd and his command were to be transferred to Kentucky, and this was followed by the confident though contradictory report yesterday, that the army in Western Virginia was to be transferred to South Carolina.

We are unable to give the facts on which these rumors have been probably based as some sort of foundation. Gen. Floyd is not, as far as has been yet determined, to be transferred from Western lirginia. He has been ordered into winter quarters at Newborn, near the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. At the same time that these orders were sent out. Col. Starke's regiment was detached, with Gen. Donelson's Tennessee brigade, to proceed to The Action of the Rebel Congress. Bowling Green, Kentucky. That order has been reversed, and these forces will at once repair to outh Carolina, and report there to Gen. Lee. Confederate Currency-Premiums for

Gold and Silver.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 12.]

The advance in the premium for specie is a mat-ter of surprise to all who look for reasons for this TROOPS. advance in the natural laws of finance, with respect to the situation of the Confederate States on the wants of the Southern people. Shut out as we are by the war from all communication with the

are by the world, our trade and burter is all do-mestic, and whatever is received by the Govern-ment at its value in payment for dues should also be received by the people. Why, under those cir-cumstances, treasury notes, which are taken for all dues to the Government, except the export duty on cotton, should not be as good as gold, we are at a loss to understand. Isolated as we are by the con-fines of war, we do not want gold or any other cur-PARTICULARS OF THE CONFLAGRATION. Five Hundred and Seventy-six Buildings

fines of war, we do not want gold or any other our rency than that to serve for transactions at home. Within one month from the raising of the blockade, we will have gold enough from abroad to serve the demands of our commerce for a year thereafter. Notwithstanding these plain considerations, however, the brokers are griping from the Jews and domestic misers, who have a peculiar attachment for the glitter of coin, the most extravagant premiums for gold and silver. A Nashville paper before us reports that the brokers have advanced the price of gold to forth mer cent, premium, and fore us reports that the brokers have advanced the price of gold to forty per cent. premium, and quotes silver at thirty-five to thirty-eight per cent. premium. The rates in New Orleans, the money city of the Confederate States in New Orleans, the money city of the Confederate States is little enough. We are informed that the amount of specie for sustaining the Government, within the limits of the Confederate States, may be estimated at soventy-five millions of dollars. But the law of supply and demand does not properly obtain in this matter, for we repeat that there is no natural and just demand of any considerable extent for specie, when we have a currency quite sufficient for those demestic transactions to which our trade and barter is now essentially limited. The demand GENERAL BUTLER'S EXPEDITION

and burter is now essentially limited. The demand for coin, which has raised it to such frightful premiums, is wholly factitions, and, proceeding from passions, perhaps, of a few, furnishes no indication whatever of any general depreciation of our paper &c.,

> The Norfolk Day Book, of the 12th, says:
> Fifty or sixty of the Federal prisoners confined at
> New Orleans have taken the oath and joined the
> Confederate army for the war. There were five
> hundred in all. hundred in all. Fort Pickens After the Bombardment. The Mobile Advertiser is convinced, from the experiment the other day, that it is in the power of General Bragg to raduat Fort Pickens whonever it may be deemed expedient. Since the bombardment ceased, he has challenged its renewal, opening fire on a sailboat under the walls of the fort, but the insolence of its occupants had so tempered down that no resource was made, and the little down that no response was made, and the little craft was allowed to get out of danger the bost way it could. A correspondent of the Advertiser, writing from Pensacola, describes a breach in the side fort "through which a cart could be driven," in addition to other serious damages observable from our works.

Federal Prisoners Swearing Allegiance to

The Advertiser adds: The Advertiser adds:
If the fire opens again on either side, we doubt not it is the intent of General Bragg to "see the thing out," though we have nothing of official information to authorize us in saying so. We only give the conviction of outsiders who are sufficiently well informed to judge what are the probabilities, and the conviction is that General Bragg will not be the thing out "but that he has the nower. only "see the thing out," but that he has the power, and will drive the Yankees out of Pickens when he

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

The Impending Battle in Kentucky. Indianapolis, Dec. 16.—Our army in Kentucky within a short distance of Bowling Green. They have repaired the Great River bridge, and will nove forward as soon as Gen. Buell can brigade and otherwise dispose of the large number of regiments now arriving. When this is done, he will take comnand and move forward for Nashville. The Forty-sixth, Thirtieth, Thirty-fifth, Fortyfirst, and Fifty-first have left for Kentucky, making 10,000 men from Indiana in ten days. Sixty-two regiments have been paid off in Kentucky, within the past thirty days. Proclamation of Brigadier Gen. Phelps to the People of the Southwest.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLESEX BRIGADI SHIP ISLAND, Miss., Dec. 4, 1861. To the Loyal Citizens of the Southwest: Without any desire of my own, but contrary to my own private inclination, I again and myself among you as a military officer of the Government. A proper respect for my fellow-countrymen renders it not out of place that I should make known to you the motives and principles by which my command will be governed. will be governed.

We believe that every State that has been admitted as a slave State into the Union, since the adoption of the Constitution, has been so admitted in direct violation of that Constitution We believe that the slave States which existed a

We believe that the slave States which existed as such at the adoption of our Constitution are, by becoming parties to that compact, under the highest obligations of honor and morality to abolish slavery. It is our conviction that monopolies are as destructive as competition is conservative of the principles and vitalities of republican Government; that slave labor is a monopoly which excludes free labor and composition; that slaves are kept in comparative idleness and ease in a fertile half of our arable national territory, while free white laborers, constantly augmenting in numbers from Europe, are confined to the other half, and are often distressed by want; that the free labor of the North has more fined to the other half, and are often distressed by want; that the free labor of the North has more need of expansion into the Southern States, from which it is virtually excluded, than slavery had into Texas in 1846; that free labor is essential to free institutions: that these institutions are naturally better adapted and more congenial to the Anglo-Saxon race than are the despotic tendencies of slavery; and finally, that the dominant political principle of this North American continuent, so long as the Caucassian race continues to flow in upon us from Europe, must needs be that of free institutions and free government.

from Europe, must needs be that or free institutions and free government.

Any obstructions to the progress of that form of government in the United States must inevitably be attended with discord and war.

Slavery, from the condition of a universally recognized social and moral evil, has become at length a political institution, demanding political recognition. It demands rights to the exclusion and annihilation of those rights which are insured to us by the Constitution; and we must choose beto us by the Constitution; and we must choose be-tween them which we will have, for we cannot have both, The Constitution was made for freemen, not for

slaves. Slavery was made for freemen, not for slaves. Slavery was a social evil might, for a time, be tolerated and endured, but as a political institution it becomes imperious and exacting, controlling, like a dread neadssity, all whom circumstances have compelled to live under its sway, hampering their action, and thus impeding our national progress As a political institution it could not exist as a coordinate part only of two forms of government—viz: the despotic and the free; and it could exist under a free government only where public senti-ment, in the most unrestricted exercise of a robust ment, in the most unrestricted excresse of a rootse freedom, leading to extravagance and licentiousness, had swayed the thoughts and habits of the people beyond the bounds and limits of their own moderate constitutional provisions. It could exist under a free government only where the people, in a period of unreasoning extravagance, had permitted popular clamor to overcome public reason, and had attempted the impossibility of setting an expectable for the provision of the people of the p

son, and had attempted the impossionity of secting up normanently, as a soliditial institution, a social evil which is opposed to moral law.

By reverting to the history of the past, we find that one of the most destructive wars on record, that of the French Revolution, was originated by the attempt to give political character to an institu-tion which was not susceptible of political cha-The Church, by being endowed with political power, with its convents, its schools, its immense landed wealth, its associations, secret and open, became the ruling power of the State, and thus ocessioned a war of more strife and bloodshed proba bly than any other war which has desolated the earth. Slavery is still less susceptible of political character than was the Church. It is as fit, at this moment, for the lumber-room of the past as was in 1793 the monastery, the landed wealth, the exclu-sive privilege, &c., of the Catholic Church in

people, bred and reared and practiced in the habits of self-government, whether we cannot, whether we ought not, to revolutionize slavery out of exist. ence without the necessity of a conflict of arms like that of the French Revolution.
Indeed, we feel assured that the moment slavery is abolished, from that moment our Southern brethren—every ten of whom have probably seven rela-tives in the North—would begin to emerge from a hateful delirium. From that moment, relieved from imaginary terrors, their days become happy, and their nights peaceful and free from alarm; and their nights peaceful and free from alarm; the aggregate amount of labor under the new stimulus of fair competition becomes greater day by day; property rises in value, invigorating influences succeed to stagnation, degeneracy, and decay, and union, harmony, and peace—to which we have the stagnation of the stagna cay, and union, harmony, and peace—to which we have so long been strangers—become restored, and bind us again in the bonds of friendship and amity, as when we first began our national career under our glorious Government of 1769.

Why do the leaders of the rebellion seek to change the form of your ancient Government?

Is it because the growth of the African element of your population has come at length to render a shange headessay?

Will you permit the free Government under which you have thus far lived, and which is so well suited for the development of true manhood, to be altered to a narrow and belittling despotism, in order to adapt it to the necessities of ignorant slaves,

THE WAR PRESS.

"Free labor an d workingmen's rights."

Brigadier General of Volun teers, Commanding. Effect of Gen. Phelp's Proclamation. The Ship Island correspondent of the New York Herald says:

astonished to learn that General Phery had prepared a proclamation to the people of the South-west. It was read to us and caused very great dispared a proclamation to the people of the Southwest. It was read to us and caused very great dissistation and indignation, nothing but exense of duty and regard for discipline preventing the strongest expressions of disgust.

The next day the substance of the document spread lika wildfire among the officers of the comminant and of the naval squadron. The remark of every officer whom I heard speak of it was that they had not come down here to fight for the abolition of slavery, but for the integrity of the Union.

The ascertion in the opening clause of the proclamation, that it is an expression of "the motives and principles by which my command will be governed," is (I do Gen. Phelps the justice to believe, unintentionally se) untrue; on the contrary, it is the prevailing opinion that if the proclamation is endorsed by the Administration, it will lead to much dissatisfaction in Gen. Phelps' brigade, and very likely to the resignation of nearly, if not all, of his officers. In the naval department the feeling is even stronger, and many of its officers have no hesitancy in declaring their intentions of resigning if the proclamation is sanctioned by the Cabinet.

If the proclamation declared an intention of that most vigorous prosecution of the war, and even asserted that if the abolition of slavery resulted as a consequence of such prosecution, the army of the Southwest would accept it as the legitimate fruit of the foul tree of Secretion; it would have met with unanimous approval and endorsement in both branches of the service at Ship Island; but as it now reads, they feel themselves much aggrieved and misrepresented.

Up to the time of our leaving Ship Island, General and misrepresented.

Up to the time of our leaving Ship Island, General Pheips had been unable to get his prociamation sent over to the mainland. The trials and troubles of "the new-horn child" have been very great and

Mississippi.

Theroupon Mr. Smith wrote to Captain Smith, commander of the squadron, asking for a boat and flag of truce to take him over to the mainland of

his lines.

So the General's proclamation stands, apparently, little chance of reaching those for whom it was designed; but I learn that a copy of it is in the hands of an officer who sympathizes with its views, and who has undertaken to get it over to the main-

The correspondent of the Herald writes that, as the island will probably play an important part in the history of the rebellion of 1861, from its being the base of extended offensive operations in the Southwest and will challenge the attention of the whole country from the interest which General Phelp's proclamation will give it, I shall try to give as detailed a description of the place and its sur-roundings as my own observations, and limited re-sources at hand will afford.

Ship Island is situated in longitude 89 and a lit-Ship Island is situated in longitude 89 and a little north of latitude 30, and is the property of the State of Mississippi. It is about sixty miles from New Orleans, nearly the same distance from the North East Pass, at the mouth of the Mississippi river, forty miles from Mobile, and ninety from Fort Pickens. It lies between Horn Island, on the east, and Cat Island on the west, and is distant about five miles from each. Some ten or twolve miles to the north, on the mainland of Mississippi are the towns of Balexi, Tascagonia, and Mississippi City. These towns are favorite summer resorts for the wealthy planters and marchants of the Gulf States, and d. in consequence of a bar off their for the wealthy planters and metrchants of the Gulf States, and, in consequence of a bar off their shore, are now the places of refuge for rebel gun-

sand spit, utterly barren of grass or foliage of any kind. This eastern end, or East Point, is about three quarters of a mile in width, and is well wooded with pine, cedar, and live onk.

The whole island contains a fraction less than twasquare miles of territory. Excellent water can be obtained in unlimited supply by sinking a barrel anywhere on the place. The great advantage of this is too palpable to require comment.

When the rebels evacuated the island they left some thirty-six head of cattle. They are now grazing on the eastern end of the island, (they would starve to death at West Point, unless, as annabled suppressed of the ware provided with recommend. ine, cedar, and live onk. grazing on the case... at West Point, unless, as would starve to death at West Point, unless, as somebody suggested, they were provided with green spectacles,) and are in a very fair condition. Besides the cattle, there are droves of hogs running and any quantity of raccoons. So nulless

Termient rations with the oily ment of this muchabused arimal.

Like most of the islands in this latitude, this place contains a pretty well-assorted stock of reptiles and vermin, but with two thousand man an assmall an area, it will not be long before the alligators. snakes, and other "moist, unpleasant bodies" will bid adieu to these scenes, and take an early train for that place where there are no armed men to molest or make them afraid.

At the western end of the island are situated the fort, lighthouse, and the few houses which escaped abused arimal. At the western end of the island are situated the fort, lighthouse, and the few houses which escaped the incendiary efforts of the rebeis. The houses consist of one good-sized, well-kuile brick köüse, which, after considerable repairs, would make very comfortable headquarters for the commander, or an excellent hospital for the sick, and three or four huts for cocking-houses, &c. The lighthouse has been a fine one, but the rebeis burnt it so thoroughly, breaking the glass and carrying off the lamp, that it is unsafe, and likely to fall at any moment. It is round and built of stone. The fort I describe at length in another place. The sand at West Point is of a beautiful quality, and in the dim light of early morning or evening resembles, in the purity of its whiteness, the spotless drifts of snow which now cover the hills and valleys of New England. Coming saddenly upon dock before sunrise the illusion is perfect, and one almost forgets that he is in a country where a frost is a seven years' wonder. But pleasant as it is to look upon, it is wretched stuff to walk in; it is so soft and deep that a five or six mile march is dreadfully exhausting.

upon, it is wretched stan to want in a band and deep that a five or six mile march is dreadfully and deep that a five or six mile march is dreadfully exhausting.

The island possesses a very superior harbor, into which nineteen feet can be carried at ordinarily low water. It is situated north of the west end of the island. The anchorage, with water equal to the depth on the bar, is five miles long, and averages three and a quarter miles in width. The harbor is safe for the most dangerous storms in the gulf—those from the eastward, southward and westward, and southward—and might be easily entered during these storms without a pilet, if good lighthouses were placed in proper positions. Tharse and fall of the tide is only from twelve to fourteen inches.

The Condition of Camp Curtin, In view of the effect produced on new recruits by erroneous statements, the Surgeon General of Pennsylvania has, in another column, officially contradicted the rumors circulated, especially in this city, that Camp Curtin was unhealthy, dirty, deroid of proper comfort, and that the sick were neglected. The facts, on the contrary, are, that

Letter from the U.S. Steamer Delaware. espondence of The Press.]

U. S. STEAMER DELAWARE, OFF DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Dec. 12, 1861. We left the navy yard yesterday afternoon for

bind us again in the bonds of friendship and amity, as when we first began our national career under our glorious Government of 1769.

Why do the leaders of the rebellion seek to change the form of your ancient Government?

Is it because the growth of the African element of your population has come at length to render a change because the growth of the African element of your population has come at length to render a change because the growth of the African element which you have thus far lived, and which is so well suited for the development of true manhood, to be altered to a narrow and belittling despotism, in order to adapt it to the necessities of ignorant slaves, and the requirements of their proud and aristocratic owners?

We think not.

We may safely answer that the time has not arrived when our Southern brethren, for the mere sake of keeping Africans in slavery, will abandon thoir long-cherished free institutions, and enslave themselves.

It is the conviction of my command, as a part of the national forces of the United States, that labor manual labor—is inherently noble; that it cannot

THE WAR PRESS. THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

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For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for

L'e systematically degraded by any nation without m, uing its peace, happiness, and power; that free labe T is the granite basis on which free institutions must rest; that it is the right, the capital, the inheritan, ce, the hope of the poor man everywhere; that it is 'especially the right of five millions of our fellow-co, untrymen in the slave States, as well as of the four 1 villions of Africans there; and all our efforts, there fore, however small or great, whether directed again 'st the interference of Governments abrond or again, st rebellious combinations at home, shall be for free abor.

Our notto and our standard shall be, here and everywhere, and on all occasions—
"Free labor at, d workingmen's rights."

It is on this basis, and this basis alone, that our munificent Government. the asylum of the nations

-can be perpetuated and preserved.

On the evening of the 4th day of Documber, a number of the officers of the brigade and others of us who were still on board the Constitution were

Mississippi for the purpose of issuing the procluma Captain Smith replied to Mr. Smith, courteously

Description of Ship Island.

boats.
Ship Island is somewhat undulating, and extends in a slight curve about seven miles east northeast and west routhwest. At West Point, (the western end,) where the fort is located, the island is little more than an eighth of a mile wide, and is a mere

sides the cattle, there are droves of hogs running about loose, and any quantity of raccoons. So numerous are the latter, that the sailors and marines from the fort will tree ten or a dozen of them together in the day time, and then kill them with their cutlasses as they drive them down. Soldiers are not slow at following any such example, and already they have increased and varied their Gontantial attachments the like mean of this machine.

teen inches.

If one of the results of this war should be to make this island an important place of trade, the value of this harbor cannot be over estimated. It is the intention of the Government to occupy Ship Island with a large force.

special attention has been given in this State to the selection of medical officers for our State troops. The professional qualifications of these gentlemen are well shown in the statement recently published in the Harrisburg Telegraph, that only thirty-nine men had died in Camp Curtin since last April, although previous restricts thousand had spinned. although nearly sixty-eight thousand had sojourned there for longer or shorter periods. We know from reliable authority that Marietta, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Johnstown, as well as many other towns, in addition to Pittsburg and Philadelphia, have contributed freely to the comfort of the soldiers, whilst the State, under the direction of the Surgeon General has furnished ample hospital acdation, medicines, stores, &c.

Fort Millin, and after a fine run of an hour and ten minutes arrived there. This morning received our ammunition, and proceeded on our way to the

somewhat amusing, and are as follows:

General Phelps accepted the offer of Mr Smith
to eccure its dissemination among the people of
Mississippi

but very decidedly, refusing the boat and flag of truce, and stating that he should lay the correspond-ence and the matter of the proclamation before Flag Officer McKean on his arrival, (which was daily expected), but that, until then, (in star words, as long as he was commander of the squadron), the proclamation should not cross the Sound. Lieutenant Buchanan, commanding Fort Massachusetts, gave orders that, during his command of the post, the proclamation should not be posted or road within