The Press.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1861. EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .- "The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the

side of the United States or against it. There

none but patricts and traitors. 11 FOR SALE-The double-cylinder "Taylor" Press on which this paper has been printed for the last nine morths. It is in excellent condition, having been made to order a year ago, and will be sold at a bargain. For terms apply at this office, or address John W. Forney. 417 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post says that Mr. Adams, our minister to England, reports to the State Department that he had an interview with Earl Russell, after the discussion of the Trent affair in the British Cabinet, but no definite conclusions were arrived at. Lord Lyons has opened a preliminary correspondence with Secretary Seward, but he has as yet made no demands upon the Government, and will await the arrival of further instructions before entering into a regular exchange of diplomatic missives. There is considerable anxiety to know the nature of the demands which will be made by England, and the questions at issue are warmly discussed in all quarters.

The troops connected with General Burnside's expedition to some of the points on the Southern coast are making preparations for their departure, although it is not likely that that event will take place till near the first of January. The forces to be engaged will consist of three brigades of infantry, fifteen regiments in all, or about fourteen thousand men. The three brigades will be under the command of Generals Foster, Rhino, and some other officer not yet named, the whole under the command of General Burnside. The Fiftiath Pennsylvania, Colonel Hartranft, is the only Pennsylvania regiment yet named to take part in the expedition, although, before it starts, two or three more regiments from the same State will, no doubt, be added to it. The vessels that are also to take part are arriving daily at Annanolis.

Owing to the wise feresight of Secretary Cameron, we will soon have in this country an abundant supply of good and serviceable arms. Mr. Thurlow Weed writes from Paris that Mr. Schuyler, the Government agent for the purchase of arms in Europe, has completed his mission, by obtaining over one hundred thousand rifles in Austria and making preparations to ship them as soon as pos-

sible.

The war excitement in Canada continues unabated. The Quebec papers publish an official order which requires the immediate formation of one company of seventy-five privates in each battalion of the regular militia, and no man will be accepted who does not volunteer for immediate service and on a day's notice. A large quantity of military stores, consisting of sixty-eight pounders, shot, and shell, has been despatched for Toronto and Kingston, and more will soon follow.

The Death of Prince Albert. The steamer Persia brings us the sad and unexpected intelligence that Prince Albert. consort of Queen Victoria, died of gastric fever at noon on Sunday, the 15th instant. He was born at Rosenau, August 26, 1819, twenty-six cents a day, (\$7.60 a month), out voice is raised in flerce, indignant, and thrilland was the second son of EARNEST, Duke of of which the soldier has to provide his own Save-Cohurg Gotha. On the 5th of February. 1840, he was married to Queen Victoria, since which event the British Parliament has given him a personal allowance of \$150,000 a year. He also held numerous lucrative and honorary appointments, and by his accomplishments, his devotion to art, science, agriculture, and industrial interests, he gained the respect and kind regard of the people of England, and of nearly all other civilized countries. Although forbidden, by the peculiar nature of his position, to interfere in political affairs, the employments to which he devoted himself, and his high personal character, won for him a reputation which many monarchs who possessed far greater power never obtained. His death will be universally la-

The Foster Home.

The Managers of the Foster Home Association, on Hamilton street, corner of Twentieth street, propose to give a good dinner to the culty between England and the United States. poor little darlings under their charge; and, The sentiments expressed in General Scorr's on their behalf, we appeal once more to the letter, on American affairs, lately published kind-hearted and the charitable to send to-day in the French and English papers, have been their contributions, whether in money or provisions, or otherwise, to the matron at the in England, which seems to have gone off at Home. No more fitting season for such an half cock on the question of the mail steamer appropriation at the hands of the Christian community could be found than the anniver- battle as if the principle at stake were the very sarv of the birth of Him whose injunction still carries to the hearts of his followers the hea- contrary, the true issue is-the continuance of venly admonition, "Suffer little children to PALMERSTON, RUSSELL, & Co., in office. come unto me, and forbid them not."

bayonets and blank cartridges. The immediatc object of war is to destroy and disable. horrors. Kid gloves are an anomaly that would disfigure an earnest struggle for national existence. All have read Pollok's description of the latter days, wherein men met each other in the streets, bowed politely, stabbed each other, and gracefully returned their Great Britain and the United States, it was reeking blades to their scabbards. This is more than probable that France would side very well as satire, but would prove fearful as with England. It has always appeared obvi-

THE ENEMY has shown his disposition to make this fight without gloves. While we may not emulate his ferocity without incurring a ruinous loss of self-respect, we can evince an earnest purpose by using all legitimate weapons against him. In his general order, Gen. HAL-LECK takes up a very effective weapon, and proposes to use it with vigor and despatch. The traitors should not only survey the ruin they have made, but be forced to repair it, in so much as their property can contribute to that end. If many censured before, they will applaud now, and when his policy becomes uniformly the policy of our chieftains, the first step toward enduring peace will have been

New Publications.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.—Extremely appropriate to the season is the publication, in two volumes, of the whole of Dickens's Christmas Stories, with original illustrations by Darley. The previous issue contained "The Old Curiosity shop," in three volumes, similarly illustrated. The publisher is James Miller, New York, (successor to W. A. Townsend,) whose agent here is John McFarlan, 33 South Sixth street, from whom we also have received Part X. of "The Rebellion Record," with fine portraits, on steel, of Brigadier Generals Blenker and Roseorans.

HARPER'S MACAZINE.-We have received the January number, from J. B. Lippincott & Co. T. B. Pugn.-In our mention, vesterday, of the hands were already pretty fully employed in dispensors of Christmas Books to the public-for what oldTrapbois used to call "a con-si-de-ra-tion" -we omitted T. B. Pugh, corner of Sixth and Chestnut, who has a variety of gift-books, in all varieties of binding, suited for all ages and for all seasons, at reduced prices, too, to suit the times. To such as keep up the old custom of having "a round game" on Christmas Eve, we commend his Patent Playing Cards, with Union designs, in gold and colors, on the back. They are the finest we ever saw, even superior to those by Delarue, of

Goods for Presents.

In addition to the extablishments enumerated in our "Holiday Directory" yesterday, we invite atchines" of Messrs. Grover & Baker, No. 730 Chestnut. Their elegant stock of these invaluable laber-saving instruments affords a tempting opportunity for persons so disposed to make an acceptable

gift of lasting value. The first numbers of the "Sunday-School World," and the "Child's World" for 1862, have just been issued. The former has had one very successful year's experience, and the latter is a new addition to the publications of this beneficent and catholic institution, intended for circulation among the thousands of children in its various missionary fields throughout the Union. They are both beautifully illustrated, and are models of the typographic art. The reading matter also is unexceptionably good. The splendid stock of books of the A.S.S. U. deserves special attention in selecting gifts. Mr. T. B. Pugn, Sixth and Chestnut streets. offers juvenile books at forty per cent. less than the usual prices. He has also a fine stock of Fancy Goods, of a good quality, at moderate prices.

The late mail from Washington, due at 12 o'clock last night, again failed to reach us, The postmaster and his assistants are determined owing, doubtiess, to the storm that prevailed to give every facility in their power to the mercan-

Smith O'Brien's Letter. Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN'S letter to Mr. SEWARD which we published yesterday, is extremely characteristic of the writer. Eminently impulsive and entirely anti-English, Mr. O'BRIEN is so wholly Irish in heart and soul as to give very wild advice to Mr. SEWARD. ver with such thorough carnestness, that it is impossible to doubt his sincerity. Separated into two distinct portions, of speculation and of fact, this letter possesses no small interest, from the circumstances of the time and from the writer's influence on the Irish

mind, at home or abroad. can be no neutrals in this war. There can be His hope is that the United States will accept the challenge of England, and eagerly plunge into war. He does not conceal the difficulties ahead, almost insuperable, he admits, if our civil war continues. He recommends that, by diplomatic delays, all answer to British demands be postponed as long as possible, and this for a double purpose-first, to gain time for deliberation and for preparation, and next to employ that time in sending Messrs. Mason and Slinkle to the Confederate headquarters as ambassadors from the Federal Government to treat for the immediate suspension of arms, and for the early adjustment of the questions at issue between the North and South.

These recommendations are so palpably imwearficable, that we are surprised at their being offered by Mr. O'BRIEN. They are simply speculative, without any knowledge of the emper of men's minds here; or, indeed, of the actual points at issue between the North and "The so-called Southern Confederation." In the concluding portion of the letter, when Mr. Smith O'Brien comes down to matters of fact, he is an authority.

With equal truth and force, he proclaims the entire sympathy of Ireland with the United States. "There is not," he says, "among the nations of the earth, a people who entertain towards the United States of America so much affection as is felt by the Irish." He traces this back to the kind treatment of the Irish by the Americans, at all times, under all circumstances. He points to the fact that two hundred thousand Irishmen are now in arms for their adopted country, over whose dead bodies a British army must tread ere they subdue or degrade this Union. He truly declares that these Irish soldiers "pant for the opportunity of avenging the wrongs of their race," while Ireland herself, with five millions of inhabitants, will sympathize with America rather than with England, should war arise between the two. All this is true. It is impossible to exaggerate the anti-English feeling of the Irish race in this country. Driven hither by misrule, they have never forgotten the wrongs inflicted on their fatherland by that cruel and heartless step-mother, Saxony, equal to any in the world, and that he is England, and they do pant for the opportunity of one day clearing off all scores of long-

cherished antipathy and revenge. Already public meetings have been held in Ireland, at which resolutions have been passed declaring the impossibility of Ireland, with her personal relations to the United States, renaining an indifferent spectator of the struggle between England and America, and calling upon all Irishmen to forget their past differences, and make an united rally for the old cause of their country.

One united Irish action, which may be looked for, is the positive refusal to enter the British army. One-half of that force is composed of Irishmen, who are scarcely to be depended on, if ever brought in contact with Americans. The temptation to enter the British army is very small—the pay being only food, and all of his wearing apparel except onter clothing. The British Government has directed that the vacancies in her sixty-nine regiments of infantry shall be immediately filled up by ecruiting in Ireland. We very much question whether Irishmen, strongly bound to America by numerous personal ties and strong political sympathy, will enlist to fight against this country. We hold, with SMITH O'BRIEN, that Irishmen, in their own country as well as here, " pant for an opportunity of avenging the wrongs of their race."

Already we have communicated the important intelligence that General WINFIELD Scorr, who so lately went to Europe, to recruit his health, has returned by the Arago, on a mission of peace, bringing to our Government at Washington the expression of the Emperor Napoleon's desire to bring about, as a mediator, a pacific solution of the diffiaccepted with favor all over Europe-except

French Mediation.

Trent, and is making as great preparations for existence of the British Empire. On the The conduct of General Scorr in returning to this country, despite his impaired health

and far-advanced years, so soon after he had gone to Europe, is of a piece, in its self-sacrificing act of duty, with the whole conduct of The more destructive it can justly be made, his prolonged and illustricus life. It is anothe more seldom will nations indulge in its ther instance of patriotic zeal manifested by him-it adds one more link to the chain of obligation which binds the heart of his native land to the venerable citizen-soldier.

> Most of the English papers, we observe, indicate that, if war should break out between ous to us that the policy of Napoleon would be different from this, and all the Paris papers, with the exception of the Moniteur, (which, as the Government organ, will scarcely speak prematurely,) declare that, in the event of a war, France will be neutral. Her policy and her interest combine to keep her so. France, the earliest European Power to help us, formerly, in our great contest for Independence, has no cause for quarrel with us. France will scarcely be so foolish as to help England, by aiding her in a strife with us. Above all, the sympathies of France must be, and are, more decidedly with us than they ever can be with England. Lastly, by continuing neutral, France will secure the advantage of our extensive carrying trade, should

hostilities commence. Until something is positively known regarding the propositions from the Emperor Napo-LEON, of which General Scorr is said to be the bearer, we can only speculate, very generally, upon the subject of his mediation. If he has proffered it, his is the act of a humane and wise sovereign. In the United States we can only say that the threatened tempest of war will not be of their desire or of their making-The world has seen with what eager alacrity, with what precipitous impatience, England has seized upon a pretext for quarreling with us, and this, too, at a crisis when a generous antagonist would have remembered that our

bellion. If the worst must come—if England Cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war, we shall not shrink from the appeal to arms which may be forced upon us. If the mediation of France has been offered, and should be accepted, the United States can have no desire to throw difficulties in the way, but will make every fair concession which justice and policy may demand—every reasonable concession, we mean, short of surrendering the national

putting down a great and most causeless re-

a chronicle of the great rebellion, embracing a digested statement of events connected with the conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government, from the assemblage of the political Conventions, in May and June, 1860, to the 1st of November, 1861. Embracing a record of important political move-ments, military operations, battles, sieges, skirmishes, naval actions, and everything connected with the campaign, the date of each event, the number of forces engaged and losses on each side so as to furnish a compendious digest of information for reference in study.

The almanac will also contain tables of the census of 1860, and a great variety of other useful and you will be satisfied. J. E. Gould, Seventh and interesting information. Price ten cents. A. Winch, 320 Chestnut street, publisher.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.—Our postmaster advertises this morning that a supplementary mail for Europe will be despatched this day at one o'clock. The regular mail closed last night, but this extra mail will reach Boston in time to connect with the glauman

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL," WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1861. If the Government of the United States had ocen as precipitate as that of Great Britain, nothing could have prevented such a conflict as would have deluged this continent in blood. When the whole patriotic press, of every class and condition, among the loyal people of the country, were applauding and honoring Capt. Wilkes for arresting Mason and Slidell, the President maintained a significant reticence, and the Secretary of State patiently waited the course of events. How different the course of the British Government! Inspired only by hatred of the United States, and acting upon the ex parte and angry statement of the prejudiced officers of the mail steamer Trent, the Ministry rushed to the extreme of madness, stimulating their organs to the bitterest language, and encouraging their people

in the most inflammatory demonstrations. Forgetting how much British emissaries had contriuted to the Abolition sentiment in this country, from the days of Trollope and Basil Hall and George Thompson - from the explosions against slavery at Exeter Hall, the luxurious anguets extended to Mrs. Stowe, the authoress of Uncle Tom's Cabin, and the rhetorical outpourings against the South in both Houses of Parliament-the British Government hasened to throw its entire weight against the ree States and in favor of the slave robollion. They would not wait for the explanation of the Administration of Mr. Lincoln. Indeed, they had been admonished by the studied and placid and fraternal despatches of Mr. Seward, (running through the four previous months,) that nothing retaliatory or recriminatory might be looked for from our Chief Magistrate. But they only remembered that they indulged sincerely an antagonism to us which they had for a quarter of a century persistently denied, and also that our institutions were boset by an army of robbers and ingrates, and that now, if never before, the time had arrived when a fatal blow might be struck at our existence. Fired with this hatred and this ambition, they forgot, in their insensate pride, that they had a character to lose among the nations of the earth, and many powerful elements of demoralization even in the British kingdom, which might at any moment be combined and crystallized into a formidable revolution. Long before this the British Cabinet and the British public have undoubtedly been brought to their senses. Their drunken rage having passed away, they now realize, in sober reflection, the fearful mistake they have made. influenced alike by their own unreasoning madness and by the sublime dignity and calmness of the United States, by the daily evidences of our own power and the decreasing power of the rebellion, the judgment even of their sister nonarchies is rapidly changing against Great Britain, and in favor of the American cause. France comes forward to proclaim her neutrality, and the German Confederacies show frequent indications of a disposition to pause beore committing themselves to a complication which has neither justice, morality, fair proocation, or international law to sustain it. But if the unanimity of the British public, at first so flery and exacting, is certain to change in a short time, what will the English rulers say to the exhibition of Irish unanimity in favor of the cause of righteens and rational freedom in the new world, and against the conduct of her Majosty's counsellors in the old! Unappolled by the war-like preparations of their old oppressors; unterrified by the threats of those who make hostility to America a test in the governing country, the Irish

ing opposition to the British Crown, and in eager, passionate, and unmistakable approval of the American Government. That brave people, remembering the Irish millions who sustain to them the most sacred relations in this country, and recalling the unnumbered aggressions of their British tyrants, are clearly resolved to take advantage of England's attempt to strike at us precisely as she takes advantage of our own internal difficulties. Their example will run like wild-fire into every class in the Emerald Isle-will extend to Australia -will neutralize British sympathy in Canada, and will do more to rally the Irish race in the United States around our imperilled flag than any event of this exciting crisis. Such is England's dilemma! We have only tranquilly

to bide our time. When Lord Lyons shall send back to his masters the moderate and dignified answer of Mr. Seward, the discomfiture of the British aristocracy will be complete. The civilized world will not hesitate, while applanding the magnanimous course of the United States, to affix the lasting seal of condemnation upon the arrogant and domineering proceedings of the British Government.

" To Be Delivered Up." [For The Press.]

· Never surrender !" that was the story When Lawrence and Perry met the invader Those were the old times when valor won glory And the sailor and soldier were strong as the trader Treason swung high as the flag it profaned, High-minded men and not money-bags reigned, Our scutcheon no enemy tarnished or stained, And in the State's vengoance no menaces stayed her

Well, be it so! dishonor our seamen; Let Mason still vaunt, and Slidell go on plotting What we are, let the world say: we used to be freem And drowned British tes as we ought to drown cotten God pity old Boston !- when out by Fort Warren, She pliantly yields them to Admirals foreign-

And Russell the details is pleasantly jotting. Ay! give them up Wilkes, or Dupout, or McClellan What is the Right worth—have they not the Power I Make Fairfax a pirate, a fiend, and a felon, And hang him in chains at the peak of the Tower If the lion should roar hold the throat of the eagle, Let our war-ships be hares at the teeth of the hearle

While Fancuil Hall hears the cannon peals jarring,

The stars that made tyranny tremble and cower ! The patricide twins, who the ruin have dealt, While Birmingham sneers, with the regal betrayers, At the wrath of the Yankee, the threat of the Cell God! for our country, this shame resting on her-Better thine island, Emmett, O'Connor-Better the grave closed above our dishonor

Than remembrance that Freedom to Tyranny knel-

Forrest at the Academy. The representations of Motamora and Jack Cade have drawn the usual brilliant audiences at the Academy. The former play abounds in intense scenes, and the language is, in places, highly poetical. There is, however, little attempt to individualize the characters, and the incidents are lamely connected. Metamora is the production of John A. Stone, an actor of some note. Its history is an evidence of the capacity of genius to impress itself upon the age. A trifling play, wordy, loose, and dragging, has been made by Mr. Ferrest one of the dramas of the time, and the name of the chief that he personates has become, in some sort, historical. The play will be repeated to-morrow night. Setchell, the Boston comedian, an artist of

rare powers, will appear at the Academy this evening in connection with Cubas. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE. -A dramatization of Dickens' (some say Wilkie Collins') novel of the 'Message from the Sea" has been produced at the Walnut, with J. S. Clarke as Silas Jorgan. Mr. Clarke would do well to confine himself to his ancient characters. The "Message" has some good scenes, but it is wretchedly constructed, and, to bose who have read the novel, irregular and uninteresting. The burning island is handsomely rendered, and Messrs. Clarke and Adams do their best to make the drama successful. The performance, last evening, reminded us of a rehearsal. CONTINENTAL THEATRE. -The " Forty Thieves." spectacular piece for the boys, will be produced

on Wednesday at the Continental. It has been prepared at considerable cost, and will draw good HALIDAY PRESENTS _I E GARLE Savanth and Chostnut streets, is selling his elegant Pianos and Melodeons at greatly reduced prices. Such

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BRO-GANS, THAVELLING-BACS, &C.—The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of boots, shors, brogans, travelling-bags, hats, caps, &c., embracing first-class seasonable goods, of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, for eash, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.-Pienos and Melodeons can be bought from me, up to Christmas, at extraordinary reductions on all former prices. Call, and Chestnut streets.

SALE TO-DAY-STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE-AL

the Exchange, at 12 o'clock, including handsome residence, Arch street, (estate of the late Dr. Junney,) several other desirable Dwellings, Business Stands, &c. See Thomas & Sons' pamphlet catalogues and advertisements. FIRST-CLASS FARM.—They will sell, on Tuesday, 31st inst., one of the most valuable Farms in Montgomery county, by order of the heirs of Judge Longstreth, deceased.

LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH. FROM WASHINGTON

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, December 23, 1861 The Retirement of Naval Officers. The President has approved and signed the bill to further and promote the efficiency of the navy.' t provides that, whenever the name of any naval officer, who is now or may hereafter be in the United States service shall have been borne on the Nazal Register forty-five years, he shall be retired from active service, and his name entered on the retired list of officers of the grade to which he belonged at It is suggested to ship-owners to instruct the cap-

officer to shore duty, who shall receive the shore pay of his grade, and to detail from the retired list of the navy, for the commands of squadrons and single ships, such officers as he may believe the good of the service requires to be thus placed in command; and such officers may, if, upon the recommendation of the President, they shall receive a vote of thanks of Congress for their services and gullantry in action against an enemy, be restored to the active list, and not otherwise. The President has also authority to select an officer from the grades of captain or commander in the navy, and assign him to the command of a squadron, with the rank and title of a flag officer,-any officer thus assigned to have the same authority, and receive the same obedience, from the commanders of ships in his squadron holding commissions of an older date

The President is authorized to assign any such

the time of such retirement.

so employed, the pay to which he would have been entitled if he continued on the active list. All officers retired under this act are to receive the retired pay of their grade, as now axed by las-The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to cause two hundred medals of honor to be prepared, with suitable emblematic devices, which shall be bestowed upon such petty officers, seamen, landsmeu, and marines as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action, and other seem mike qualities during the present war, and the sum of \$1,000 is appropriated for the purpose of carrying

The Tea, Sugar, and Coffee Tax Bill. (AS PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.) The following is the tax bill passed by bath Houses of Congress to-day: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-presentatives of the United States of America,

a Congress assembled-That from and after the date of the passage of this act, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the goods, wares, and marchandisa herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:

First On all teas, twenty (20) cents per pound.

Coffice, of all kinds, five (5) cents per pound.

Second. On raw sugar, commonly called Muscovado or brown sugar, and on sugars not advanced above No. 12, Dutch standard, by claying, boiling, clarifying, or other precess; and on syrup of sugar or sugar cane and concentrated molasses, or concentrated Melado, two cents and a half (22) per pound.

On sugars after being refined, when they are That from and after the date of the passage o On sugars after being refined, when they are tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated, and on sugar candy, eight (8) cents per pound. On molasses, six (6) cents per gallon.

Provided, that all syrups of sugar or of sugar-

cane, concentrated molasses or concentrated mela-do, entered under the name of molasses, or any other name than syrup of sugar-cane, concentrated molasses or concentrated metado, shall be liable to forfeiture to the United States, and the same shall

The Coolie Trade. Official documents show that the Coolie trade still continues in the face of all remonstrance and propriety, and, among other things stated to the Government, our consul at Batavia writer that Spanish vessels load at the celebrated pirate haunt. and it is more than suspected that they trade with pirates for their victims. The British Government admits that Coolies are

kidnapped, and are subject to great oppression and misery, but proposes a general scheme of amelioration, in order that the African slave-trade may be suppressed by the substitution of Coolles, arguing that a supply of such Asiatics would fully meet the demand for laborers in countries where negroes are racks. now profitably employed.

In this connection, it may be stated that Repre sentative Eliot, of Massachusetts, has been the means of eliciting important facts on the subject of the Coolie trade-the official documents having been transmitted to the House, in compliance with his resolution, and the bill heretofore reported by him to suppress it, so far as American vessels are concorned, will be pressed on its passage by Con-

Economy of the Soldiers Encouraged. According to a general army order just issued the Subsistence Department will purchase at cosprices all sound articles of subsistence saved by the troops or employees by an economical use or management of their rations. All other sales of provisions issued by the Government to any person whomsoever are strictly forbidden. This regulation is intended to embrace the savings from bakeries and in hospitals, as well as all other savings from the army ration.

The Case of Colonel Kerrigan. Colonel KERRIGAN was released to-day on his parole till next Monday, for the purpose of proceeding to New York to visit his family and attend the funeral of his brother. Philadelphia Army Clothiers to be Paid.

A delegation of Philadelphia clothiars visited General Meics to-day, to inquire as to the prospects of receiving pay for the clothing they had furnished to the army. They were informed that million dollars were sent thither to-day, and another million would be transmitted in the course of the week. The Steamer Pensacola Ready for Service.

Capt. Morris has officially reported that the steamer Pensacola is ready for service. The steam steering apparatus is successful.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

of the North Missouri Railroad is complete, as was at first stated. At short distances, all the way from here to Hudson, the track is tora up, the ties burned, and the rails broken or bent so as to be

tents. The large bridge over Davis' fork, on Salt river, west of the town of Mexico, and the bridge crossing Quiver river, were burnt, and all the culverts either burnt or torn down, and cars of all

Federal troops. An extra from the Army Argus office has been

a circulation for two days, which says: "The day of retribution is at hand," and that 9,000 men who have been under Price's command are new north of the Missouri river, and more are coming. From Cairo-General Grant in Command. CAIRO, Dec. 23.—Special order No. 78 places

General Grant in command of the military district of Cairo, which comprises southern Illinois, that portion of Kentucky west of the Cumberland river and the counties in Missouri south of Caps Girar General Paine will be transferred from Paducah

Execution of Lanahan. FREDERICK, Dec. 23.-Lanahan was hung at two o'clock this afternoon. He died without a struggle. The body was taken possession of by his riends. Many citizens were present as spectators.

\$822,000 IN TREASURE — WRECK OF A FRENCH TRANSPORT—600 LIVES LOST. NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The steamship North Star, from Aspinwall on the 14th inst., arrived at this port this evening. She brings \$322,000 in tressure, and the California mails of the 1st inst.

The French transport-ship the Resource, bound to Callao, was wrecked when forty miles south of Valparaiso. She had over 600 troops aboard, only five or six of whom were saved.

General San Ramon has been elected President of Peru. He was at Arequipa, and had been joined of Peru. He was at Arequipa, and had been joined by 3.000 additional troops. The coffee crop of Costa Rica is short. The blockade of Bushaventura had terminated

The coffee crop of Costa Rica is short.
The blockade of Businavantura had terminated by the loss of one of the vessels, and surrender of the other to General Mosquera's forces.

Interesting from Oregon — Destructive Freshets.

San Francisco, Dec. 19.—The ship Forest Queen arrived to-day from Valparisco. The stemmer Pacific brings Oregon dates to the 12th, and advices from Victoria to the 7th instant. Also \$180,000 in gold.
The reconst treshets were terribly destructive to property in the valleys bordering on the rivers of Oregon. Nearly all the flouring mills of the State, and large quantities of grain, were destroyed.
Most of the frame warehouses in Oregon City were washed away, and the town flooded—the water being four feet deep.
But two houses were left standing at Linn City.

The confiered and the results of recreation, when one struck the other in the face and knocked out one of her eyes. Her family were immediately apprised of the accident. The family were immediately apprised of the accident had accident the family were immediately apprised of the accident had accident the family were immediately apprised of the accident had accident the family were immediately apprised of the accident had accident had acciden

Troops for Canada. THE STEAMERS PERSIA AND AUSTRALASIAN PASS CAPE RACE.

CAPE RACE, Dec. 23.—The English steamers Persia and Americalasian passed here at 5 o'clock this evening with troops for Quebec. The Australiasian was 20 miles astern of the Persia.

They were to sail on the 15th instant, with 1,100 soldiers, 5,000 stand of arms, 300 tons of stores, and two hetering of writings. two batteries of artillery. The Spanish Expedition to Mexico.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—An arrival at this port furnishes St. Johns, Porto Rico, advices to December 9th. A Spanish steamer, loaded with troops, had arrived and left for Mexico. Several companies, garrisoned at Porto Rico, had volunteered their sarvices for the expedition, and sailed in the same steamer. same steamer.

Gen. Prim was daily expected on route to take command of the Spanish forces.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamer Persia off Cape Race. DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT.

Earl Derby Approves the Policy of the Govern

ment relative to the Trent Affair. St. Johns, N. F., Dec. 23.—The steamship Percia passed here this evening, with 1,100 troops,
bound for the River Du Loup or Dio. She left
Liverpool on the 15th inst., to which date she brings
papers. Prince Albert expired, of gastric fever, at
noon on Sunday.

The Liverpool Mercury, of the 14th, states that
reports prevailed in London that the Earl of Derby
had been consulted by the Government, and approved of its policy in reference to the American
difficulty.

It is suggested to ship-owners to instruct the can-St. Johns, N. F., Dec. 23.—The steamship Per

tains of outward-bound ships to signalize any Eng-lish vessels that war with America is probable. This suggestion is strongly approved of by underwriters.
The Australasian sailed from Liverpool on the 13th with troops for Canada.
The first division of the Tenth brigade, garrison rtillery, embarked per *Niagara* for Halifax. It is understood that ten companies of enginee are to be sent to British America. Vienna advices to the 10th state that during the Emperor's stay in Venice he liberated all the po-Names, Dec. 13.—Borges, the brigand chief, London, Friday afternoon, Dec. 13.—Consols spend at yesterday's price, but relapsed to 90; and then reached to the opening price, 90; Railway shares have been du'l' in the absence of business business have been du'l' in the absence of business business have been du'll in the absence of business business and the second se ness, but closed o shade better. Bank shares stendy. Miscellaneous shares dull at previous

rates.
The arrivals of American wheat and flour are heavy, and a small business is doing, with prices in favor of buyers.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The Bourse is heavy, and than his, that he would be entitled to receive, were his commission the oldest, and to receive, when entes closed at 67f. 60c.

[The Persia brought no despatches for the Associated Press, and the above items are gleaned from London papers.

Additional Foreign News per Edinburgh Sr. John, N. F., Dec. 23.—The following is the atest intelligence furnished by the steamer Edinburgh, which passed Cape Race on Saturday

night:
London, Dec. 12.—The Journal de Havre, the Semanhore of Marseilles, and the Gironde, of Bordeaux, advise the French Government to preserve a strict neutrality in case of war between England and America.

The Paris Temps approves of the proposal of the London Daily News to appeal to the mediation of friendly Powers, in accordance with the agreement made at the Paris Conference, in 1856, and says that no other Power than France can be the mediation. that no other Power than France can be the me

The Paris Presse advocates the energetic intorvention of France between England and America.

The Opinione Nationals, the organ of the French Liberal party, says that France should not follow the example of England should the latter recognize the South recegnize the South.

The Moneto, of Turin, warns England against beginning a war with America as France would take advantage of it to interfere in the East. The Austrian papers state that a war between England and America would remove the only ob-stacle in Europe against French ambition, and that France would begin a war against Germany

Rumors Regarding the Trent Affair. NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The Post, of this evening, ays: "Private letters from well-advised sources says: "Private letters from well-advised sources in Washington represent that certain interviews were had between Lard Lyons and Mr. Soward imwere had between Lord Lyons and Mr. Soward immediately after the Trent affair, and their respective letters to London, based on the disarowal of all knowledge of our Government that such capture was to take place, and of all purpose to insult the British flag, have delayed the presentation of the peremptory demand of the British Government, which came out in the Europa. Further advices from London will, probably, be awaited."

A special despatch from Washington to the Post gives different to a rumor that the Cabinet had respect to the control of the capture of the gives currency to a rumor that the Cabinet had re-solved to release Mason and Slidell, and orders had gone on to ship them at once to Halifax. The Post regards this as improbable.

Naval Intelligence. NEW YORK, Dec. 23 .- St. Thomas advices to December 7 have been received by an arrival at this port. The U.S. steamer Iroquois was at St. Thomas, to sail on the 8th, on a cruise. The U.S. ship Shepperd Knapp was also in port.

The Madison Barracks. SACKETT HARBOR, Dec. 23.—One company of the nth Regiment of United States Regulars, from New Mexico, under Lieutenant Ryan, arrived here

New York Bank Statement. NEW YORK, Dec 23 .- The bank statement for the week ending on Saturday shows—
An increase of leans \$\int \text{\$1,963,472}\$

Insurance of Coal and Earth Oils. New York, Dec. 23.—The Board of Fire In-urance Companies of this city have resolved to harge a special rate of three per cent. on all coal,

rock, and earth oils. The Gunboat Keystone State. NEW YORK, Doc. 23 -The gunboat Keyston State was at Bermuda on the 15th instant.

Comments of the Canadian Press From the Montreal Herald. WHAT IS THE GOVERNMENT DOING?-The people are moving with a will. There never was a greater (perhaps never so great) unanimity of sentiment (perhaps never so great) unanimity of sentiment among the people of Canada than now. Each man is ready to do his utmost to repal any invader from the soil. Meantime the Government is silent. The people wait and wait on—patiently, so far—yet the Government makes no sign. The militia officers receive no instructions—no authority to more receive no instructions—no authority to move. We hear of the General's going to Quebec to consult with the Government, mais

" Malbrook ne revient pas." We get no news of what is to be done. No one knows where they are to find arms to fight with. Montreal is most exposed—the most tempting bait for the attack of our dear neighbors; but no step is being taken to secure it by fortifications of any sort. This will not do. It may suit ministers to rest socurely beneath the guns of the citadel of Quebec, but the country requires more than this at their hands. Men ask angrily if we are to be storificed. This is the result, doubtless, of sheer impatience. Government cannot act till it reparience. Government cannot act till it ceives the despatches by the Europa. Yet what can be expected but impatience of the slightest delay at such a time as this? Mon are est delay at such a time as this? Men are ready to work. They move forward to the ranks, and would move on to battle as gaily as a bride-groom to the church, but they ask for arms and leaders, and they are not yet forthooming. They are waiting with every nerve strained to hear the word spoken, and watching for a movement which will set them in motion. The word and sign have not yet been given. Just now each day—nay, each hour—of delay, is in the highest degree dangerous. Preparations which come too late furnish more cause for regret than those that are made too soon. No one will blame the Government for the most prompt and vigorous action now. All will blame them if, and vigorous action now. All will blame them i through their laches, any important position is left unprotected. Can any one tell us about the condi-tion of the batteries on St. Helen's island? Can who the parties are that engaged in this work of wholesale destruction is not known; but it is stated that the inhabitants along the line say no require the violations was accordance. These who explains the inhabitants along the line say no require that the inhabitants along the line say no repairs a control of the inhabitants along the line say no repairs are the questions men ask each other in the street, can be made except where the road is guarded by

Foreign Items.

At a dinner in Berlin, a short time since, attended by seventy or eighty Americans, Mr. Judd, our Minister to Prussia, expressed the opinion that the recent affair respecting the English mail-boat would not oblige England to take warlike measures.

A Paris letter says: "Mrs. Eustis, the wife of Mr. Slidell's secretary, has arrived in Paris accompanied by Colonel Lemat, of Louisiana, who was a passenger on board the Trent. Mrs. Slidell and her daughters remain for some days longer in London."

A Turin correspondent of the Independance states that Mazzini is dangerously ill, in England, and that several of his friends at Genon and Milan have been summoned to his bedside. The Deputy Safi, who was his colleague at Rome during the trum-virate of 1849, is said to be among the number.

The Memorial de Lille says: "Two days ago a young girl, named Maria H—, who was shut up in young girl, named Maria H—, who was shut up in the convent of the Bon Pasteur, resolved to make her escape from the place, but which she could only do by scaling a wall. On reaching the top of it, she was preparing herself to drop on the other side, a depth of eighteen feet, and was already hanging by her hands, when a man, who was passing, rushed forward and attempted to catch her in his arms. The shock to him was, however, so great that he was knocked down and rather severely whaken and was knocked down and rather severely shaken, and before he had recovered himself the young girl had fled. She has, it is thought, taken refuge with her

According to the Trieste Gazette M. Kossuth is seriously ill; it is said that he exhibits alarming consumptive symptoms.

The Temps publishes the following extraordinary statement: "Much has been said for the last two days of a drama, of which an aristocratic religious boarding-echool in the Faubourg St. Germain was the theatre. Two you glad es were playing during the hours of recreation, when one struck the other in the face and knocked out one of her eyos. Her family were immediately apprised of the ecolegate.

pondent of the Cincinnati Gazette gives that paper—by telegraph—the following item of information:
"An important letter has been received by a Senator here, from a bitter rebel relative in New Ornator here, from a bitter rebel relative in New Orleans. Having been sent by private hands, the letter underwent no consorship there. It pictures the valor and determination on their side, but he says: 'Candor compels me to add, that more than a majority of our people, and those, too, of the lest classes, are Union men, and will will the Lincoln invasion whenever opportunity offers.'

"The writer occupies a high social position in New Orleans, and has every opportunity of knowing the popular sentiment." ing the popular sentiment.

A CHARGE FOR THE OLD SHIPS OF THE STONE SQUADRON.—From Whaling up the Northern Seas to Scaling up the Southern ports.
CHARGERS FOR THE ARMY.—The Sutlers.
CONTINENTAL CURRENCY.—Nary Red.
FROM OUR SHARP BLADE.—It is a noticeable for the Hills of Mendich by our tream Sword. ct that Hilt on Head is hold ,by our troops Sword in Hand.
The Worst Kind of Text for a Saldier to A SERVICE OF PLATE.—The Naval Service, pow that ships Go About in plate armor.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1861. SENATE.

SENATE.

Mr. GRIMES, of Lowa, gave notice that he should introduce a bill to have one of the Inospitals in Washington placed under the care of a homeopathic physician, Mr. LANE, of Indiana, presented the credentials of the Hon. Garrett Davis, Senaror elect from Kentucky, in place of Brockinvidge, expedied.

Mr. DAVIS appeared, and took his seat.

Mr. SEMNER, of Meassachusetts, presented the memorial from citizens of Boston, stating that the freedom of the press had be en abridged, and asking for relief.

Mr. KENSENDEN, of Maine, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill making appropriations for gunboats on the Western rivers.

The bill, which appropriates \$1,500,000, was passed.

Mr. KING, of New York, othered a resolution that the President ha requested to institute proceedings in the courts of law against persons who may have been arrested by the Executive authority, and who are now remaining in custody, so that a judicial examination may have been in each case. In Secretal who are allowed to maining in custody, so that a judicial examination may be had in each case, to ascertain who are allowed to take the eath of allegiance and who detained. Laid over.
Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, offered a resolution that a relect committee of three be appointed to consider the expediency of connecting some of the military and naval stations on the coast by submarine telegraph. Mopted. A communication was received from the Quartermaster General, in reply to a resolution, as to what articles should be sold by the sutlers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.
Mr. Wilson, of Mussachusetts, introduced the fol-

Mr. WIDSON, of massacrussets, introduced the following bill:

Whereas, officers in the military service of the United States have, without the authority of law, and against the plannest dicitates of lightee and humanity, caused persons claimed as fugitives from service or labor to be sized, held, and delivered up; And,

Whereas, such conduct has brought dishonor upon our arms, and repreach upon our Government: Therefore, he it fore, be it

Kesolved, &c., That any officer in the military or Assored, &c., 'that any officer in the initiary of-naval service of the United States who shall cause any person, claimed to be hold to service or labor by reason of African descent, to be seized, held, detained, or de-livered up, or for any person claiming such service or labor, shall be deemed guilty of a midlemeanor, shall be dishonorably discharged, and forever incligible to any appointment in the military or naval service of the United States. United States.

Mr. HARRIS, of New York, introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of an additional judge in the Southern district of New York.

Also, a bill to regulate and change the circuit of the United States Court for the Northern district of New The Sonate then went into executive ression.

The Sonate then went into executive resion.
On the reopening of the doors, the bill to increase the number of cadets in the West Point Academy was taken up. The bill increases the number from 170 to 350.
Mr. WADE, of Ohio, opposed the bill, as solding greatly to the expense of the Government.
Mr. WIJSON, of Massachusette, said that all over the country call was made for officers from West Point to lead the troops.

traitors than any other place since the days of Junes Iscuriot.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, said if the war was continued for four or five years, in the present extravagant manner, we would not have money coungly to pay anyhody. He did not agree with his friends who opposed the West Point scademy, but could say that the war would come to an end disastrous to the country, and that very seon, if we did not begin to economize the expenses. He was ready to begin economizing at the first opportunity that present there seems to be a race between Congress and the Executive as to which could spend the most money. He gave, as an instance, the experience of the money. He gave, as an instance, the experience of the Government on the question of cavalry as an arm of the Government on the question of cavalry as an arm of the service. At first the Government thought it did not want cavalry, and then it thought it did, and allowed men to raise them everywhere. He had been told that the Government eid not want and could not use more than 10,000 or 20,000 cavalry; yet sixty regiments had been raised, and there was no use for thom all. No steps had been taken to disband the extra number, or stop the entisting of more regiments. He could give many there instances of an equal want of judgment which had been shown in the conduct of the war.

until to-morrow.

The bill from the House to increase the duties on

tea, coffee, and sugar, was taken up and passed.
The resolution from the House to adjourn till the 21 of January was received.
On the question to concur in the resolution there was found to be no quarum present.
So the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. PERRY, of New Jersey, introduced a bill pro-

ent. Referred. uvleania a bill for the Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Obje, introduced a bill Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, introduced a bill to enforce the writ of hulang copping, and secure the liberty of citizens. The bill provides that, except when Congress shall have suspended the writ, in obedience to necessity for the public safety, any person confined or detained in any jail, dungeon, fortness, or other place of confinement, or in any other way whateover deprived of his liberty, by any fixed States officer, civil, military, or naval, or by any person under any claim of authority from the United States, shall have the privilege of the writ forthwith, before any court or judge of the United States.

States.

The refusal or neglect to allow the issue or obey the writis punished with a penalty of \$1,000 to the party aggrieved, and a fine or imprisement, or both, at the discretion of the court. It forbids, under the same ponalties, the recommitment for the same offence of any one process the results. once discharged on a writ of habons corpus, and prohibits also the removal of prisoners from one State or district to another.

The eighth section of the bill provides that no officer of the United States, civil, military, or naval, shall, under any pretence of authority whatever, except that of Congress, attempt to suspend the privilege of the writ, under penalty of a fine not exceeding \$5,000, and impri-

under penalty of a fine not exceeding \$5,000, and imprisonment not exceeding two years, and gives also a right of action for damages to the party aggrieved.

Section sinth provides that if any officer of the United States, civil, military, or naval, shall, except when Congress shall have suspended the writof hateas corpus, issue any warrant or order of arrest for any person as a prisoner of thate or political offender and not forthwith deliver such person to the judicial authorities for trial, such of fender shall be fined in any sum from \$1,000 to \$5,000, or imprisoned from six months to one year, or both, at the discretion of the court, and moreover gives a right of action for damages to the party aggrieved. The bill provides also, the me are of enforcing the orders of the court in the cases which may come before it.

The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered so be printed.

Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, introduced a joint resolution to suspent for twelve months the collection of the national olivect tax in Missouri. Referred.

Mr. WA ITS, delegate from New Mexico, introduced a national direct tax in "illaburi. Referred.

Mr. WA ITS, delegate from New Mexico, introduced a
bill providing a temporary Government for Arizona. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

owing to the Indian depredations in New Mexico. Referred.

The House then resumed the consideration of the resolution offered on Friday by Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, requesting the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill for the enactment of an additional article on war for the government of the army, whereby all officers in the nullitary service of the United States shall be prohibited from using any portion of the forces under their respective commands for the gurpass of reduraling fugitive latves from service or labor, and to provide for the punishment of such officers as may violate said article by dismissal from the service. rice.
Mr. NOELL moved to table the resolution. Disagreed to.

The resolution was passed—yeas 67, noes not counted.
On motion of Mr. VANDEVER, of Iowa, the Committee on Territories was directed to inquire into the expediency of establishing Territorial Governments within the limits of the disloyal States or districts, and report

Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the necessity of fortifying the east and west entrances of Narragament Bay, Rhodo Island, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. MURRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee of Ways and Means, asked leave to report a bill to increase the duties on tea, coffee, and sugar. It proposes a duty on tea of all kinds of 20 cents per pound; on coffee, 5 cents; and sugars 2½, 3, and 5 cents, according to quality; molasses, 6 cents per gallon.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM objected to the introduction pended for that purpose.

Mr. MORRILL said that this bill was simply in accord-

Mr. MORRILL said that this bill was simply in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury It was supposed that the incomes proposed would yield seven or eight millions of dollars, provided the same quantities of the articles be imported as in 1860. The bill should be passed at once, in order to secure the sugar crop immediately coming into the country, and the tea and coffee soon expected to arrivo. The prices of these articles have already rises in anticipation prices of these articles have already risen in anticipation of the passage of this bill. So the consumers pay just as much now as if the bill was already a law of the lend. The Committee of Ways and Means intend bringing in a supplemental tariff bill for the further increase of the revenue, when the general subject will come up for discussion. cussion.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM briefly opposed the bill. By the increase of duties these articles will be absolutely interdicted. Already in the West four bushels of coru are necessary to buy one pound of coffee. The imports of foreign morchandise are millions less than they were years age. This subject should be postponed until a proper tariff system can be adjusted to meet the necessities of the country foul its changed condition. The present tariff law was an incongruous composition, of three separate acts, with two or three different systems for levying duties.

parties acts, win two the constants and steels.

Mr. MORRILL demanded the previous question.

No quorum voted, and a call of the House was resorted to, for the purpose of securing a quorum.

The bill was subsequently passed—yeas 77, mays 29.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for copies of the correspondence with certain parties on the subject of bottomious rame and steam vessels for the coast and har-Mr. MOORHEAD, of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill, providing that any person or persons engaged or employed in the preson reheliton be forever remiered incapable of holding any office or trust under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Numerous resolutions of inquiry were adopted.

Also, a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to furnish the House with information concerning the quantity of sure surely seasons.

numers the doubte with information concerning the quality of arms purchased since the 12th of Aprillast, the prices paid, and the correspondence between the Secretary of War and Chief of the Burran of Ordnance, relative to the arms purchased by General Fremont.

Mr. FENTON, of New York, introduced a bill grant-line for the property of War and Chief we have the grown of Countries on the special committee on that subject to form the special committee on the special facilities in order to facilitate emigration by those who is wish to leave Irchard by reason of the approaching familie which is apprehended in that country.

E. MIT. CON, of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the House what, if any, changes can be made in the present tariff, with a view solely to the increase of revenue, and that in such communication he specify, in detail, the maximum of revenue which may, in his opinion, be received by a change in the tariff, one each srticle of import on which duties are now levied.

Mr. SINYENS, of Pennsylvania, objected, and the article of import on which duties are now levied.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, objected, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. Exelution of Illinois, introduced a resolution that, the Senate concurring, when the House adjourn today, it be till the 2d of January. Allopted.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohie, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill amendatory of the act to establish the judicial system. It provides for two circuits instead of one in the Northwestern States, and consolidates the fifth and intil circuits, consisting of Ala. anna, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkanasa, and Texas, into one. If dees not change the number of judges, but leaves the Supreme Court as it is now.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, said that, instead of legislating now for the northwest corner or a fraction of the Republic, they should do justice to every portion, and thoroughly reorganize the whole system. The bill was postpored till the third Mos day is January.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, said that he understood there was no quorum in the Senate to act on his former resolution, and therefor a offered another, namely: That when the House adjourn to-day, it be till Thursday man, and when it adjourns of knat day, it is till the following Monday, and then till the 2d of January. This resolution was passed, and the House adjourned till Thursday. Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, objected, and the

THE CITY. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC-Broad and Locust WHEATLEY'S CONTINENTAL THEATRE—Walnut street, boys Eighth—"The Southern Rebellion by Sea and and"_" The Cataract of the Ganges." ARCH-STREET THEATRE—Arch screet, above Sixth.—
i The Robbers "—Guillaume Tell "—" Mad as a March TEMPLE OF WONDERS-N. E. corner Tenth and Chest-

Celebration of Christmas.

Celebration of Christmas.

The Mission School of St. Matthins Ohurch, (Intheran,) in New street, will cake rate the day with appropriate religious exercises. This emgregation has two tohools, one in Eleventh street, above Girard avenue, the other in Christian street, near Sixth. On the occasion of the celebration, hymns will be sung, addresses delivered, ope. The Cathedral, on Eighteenth street, not being completed, the religious celebration of the day in this parish will take place in the temporary church-edifice on Sunner street, which will be prettly decked with greens.

All the primary, secondary, grammar, and High schools will close for the holidays to-day, with the customar, exercises of past years, embracing youal music, recitations by the pupils, and addresses by the School Directors and by members of the Bosed of Centrol. Altusions will be made by some of the gentlemen, congratulating the pupils upon the amount of aid, geneniary and atherwise, extended through their exertions to the volunteer army. The Morse Literary Institute intend to emulate the ex-The Morse Literary Institute intend to emulate the example of previous years in the distribution of 1,000 loaves of bread to the poor. At thuced and Haydn Hall, on Thursday evening, Rev. George W. Sadley will fecture upon a theme which Rev. George W. Smiley will lecture upon a them which bleads science with attractiveness, the "Mammoth Cavo of Kentaky." This cavern is one of the natural wonders of the earth, and, at the present time, possesses an added interest from being the repository of vast stores of naturally-formed sultpetre.

At St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Willing's alley, Christmas day will have a great attractiveness, be the weather bright or stormy. A principal feature here, as in past years, will be the typification in miniature of the stable of Bethlehem. The church will be fest oned with evergreens, and an efficient choir will render the musical selections. An appropriate sermon will be preached at 1014 A. M. by the pastor, Rev. Father Barbelin.

The yest office, we believe, will be opened to morrow from 8 to 9 A. M., and from 2 to 3 P. M. for the convenience of the public. from 8 to 9 A. M., and from 2 to 3 P. M. for the convenience of the public.

The manavers of the Bedford-street Mission School are now preparing for the usual Christmas dinner to the children of the mission schools, and will be gist to receive donations of suitable articles to furnish the tables. Poultry, mests, bread, &c., or money, will be thankfully received as contributions to the dinner. Contributions may be sent to the missionary. Rev. Jeremiah Beckwith, at the Mission house, 619 Bedford street, or to any of the following managers, viz: R. S. Yard, 209 Sprace street; J. H. Burdsall, 868 Chestaut street; J. B. Steelman, 52 South Second street; Thomas Sappington, 308 Markot street; Win, G. Stevenson, 112 South Second street; Gvo. All the places of annusement will be open during the day. Manager Sanford, of the American Opera House, will, in accordance with the custom of yore, distribute 1,000 leaves of bread to feed the hungry. The American Opera House will present three performances—morning, noon, and evening—as will the other popular places of

esort.

It is customary for the pupils of Girard College to have two or three days recess during Christmas week. This will be the care this year, when all those who have relatives will visit them, and those who have not will amuso themselves in different ways. Those that remain at the College during Christmas day will be feasted with a grand College during Christmas day will be feasted with a grand dinner.

The inmates of the Northern Home for Friendless Children will have their usual Christmas dinner and a grand celebration in the afternoon. The programme will include singing and speeches by prominent chergymen, who will detail the operations of the organization during the past year.

A grand dinner will be served up for the old sailors and marines at the Naval Asyltim, the Gray's Perry road. There will also be services during the day in the chapel.

At the Almshouse nothing unusual will take place—extended the children's wards. For them it will be a day of enjoyment, and they will be furnished with a number of inxuries not included in their daily bill offare. There will also be preaching by the Rev. Edward C. Jones.

The employees at the navy yard will, if they desire, have an opportunity to celebrate the day. All those who wish to work; however, will be allowed the privilege, as everything is much hurried here at present.

On Christmas evening, at half past seven o'clock, there will be a Sunday School Concert of sacred and patriote muse cin the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Vine street. The musical programme will embrase ados, duets, and choruses. Addresses will be delivered by lev. James Emmett Wisson, of Ohio, Rev. James II. Lightbourn, and others. A pleasant time may be anticipated.

The celebration at the Volunteer Refreshment Saloons

The celebration at the Volunteer Refreshment Saloons upon the succeeding day, will be liberally supplied with meats and poultry, the managers of the Western Market Company having generously donated two car lowls of such provisions to these institutions. The lady managors of the Union Temporary Home will hold an Artists' Reception, for the benefit of the institution's Inde, beginning on Thursday evening and closing on Friday evening at halt past ten. ning and closing on Friday evening at nai past ten.

A number of artists and art patrons have, with great liberality, consented to contribute paintings for the exhibition. The entertainment is novel in character, and charitable persons of refined taste will have an opportunity of spending several pleasant bours duels a the helidays, while adding an in-attu-

NAVAL MATTERS .- Since the breaking out bomb-boats.
The British ship Albion, which was recently captured off the Savannah river, in attempting to run the block-ade, as now on her way to this port. She is loaded with yard to join the blockading fleet. She made a trial trip as far as the Capes a few days since, when an average rate of speed of nine knots an hour was attained. The Mariford is still in the dry-dock, receiving nume-It was expected that the Juniata would be launched about the beginning of the year, but on account of her machinery not being ready, a delay of two or three weeks will follow. The repairs to the Powhatan will take a long time, as all her planking above water line is so decayed that it will have to be replaced. Her machinery will also need repairing.
Three vessels are now lying in the stream opposits the

Three vessels are now lying in the stream opposits the navy yard ready for departure. These are the steam sloop-of-war Brooklyn, under command of Commodore Thomas T. Craven; the schooner James S. Chambers, commanded by Acting Volunteer Licutenant Dennis Cendy, and the guinhoat Tahoma, Licutenant Dennis Cendy, and the guinhoat Tahoma, Licutenant Howell, commanding. The Brooklyn has been much improved since her arrival at the yard, and has also been furnished with heavier metal. Her armament now consists of twenty-one nine-inch guns, one eight-pound rifle pivot-gun, and two twelve-pound howitzers. The Tohoma carries one eleven-inch pivot-gun, a twenty-pound Parrott gun, and two 24-pound howitzers. The Chambers is armed with five 32-pounders.

The City Ice Boat is now lying above the navy yard, much shattered by her recent service on the Peternac, and totally unfit for use, should the Delaware become closed by ice. At a meeting of the Corn Exchange Association held yesterday meruing. Mr. Archibald Getty in the chair, a resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a special committee to patition Councils for an appropriation to fit her at once for active duty, should her services be required.

More Guns.—During vesterday morning several large mortars passed through this city on their way to New York. They came from the Fort Pitt Iron Works at Pittsburg. These mortars are of thirteeninch bore, and weigh about nine tons each. A large quantity of thirteen-inch balls and shells has also been chipped to New York within a few doys past. On Saturday a block gun, a hundred and fifty-pounder, from Pittsburg, was also sent ever to that city. There are also several large mortars at the deput at West Philadelphia awaiting transportation.

CHARGED WITH PICKING POCKETS .- A man, who give the name of William Goldsmith, was arrested on Sunday afternoon, upon suspicion of having picked the pocket of a gentleman at the post office. He was also iden tified as one of a party who was at a place near Front and Willow streets, on Baturday, about the time a gold watch and chain were stolen. William was committed for a further hearing.

THE NINETY-NINTH REGIMENT.—The Company called Jackson Zouaves, commanded by Captain J. J. Carberry, is now in a fair way for completion, and will probably march in a few days. It is attached to the Lincoln Legica (Minety-ninth) Regiment Pennavivania Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Thomas W. Sweeney. The main bedy of this regiment is now encamped in Virginia, near Alexandria, and forms the extreme left of the grand army of the Potomac, in the brigade of General Reintzelman. THE NINETY-NINTH REGIMENT. -The Com-

COMMENCED OPERATIONS.—The institute of ing establishment of Messrs. Ridgway, Ruff, & Lawson, at Germantown, which was destroyed by the about six weeks since, has been rebuilt, and commenced-operations yesterday morning. The firm is engaged in making bayonets and sabres for the Government, f.c. which new and improved machinery has been placed in the establishment. These bayonets are for the English rifles, to be manufactured by the Messrs. Jenks, at Bridesburg. DONATIONS.—Captain R. C. Hicks, Edward JONATIONS.—Captain R. C. Hicks, Leward, J. Kenney, and John W. Hicks, acknowledge the receipt of the following sums for Company I. California Beginent, prisoners at Richmond. Francis Lucas, S1; F. Lucas, Jr., S2; Sallie Lucas, S1; C. Lucas, S1; J. Lucas, S2; Elfa Lucas, S1; John Lucas, S1; Win. E. Shevenson, S5; Mrs. J. Shith, S5; B. Taulain, S5; J. Mears, S2; F. R. Beard, \$2,50; Robert Graham, \$5; Mrs. Bitter, S5.

ing.

Henry Collius was put on trial charged with crusity to horse, the property of Mr. Vansciver, the property of a livery stable. The horse (the same animal hirselby Thomas Aristrong on the night he murdered Crausford), was hird for an afternoon, and driven so hard trak he was foundered. The defence called one witness, who bestined they after Collus had left the carriage, a companion who had been with him drove the lists of a rapid rate through the city for nearly two hours, and liven sont him to the stable.

nim to the stable.

The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, Last evening, a meeting of the Board of Frade was held at their rooms, Fifth and Chestaut streets, for the purpose of hearing a lecture by Dr. Hayes, oh his late North Polar rapedition. The lecture has already been published. The attendance on the occasion was quite fair.

UNKNOWN MAN KILLED .- Yesterday afternoon, between 5 and 6 o'clock, a man, whose mane we could not agreetain, was run over by the freight cars at Third and Market streets, and instantly filled. He was a criver, and, it is supposed, fell from the car. The body was granoved to the Sixth ward station-house, and the correser notified. SLIGHT FIRE.—Last evening, a slight fire occurred at the residence of John McCahen, in Orchand street, above Brown. The damage was trilling.

"THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA."—The twenty-sixth anniversary of this old and excellent hency-lent institution was held on Sabbath evening, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Green street, above Tenth. The president, Geo. H. Stuart, Eq., filled the chair, and, after singing and grayer, submitted to the very large audience present the twenty-sixth annual report of the managers. Interesting and appropriate addresses were made by the Rev. W. H. Brisbane, paster of the church, and the Rev. T. S. Henein, of the Groat-street Baptist Courch, and G. H. Stuart, Eq. The exercises were interspersed with singing by the choir, the sloces and music having been selected for the occasion.

From the report we learn that, although the amount of funds raised by the association the part year falls much short of what it has been for many years previous, the amount of good accomplished, the managers are happy to say, is proportionably greater. "THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE the amount of good accomplished, the managary are happy to say, is proportionably greater.

On December 16, 1800, the treasurer of the association had in his hands, left over from the previous year, a banance belonging to the "Poor Fund," of \$315.77; from December 16, 1800, to December 15, 1800, inclusive, he has received for the benefit of the poor \$3,198.98—making together \$3,511.70. During the same period he has paid out for the relief of the poor, including the incidental expenses integratably connected therewith, \$3,509.83—leaving in the 4-Poor Pand, "December 15, 1801, a balance of \$4.87.

Of the funds contributed to pay the missionaging has

leaving in the t-Poor Pand," December 15, 1801, a bulance of \$4.87.

Of the funds contributed to pay the missionaries, he had a balance on hand, Precember 15th, 1860, of \$2.091, he has received for that purpose, up to December 15th, 1861, 1861, \$475.86; and he has paid to the missionaries, \$475. loaving a balance in his hands of 95 cents.

During the year ending December 15th, 1861, 1360 funding the year ending December 15th, 1861, 1360 fundies have been assisted; 1364 orders for coal, 20 do, for word, to the sict, 664 do, for groceries, 70 pairs of shore, 700 articles of clothing, 6 bushels of beaus, 1 kag of barley, 1 sauto for corn meah, and 1 do, of fluir ward given. 2595 visits were made by the Missionaries, who distributed \$450 pages of religious tracts, 47 prayor books, and 136 copies of the Holy Scriptures. 49 sermons have been preached, 297 fedgrams meetings were noting and 50 nucrata attended. 15 doubts have occurred among those in the care of the reciety, and 19 persons have made a profession of religion. 81 cases were reparted nuworthy of assistance, and 19 could not be found.

Owing to the depressed condition of affairs everywhere, no single adults have been provided with permanent employment in the country, as in previous years, but temporary employment was procured for over two hundred persons in the city. Here the managers would remark, that any one wishing to employ a parson, made or female, for any period, short or long, cun quarity always be supriled on application at the office of the society, No. 42 North Elife Street. ways be supplied on application at the office of the society No. 42 North Fifth street, between the hours of two and five o'clock P. M. five o'clock P. M.

For the same reason as stated above, only eight mals and four female children have, during the past year, been placed in permanent and good homes in the country. As usual, the larger number of these poor children are the offstring of drunken and besotted parents, and they have heen removed, mostly from abades of crims, fifth, and writchedness, to homes of virtue, clearliness, and planty, where they will be brought daily under the influence of intelligent and Christian persons.

Seven years have clapsed since the society added this very important facture to its operations, and it affords Seven years have clapsed since the society added this very important feature to its operations, and it allords the managers great satisfaction in being able to say, that of the eight hundred and four children furnished during that time with good and confortable homes, at least nine-torths of them have done well.

In concluding the Fiport, the managers carnestly appeal to their follow-citizens to come forward liberally to their aid this winter, as they have every reason to fear that it will be a sovers and trying one to many who have never known want before. never known want before.

LITTLE SCHUYLKHLL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Little Schuylkill Railroha and Navigation Company was held yesterday morning. The yaye, of the ma august in resply to that of the Committee of Examination was read, and after considerable discussion it was resolved that the entire proceedings upon the subject should be laid upon the table, and the press requested not to publish them. Commenting upon this request, Mr. Millihem observed that "the trouble was to control the reporters;" that he had called on The Iress at the close of the last meeting (two weeks since) to prevent the publication of his address, which had been taken by two stenographers, and that the manuscript of his speech was furnished him, accompanied with remarks of an impertinent character. Mr. Milliken is slightly in error, in several particulars. There was but one reporter of The Iress at that meeting, and he was not a stenographer. He has not the slightest recollection of having term Mr. Milliken of having different in Milliken of having different in the manuscript of his speech, or of having treated his invascitants. LITTLE SCHUYLEILL NAVIGATION COMPANY. concetton of having even all annihity of having furif-ered to him the manuscript of his speech, or of having treated him impertinently. On the contrary, the steech, as prometably reported by u-, is still in our posses-sion. It was not published by us on Wednesday week last, for the simple reason that is publication would have been an act of gross injustice to the Board of Managers of the company, and a breach of faith that could have added nought to our regutation for enterprise.

TO IMPORTERS AND OTHERS-SYNOPSIS OF THE NEW CUSTON REGILLATIONS.—We understand that new and more stringent regulations will go into effect among officers of the customs upon January 1st, by order of Collector Thomas. They are substantially as annuxed:

12. First.—All officers of the customs are prohibited, under he penalty of diemissal, from receiving any presents from inporters, masters, captains, or others, in the shape of quors, etc. Second. All samples are to be placed under the charge of the storckreper, for a period of littern days, during which time the owner or importer may call and receive them. If not called for within that time, they are to be placed in suitable boxes or vessels, and donated to such charitable institutions as the Gollector may designate. Third. All soncers of the customs knowing if a violation of either of the foregoing regulations, and failing to report the same to the Collector, will be considered par-ticeps criminis, and dealt with as provided in the first

egulation. The abuses, for the past year, have been so great that the importers were compelled to solicit the interventhe Collector, for the protection of their interests. DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN PHYSICIAN .- Yesfamily physician in this city, died at his residence, in North Tenth street. He was about fifty-six years o age, and a graduate of the University of Pen Colonei Mulligan, the hero of Lexington, has accepted an invitation to lecture in this city, for the benefit of St.

John's Orphan Asylum. Friday evening of the pre-sent week has been selected. The brave Colonel will SWORD PRESENTATION .- Capt. E. S. Rowand of Company R. Colonel Angeroth's First Pennsylvania Resiment of Heavy Artillery, now in course at the Biamond Cottage, Camelen, has been made the recipion of a very handsome sword, sash, and belt, as a token of

In consequence of the illness of Rev. Dr. Chupin, the lecture announced for last evening by the People's Lite of its delivery. ROBBED .- A man from Doylestown, while in company with a woman on Sunday evening, on Race street, near Seventh, was robbed of \$80. The woman was subsequently arrested and the money recovere

POSTPONEMENT OF DR. CHAPIN'S LECTURE.

In Town.-Colonel William F. Small, of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, is now in this city. He is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and looks ex-RETURNED.—Mr. John T. Mahoney, one of the delegation from this city, to convey the remains of McManus to Ireland, has returned. Mr. Mahony is an

architect of some considerable skill, and employed the op-portunity while in Europe to examine the most promi-Ty a Dying Condition. - The lad Keller, who was hurt by the explosion at the Arsenal, at B. idesburg was in a critical condition yesterday morning. He is in-jured internally, and morrification set in on Sunday night. His case is considered hopeless.

DESTROYING PUBLIC PROPERTY.—Three boys were arrested on Saturday afternoon, for cutting some-of the trees in Fairmount Park. They were committed. This should be a warning to other youths who may feel inclined to injure the property in the park.

A LOST GIRL. -A little girl, named Beunel, has been at the Second-district station-house since Friday night last. All that can be ascertained relative to he home is that she lives in Filbert street, near a market

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET. But Ritle business was transacted at the Stock Board

to-day, with little fluctuation in prices, except for Penn-

sylvania Railroad stock, which declined again X, selling

at 30. Reading Railroad shares opened at 16 9-16, and

In the money market there is very little doing, and the quotations are nearly nominal. OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENT. WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Banks.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Bec. 16.	Dec. 23	Dac. 16.	Dec. 22
hiladelphia	\$4,155,000	84,176,000		
orth America	3,414,597	3,509,368	923,550	8:24,55
arm & Mech	5,241,844	5,054,338	1,530,223	
Simpreial	1,697,000	1,986,000	345,000	372,00
lechanics'	2,141,000	2,074,000	282,014	320,25
. Liberties	1,612,000	1,017,000	312,000	363.00
outhwark	990,322	1,025,757		
ensington	785,798			139,38
enn Township				
Vestern	1,519,031	1,587,854	594,332	134,87
Ian & Mech	1,324,596	1,270,700		165.00
ommerco	821,549	798,640	200,961	
irard	2,534,769	2,505,431	363,385	347.92
Parturation 1	610,325	620,798	192,656	
onsolidation	628,314	647,932	131,690	121.77
	914,586	926,243	135,683	132.47
ity	578,826	579,011	101,209	100.11
ommonwealth. orn Exchange		518,000	108,000	
	196,000	494,000	81,000	
mion	Fantana	Anatono.	arionni	10100
Total	31,140,202	31,060,001	7,354,112	7,167,26
BANZS.	DEPOSITS.		CIRCULATION.	
DAJUB.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23
hiladelphia	\$2.855,000	\$2,826,000	\$256,000	\$233,00
orth America.			219,011	232,45
arm & Mech.	4,938,538		278,540	
ommer dal	1,314,000			
lechanics'	1.276,775			
Liborties	1.328,000			

842,246 69,730 726,795 135,376 697,999 69,896 807,990 80,996 82,750 1,155,801 122,000 113,955 791,075 74,685 78,055 675,998 48,725 48,865 1,421,314 136,110 128,275 516,290 67,100 69,546 989,413 118,471 114,210 570,108 58,214 59,130 381,473 61,430 61,080 313,000 70,000 70,000 201,000 72,000 71,000 Total...... 22,926,402 22,548,463 2,187, 24 2,113,659 The aggregates compare with those of preceding week

1.0ans. | Specie. (Circul'u.) Dyposits. .23,967,200 6,688,393 2,101,312 15,937,943 .24,211,527 6,743,321 2,058,574 15,941,881 Aug. 5. 24,21,321 (317),482,2074,048 (36,53,712)
6. pt. 2. 25,557,221 (317),482,2074,048 (36,53,712)
6. 9. 38,528,496 (5,017,3732,111,49) (6,25,837)
7. 16. 77,871,497 (5,946,524) (2,148,865) (4,976,917)
7. 25. 37,450,472 (4,097,224) (2,223,777,46),495,758
7. 30. 22,713,917 (5,222,522) (2,144,492,10,344,113)
0. 0ct. 7. 80,499,119 (5,382,277,2,387,72),60,319,769
7. 14. 30,281,157 (5,945,536) (2,247,761,20,927,531)
7. 21. 28,705,244 (6,75,750) (2,200,754) (2,100,425)
7. 28. 28. 805,509 (5,364,537) (2,230,754) (2,230,524,333)
7. 11. 27,871,443 (5,477,7642,837,484) (2,032,333)
7. 18. 27,629,79 (7,066,800) (2,256,422) (10,522,141)
7. 25. 30,498,49 (37,487,198,2,244,504) (22,287,404)
7. 26. 30,498,49 (37,487,198,2,244,502) (2,248,403)
7. 27,871,492,227,206,912 (2,337,494) (22,281,035)
7. 31,140,227,7,266,912 (2,337,494) (22,281,035)
7. 31,140,227,7,266,912 (2,337,494) (22,281,035)
7. 31,140,227,7,266,912 (2,337,494) (22,281,035)
7. 32, 31,100,502 (7,504,113,559) (25,948,463)
7. 34, 60lowing is a abutement of the transactions at the 28,557,261 6,179,482,62,674,648 20,030,712 The following is Acintement of the transactions at the Phitadelphia Clearing House, for the week ending Dec. 14, as furnished by 213 manager, Coorge E. Arnold, Esq. ; | Chearings | Page | Pa

\$15,705,864 67 \$1,308,578 08 Peterson's Counterfeit Detector, for January 1, 1862 is issued to-day, in season for the holidays, and overy storekeeper should not neglect to recurs a copy. Thore is as much reason in going without a Counterful Detocfor in these days of ingenious fraud, as in going without