LARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

HOLIDAY GOODS. HOME-BREWED POETRY. FOR CHRISTMAS.

Dear ladies and maidens, and frolicksome girls,
Whose hearts are as light as your own flowing curls,
Pray stop on your walks, as you take the fresh air,
And look at our Notlons and other fine ware. We've kitchens and kettles, and fiddles and fans, And buckets and baskets, and pit-boards and pa And horses and hobbies, and stables and stores, And sailors and soldiers, and broad battledores. We've coblers and carters, and tables and trays; We've chess-boards and checkers, those old Perian plays We've chess-boards and checkers, these old Perian plays We've games and backgammon, and nine-pins for noise And cherms for the children, and bows for the boys. We've building-blocks, babies, and skillets and skates; We've pecknives and pencils, and satchels and slates; We've cats, cows, and cricket, and sleighs for the snow We've gifts for all givers—who bless and bestow. We've frolic and fancy, and fun for the Fair, Who covet contentment, and cast off all care; Whose homes are made happy while grandpapas play And prattle with babies to pass time away. We can't boast like tailors of hir Tower Hall;] we're more like the diamond that fastens your sh Our threshold will welcome your feet every day, Provided you praise us, and purchase, and pay. We keep in South Eighth street, one hundred and five, Prepared o'er to please you, while trying to thrive; Kind ludies, we know you will buy for the boys, While gentlemen give to their girls all their toys.

Devoted, while dealing, to do what is fair,
Preferring your pleasure to profit and care;
subscribing ourselves, as your servants for fun,
M. W. Hammonp, and J. T., his son.

de24-2t* GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS! A choice and varied assortment of articles, suited to

PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES. DERRARIUMS, SCRAP AND TON BOOKS. A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GAMES AND PAPER DOLLS. ENGLISH BOWS AND CRICKET BATS. BASE BALLS, &c. &c.

All the above articles can be had, at Reduced Prices, at MARTIN & QUAYLE'S

Stationery, Toy, and Fancy Goods Emporium, 1935 WALMUT STREET, Raber Mounts Below Eleventh.
PHILADELPHIA. de7-t25-1p

Meerschaum Pipes, Gold Mounted.
Meerschaum Pipes, Silver Mounted.
Meerschaum Pipes, Amber Stems.
Meerschaum Pipes, Cheert Stems.
Meerschaum Pipes, Patent Stems.
Meerschaum Pipes, Patent Stems.
Meerschaum Pipes, Without Stems.
All warranted genuine and Arst quality.

ALSO, BRIAN ROOT PIPES, CARVED HEADS. BRIAN ROOT PIPES, SILVER CAPPED. BRIAN ROOT PIPES, PLAIN BOWLS. BRIAN ROOT PIPES, AMBER STEMS, IN CASES. PRIAR ROOT PIPES, CHERRY STEMS. BRIAR ROOT PIPES, PATENT STEMS. ALSO.

INDIA RUBBER PIPES AND STEMS. SILE, BLADDER, INDIA RUBBER, AND LEATHER TO-BAGGO BAGS.

PIPE OLBANERS, CIGAR TUBBS, CIGAR CASES.

In great variety.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT 624 CHESTNUT STREET.

DAY PRESENTS.

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

A HANDSUME CLOAK?

A HANDSUME CLOAK?

Just received from New York, a large assortment of

Newest and most desirable styles of CLOAKS AND SACQUES.

CLUARS AND SACQUES.
300 pieces Merrimack and English Chintzes at 12%c., worth 13%c. in first hauds.
CHEAP BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.
New Fancy Cassimeres and Rich Velvet Vestings at 100 prices.
del6 No. 713 North TENTH Struct above Coatas. USEFUL

HOLIDAY PRESENT,

A well-made and tastily-finished

WM. A. DROWN & CO.,

246 MARKET STREET. de14-12t CHRISTMAS AND

We have just received a most splendid assortment of BOYS' WEAR. with a complete assortment of SILVER WARE,

BINGS, CUPS, &c., besides a great variety of

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

CORAL, and

All goods warranted as represented. G. RUSSELL.

22 NOBTH SIXTH STREET. GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. The house of

R. C. WALBORN & CO.,

Nos. 5 and 7 North SIXTH Street,

Now presents a PRINCELY STOCK of these graceful
and comfortable articles of appurel for Gentlemen,

LADIES SHOPPING FOR PRESENTS

Should bear this in mind.

They have them in every style of material, and

AT ALL PRICES.

Their stock of FURNISHING GOODS, also, comprises many nest and suitable articles as prises many neat and suitable articles as PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN. del3-12t

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

CLARK'S \$1 STORE.

No. 602 CHESTNUT STREET. SILVER-PLATED WASE, JEWELRY and FANCY GOODS, in great variety. New and beautiful styles re-

eived daily, and sold much below the usual prices. CLARK'S \$1 STORE. 602 CHESTNUT STREET.

HOLIDAY BOOKS PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES.

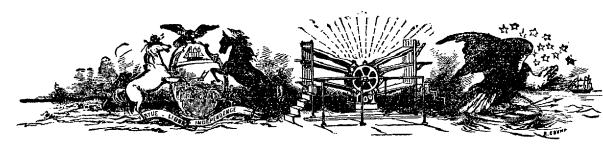
W. C. PERRY, Bookseller,
20-1m S. W. Corner FOURTH and RACE.

de20-1m E. OPPENHEIMER,

AGENT AND MANUFACTURER

of all kinds of Of all kinds of

ARMY
A fine line of samples on hand.
Contracts filled and rimrandeed.
Office and Sample Room, Northeast corner of FIFTH
and CHESTNUT Streets—Room No. 2, second floor.



VOL. 5.-NO. 122.

TO OFFICERS

HOLIDAY GOODS.

ARMY AND NAVY.

CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

DRESSING ROBES, SHAWLS,

MERINO AND SILK SHIRTS

CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS.

STOCKS, TIES, &c., &c.

OF INTRINSIC VALUE.

WM. WILSON & SON

sortment of

PLAIN AND FANCY SILVER WARE,

HOLIDAY GIFTS,

Comprising many new and original designs, of the

Owing to our greatly increased facilities, by the in-

reduction of new and improved machinery, the public

will find many styles not to be found at any other estab-

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

FRENCH.

PLATED WARES.

NOW OPENING AT

REDUCED PRICES.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED HDKFS.

SETS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c.

Also-LADIES', GENTS', and CHILDREN'S Hem

TABLE CLOTHS,

LINEN SHEETINGS.

TABLE NAPKINS,

ALSO,

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,

GILT CORNICES, TASSELS, BANDS, &c.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

405 AND 407 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Would invite attention to the large and varied assort-

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

COMPRISING

STAPLE AND FURNISHING GOODS.

Persons desirous of presenting their friends with something useful and durable will find it to their advantage to

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AT WAR prices, at GEO. F. BENKERT'S, No. 826 ARCH de23-iftf

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—KERO-

HOLIDAY GIFTS,

READ AND EXAMINE.

Clocks, handsome and good, warranted. Call Bells, silver plated, vary beautiful. Backgammon and Chess Boards. Porte Monnaies, Pocket Wallets, and Purses, in every

arirty.

Pocket Knives and Scissors, of every description.

Ladica' Work Boxes, beautiful, beautiful.

Portfolios, in endless variety.

Brushes, Hair, Tooth, Nail, etc., etc.

Traveling Cases, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Ladies' Cabas, a splendid assortment.
Writing Desks, Mahogany and Bosewood.

Ladies' Fans, beautiful and cheap. Card Cases, Pearl and Shell. Dominoes, Chessmen, Playing Cards. RRITANNIA WARE.

lion. MCALLISTER & BROTHER, 728 CHESTNUT Street

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

SHAWLS, AND

CLOAKS.

de20-9t

MERINOES

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, &

UPHOLSTERY and CURTAIN MATERIALS, &c.

Large assortment of EMBROIDERED

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,

GOODS FOR PRESENTS

W. COR. FIFTH AND CHERRY STREETS.

AMERICAN

HIGHEST STANDARD OF SILVER.

Manufactured by them exclusively for

ENGLISH,

del8-dtjal

250 DOZEN

from \$1.50 to \$9 per dozen.

PORCELAIN LANTEBNS.

718 CHESTNUT Street.

AND DRAWERS.

AMERICAN BRONZES,

FRENCH AND

Combining art with utility.

Nos. 826 and 828 CHESTNU f Street,

Continental Hotel.

THE REBELLION.

INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE SIEGE OF MATAMOROS.

Late News from Charleston.

ARRIVAL OF A RELEASED PRISONER

HOW THE PRISONERS ARE TREATED.

JAIL, DURING THE LATE FIRE.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

GOVERNOR HARRIS UNABLE TO OB.

TAIN 20,000 MEN.

STRONG UNION FEELING PREVALENT

THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

GOOD NEWS FROM KENTUCKY,

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

A DETACHMENT FROM GEN. POPE'S DIVI-

SION ATTACK LEXINGTON.

They Burn a Cannon Foundry and Ferry

Boats in Possession of the Rebels.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

THE RECENT SKIRMISH NEAR FORTRESS

MONROE.

THE RELEASED REBEL PRISONERS ON

THEIR WAY TO NORFOLK.

MORE ABOUT THE MASON AND SLI-

Gov. Curtin's Speech to the New

England Society.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Attack on Matamoros-A Desperate

Fight-Explosion of a Mine.

that the Mexicans had got up a fight among them.

The Brownsville (Texas) Flag, of Nov. 21, has

General Caravajal, as our readers will remember, appeared in front of Matamoros at the head of the State troops, on Wednesday, the 15th instant, and the people of the town at once raised the black flag, with an inscription upon it that no communication would be held with the assailants. Caravajal

On Friday, General Carcia, who was supposed to

one hundred and fifty to six hundred cavalry. His presence seemed to infuse confidence at once, for

ple in the city began fortifying the city in the most secure manner.

Barricades were built across the streets leading

Barricades were built across the streets leading out of the main plaza, or public square, and forts were heatily thrown up at many places three or four squares from the main plaza.

In the meantime the preliminary measures of communicating with the foreign consuls, and of warning the foreign residents, were duly observed. In this connection, we understand that at one time General Caravajal declared that he would not be responsible for the lives or that he would not be

the population, which was flying to this side of river, at once set back to Matamoros, and the

the following additional particulars:

selves at Matamoros.

The telegraph briefly mentioned, a few days ago,

DELL QUESTION.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1861.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

MAGNIFICENT FRENCH SILK PLUSH CLOAKS JUST RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMER. Please take notice, that we have a fine assortment of FROSTED BEAVER CLOAKS Regulation Hats, Caps, Embroideries, fine Swords and In endless variety. Also, the largest and best assorted Sabres, Sashes, Belts, Sword Knots, Canteens, &c., &c. Military Goods of every description will be found at SEAL SKIN CLOAKS

In the City. EVERY NEW STYLE; EVERY NEW MATERIAL The very best work, at PRICES THAT ASTONISH EVERY ONE. IVENS',

NO. 23 SOUTH NINTH STREET. WINTER CLOAKS

SABLE CLOTHS, FROSTED BEAVERS, SEALSKIN CLOTHS, BLACK BEAVERS, LYONS VELVETS:

LARGE ASSORTMENT, MODERATE PRICES. PARIS CLOAK EMPORIUM, TOS CHESTNUT STREET. J. W. PROCTOR & Co.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS! WATER PROOF CLOTH CLOAKS, in endless variety; of every shade; BLACK CLOTH CLOAKS, BLACK SILK-VELVET CLOAKS,
BLACK SILK-VELVET CLOAKS,
E V E R Y N E W S T Y L E,
EVERY NEW MATERIAL;
THE LARGEST STOCK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES IN THE CITY IVENS, No. 23 South NINTH Street. C L O A K S! The Largest, Cheapest, and Best-asso

n the city. HOUGH & CO., No. 25 South TENTH Street, Opposite Franklin Market. THE ARCH-STREET CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE. NEW FALL CLOAKS.

NEW FALL CLOAKS.
WATER-PROOF TWEED CLOAKS.
RLACK CLOTH CLOAKS.
EVERY NOVELTY AT MODERATE PRICES,
JACOB HORSTALL,
ARE-8M N. W. COTHET TENTH and ABOH Sta MILLINERY GOODS. KENNEDY'S.

FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, AND GENERAL MILLINERY GOODS. No. 729 CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW EIGHTH. FURS

FURS! FURSI GEORGE F. WOMRATH, NOS. 415 AND 417 ARCH STREET, HAS NOW OPEN

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' FURS, To which the attention of the Public is invited. no22tial

RETAIL DRY GOODS. HOLIDAY DRESS GOODS,

The following goods are desirable for Christmas Gifts:
Low priced DeLaines and Calicoes.
Wide English and French Chintzes.
Brilliant Figures new American De Laines.
Dressing Gown Stuffs of Gay Cashmasss.
French Figured De Laines and Fancy Merinos.
Plain Poplins and Bich Styles of Epinglines.
Plaid Fisnnels, Bright Broche Dress Goods.
Blankets, Table and Planc Covers, Quilts.
Kid Gloves, Warm Silk and Cloth Gloves.
Embroidered Collars and Laco Goods.
Silk Handkerchiefs, French Linen Tambric Hdkfs.
Black Silk Crayata, Scurfs, and Neck Ties. Black Silk Crayats, Scarfs, and Neck Ties. Plain and Fancy Silks, Rich Black Silks.

Blanket Shawis, Broche Morino Shawis.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets A LL-WOOL FIGURED DE NES.
Magenta Figured De Laines.
Polka Spot De Laines,
Beserve Printed De Laines,
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH.

GARNET BLUE AND GREEN GOLD-BORDERED SHADES,

All-Wool Fine Angle.
Rich Printed Reps.
Solferino Figured Reps.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH & ARCH. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Delaines, at 18 % cents: Calicoes. Delaines, at 18% cents; Calicoes, 12% cents. Black and fancy Silk Handkerchiefs. Nuck-Ties, Gloves, Gents' Shawls.

Neck-Ties, Gloves, Gents' Shawls. Misses' and Ladies' Shawls in variety. Nice assortment of Dress Goods.

Nice assortment of Dress Goods.

Balmoral Skirts in great variety, at
J. H. STOKES',
T02 ARCH Street.

N. B.—On hand, Jack-straws and Solitaires, made by
and sold for an invalid. They are nice games as well as
presents, and any one would confer a favor by purchasing the same.

de12-tf HEAVY CLOAKINGS. Brown and Black Scatskin, 75c to \$1.50.
Cheap heavy Coatings and Clunkings
Fine Black Cloths and Beavers.
Good stock Cassimeres at old prices.
COOPEB & CONABD,
S. E cor. NINTH and MARKET.

HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS.—SHEPPARD, VAN HABLINGEN, & ARRISON, Importers and Dealers in Linen, and House Furnishing Dry Goods, etc. Have now on hand a full assortment of Linen Sheeting, Table Cloths, Naphins, Table, Diaper Towelling, ste., etc., imported under the old tariff, or bought a great sacrifice.

N.B.—Five per cent. allowed on purchases as above, if no27ti

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.
Very handsome neat styles DeLaines at 18%c; handsome dark grounds, all Wool, at 31 and 37 cents.
COWPERTMWAIT & OO.,
de5-tf N. W. COINE EIGHTH and MARKET.

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.

COOPER & CONABD, S. E. cor. NINTH and MARKET. / de 14 MUSLINS AND CANTON FLANNELS.—Thave now a stock of these Goods that cannot be surpassed in the city, which I will sell at least 10 per cent. less than can be had elsewhere. Having bought them cheap for cash, before the recent advance, I feel certain of being able to do so. One case good Bleacted Muslin, nearly yard-wide, 10 cents, worth II wholesale; one case very fine yard-wide, 12% cents; one case heavy yard-wide, 12% cents (by the pleec;) one case Pillow Casing, 1% wide, 12%; one case fine o. 14; one case 1% wide Sheeting, 16; Wamsutte, Williams-ville, and New York Mills, on hand; heavy Bleached Sheetings, 2, 2%, 2%, and 3 yards wide; heavy brown muslins, 10 centr, full yard-wide; do. 12%, and every other quality in the market; heavy Canton Flanery brown muslins, 10 centr, full yard-wide; do. 12½, and every other quality in the market; heavy Canton Flannels, 12½; still heavier at 14, and the best at 15; these I know are cleap; the best 25-cent while and red Flannel in the city; 63 pieces of Calico, for Comfortables, 8½ cents, by the piece; a very large assortment of 12½-cent Chintzes, for Christmas Presents; a good selection of Delahńes, 19½; good Comfortables, 81.25; very heavy do. \$1.50, and the best \$1.75; Blankets, heavy twilled, \$3; finer do., \$3.50; all wool do., \$5.

GRANVILLE B. HAINES, de23-3t 1013 MARKET Street, above Tenth.

CEALED PROPOSALS, UNTIL THE 30th December, 1861, are invited for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with FLOUR.

About 12,000 barrels will be required, of a high grade of extra Flour, to be delivered in Washington, at the Railroad Depot, or at Warehouses in Washington or Georgetown, some time between the 1st and 10th of Janu-Georgetown, some time any, 1862.

Each barrel of the Flour to be inspected just before it is received. The Flour must be equal in quality to the samples to be obtained at the Capitol Bakery, Washing-Bids to be directed to Major A. DECKWITH, C. S., V. S. A., and endorsed "Proposals." de23 130

CKATERS'HEADQUARTERS.—We have just received a full stock of superior SKATES of the latest patterns. of the latest patterns.

LADIES' SKATES, MISSES' SKATES,
GENT'S SKATES, PATENT SKATES.
STEEL SKATES, ROCKER SKATES,
DUMP SKATES.
Skates of every variety.
Cadet Muskets and Equipments, Cricket and Base Ball
Implements, Camp Cots, Army Chests, Guus, Pistols,
lifler, &c.
PHILIP WILSON & Co.,
no30-1m 432 CHESTNUT Street.

OPPENHEIMER, MERCHAN-A. DISE BROKER in all branches of trade, and manufacturer of every description of Army Goods, No. 48 South THIRD Street, west side, second story, Phila-FULL AND SPLENDID AS-A FULL AND SPILLS, and Gents' Furnishing Goods, just received and for sale. Also, a variety of Travelling Shirts. J. W. SCOTT, 814 CHEST-NUT Street, below Continental Hotel. no30-tf THE NATIONAL HOSPITALS .-A DEPOSITORY of "The United States Sanitary Commission" is now open at No. 1235 OHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia. Street, Philadelphia.

Contributions received for the Hospitals, and for Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

del7-4w GUNNY BAGS-60 BALES FOR JAURETOH & CARSTAIRS, 202 South FRONT Street.

ARDESCO OIL CO. — UARBON OIL—1,000 bbls. to service. For sale in lots by sole agents in this city. SHOBER & CO., dol2-las* 26 South PELAWABE Avenue.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1861.

Albert and Victoria. was gastric fever.

Royal Marriage Act, provides that if any memand the nuptial relations of himself and his sister with the House of Guelph have undeniably given such importance to the Saxe-Cobourg family that they have married into most of the great Sovereign houses of Europe :- this they have the more readily ac-

complished, by one branch of the family being Protestant, the other being Catholic. A convenient arrangement, at all events. In June, 1827, being then a little more than eighteen years old, Victoria, only daughter of the Duke of Kent, ascended the British throne, or the death of William the Faurth her works. on the death of William the Fourth, her uncle. As her heir-presumptive, in default of her having offspring of her own, was Ernest, King of Hanover, (extremely unpopular in England as Duke of Cumberland,) Victoria's subjects were anxious for her early marriage. Accordingly, at the close of 1829, she announced to her Privy Council that she had determined to marry her cousin, Prince Albert, of Saxe Cobourg-Gotha. This union, which was the result of strong mutual affection, took place in February, 1840, at which time the lady wanted nearly three months of the age of twenty-one -her husband being three months her junior. He completed his forty-second year, on the 26th August, 1861. Of this union nine children, four sons and five daughters, all still living, were the fruit. The Prince of Wales, the eldest son, visited this country last year. On the marriage, the British Government proposed to endow the Prince, out of the public treasury, with an appanage of £50,000 a

responsible for the lives or properties of foreigners remaining in the town; but remonstrances made from our authorities, who were appealed to in the matter, produced an alteration in this respect, and foreigners were required to make signals to signify their property, and it would be respected. These necessary details being consummated, on Wednesday morning the attack commenced, Caravajul baving moved his samp nearer to town. The attack was commenced with a cavulry charge upon the upper end of the city, in the neighborho the cemetery, the assaulting column being le Commanders Pena, Albrette, and Manso. Cit of Brownsville who heard the assault state that i sounded as if three thousand muskets had exploded at once. In the midst of this terrible rattle of muskerry, the advancing column shouted with en-thusiastic gusto, "Viva Pena!" "Viva Trivino!" "Viva Caravaja!" The response of the citizens of Matamoros rolled back over the roar of battle, "Viva Garcia!" "Viva Capistrar!" "Death to the

In the meantime the ferries leading from Brownsville to Matamoros were put under military surveillance, and communication between the right and left bank of the Rio Grande could only be nad by written pussports from Lieut. Colonel Buchel, of Fort Brown, and from the authorities of Matamores. Sentinels were stationed on the boats, and the line of communication was entirely broken, as the prudence of Lieutenant Colonel Buohel dictated that but few of our citizens should be permitted to

that but few of our citizens should be permitted to mingle in the unfortunate difficulty in progress among our neighbors.

The attacking force, according to the meagre details which we have been enabled to gather, made great headway towards the main plaza, at the outset, driving the enemy before them up to within three squares of the public plaza. The time was then occupied until daylight in selecting positions and bringing up the reserves for the onset of the morning. However, there was a continuous roar of musketry all the time, the two parties having stationed skirmishers and observers at different points on the roofs of the houses.

Our people assombled in the greatest excitement, Our people assembled in the greatest excitement, and in the largest multitudes, on the river bank, stretching their eyes out to eatch a sight of the

the rour of fire-arms and the shooting of the dif-ferent parties. Copjecture ran wild with the num-ber of the warriors, with the intentions of the as-sailants, and the determination of the defenders. Parties took sides at once, and bets were offered and taken upon the defence and the assault. As daylight broke upon the scene of conflict hundreds of our citizens sought the tops of houses, lined the banks of the river, and raised themselves to the tops of trees, to eatch a glance of the exciting tragedy being played to the shouting actors in our

gedy being played to the shouting actors in our neighboring city.

Gen. Caravajal, in his first entry into the city, hailed some of our citizens on the Texas side of the river, at Freeport, and informed them that he intended to take the town or die in the attempt—that he had an adequate force already in action, and that he had fourteen hundred fresh men in reserve. And, to tell the truth, his force seemed interminable as it deployed through the by-paths into full view on the river bank.

The Rojos (Caravajal's party) commenced a forward movement at an early hour after daylight, and in a short time the force inside the city was completely surrounded, being hemsied in at the plaza. Barricades areated for the defence of the town were taken at the corner known as Albino Lopez's store, and also in front of the new theatre. We understand that a small piece of artillery was captured at the first-mentioned barricade.

The fight continued with varied success from daylight till almost 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the cavalry force of General Garcia sallied forth and drove the assailants back towards the

when the cavairy torce of vivin a wards same forth and drove the assailants back towards the river. In this contest the defenders of the town pressed their sally by throwing a few bombshells into Caravajal's quarters, opposite Freeport; and having created something of a confusion among the Rojos, they made the successful sally. The contestants approached so near the river that their death-dealing missiles fell upon our side of the stream, creating quite a stampede amongst the crowds assembled on the bank. The sally was short-lived, however, for the lines soon closed up again, and the Rojos were left masters of the situation, so far as the suburbs of the town were con-The discharges of musketry were incessant du-

The discharges of musketry were incessant during the day, but with cessations in their rapidity at different intervals. Both parties seemed to be deficient in artillery, as there were but few reports of cannon heard during the day.

Towards the close of the atterneon of yesterdsy, it is said that a mine was exploded in the of the streets, doing considerable damage to the Rojos. Immediately after, a large smoke was seen to rise from the town, which we believe to be the dwelling of Yerdore Soles, which was fired by the Rojos for strategic reasons. strategic reasons.

The consular flags are flying over the city in every direction, and among the number we may notice that of the United States. When our boys saw that, and when it was reported that a party under Ca-ravajal had raised it, we all felt like fighting; but Capiain Donnelson rode down the river bank and demanded an explanation from an officer on the Mexican side, who stated that it was the flag over the United States consular residence, and that it was recognized on the same ground that the Confewas recognized on the same ground that the Confederate flag was respected.

Judge Bigelow, late on the afternoon of yesterday, obtained a passport and visited the camp of Caravajal, where he was well received.

The light of the burning houses was visible on our side of the river at a late hour last night.

It is stated that considerable carnage has taken place on both sides, and that the Rojos have applied to Lieut. Cel. Buchel for privilege to bring their wounded on this side of the Rio Graude.

Col. Buchel, Major Gray, and other officers of Fort Brown, have acted with the greatest discretion during the continuance of the fight, and so far no bad blood has been stirred up on our side.

Both parties claim the chances of success at the hour of going to press. hour of going to press.

Late from Charleston. SOMER—THE DRUTAL MANNER IN WHICH THE NATIONAL PRISONERS ARE TREATED—PROBABLE ESCAPE OF COL. CORCORAN.

Volunteers, who was badiy wounded and taken

prisoner at the battle of Bull Run, and who reached this city yesterday, on his return from Charleston. He left that city on Thursday, the 12th inst., having been one of some three hundred prisoners who were confined in the city jail, tokick was burned during the late conflagration—the prisoners making their escape by jumping from a small window—the only one which was not barred. Mr. Hurd was shot through both legs at Bulf Run, and also wounded in the side. He was taken to Manassas, where his wounds were dressed by a rebel

also wounded in the side. He was taken to Manassas, where his wounds were dressed by a rebel surgeon, named McWilliams, from Maryland. They were afterwards removed to Richmond, and confined in Edwards' tobacco warehouse, from which they were taken to Charleston—about four hundred of the whole number being confined in Castle Pinckney, and the remainder, about three hundred, being sent sook after to the city juil.

The jail was a large brick building, on Broad street, and nearly all the prisoners were in a large upper room, the windows of which were barred, and closed with iron shutters, except one small one overlooking a very narrow street, in the rear of the building. Mr. Hurd states that the fire broke out, as nearly as he could judge, in a gas-house, next building. Mr. Hurd states that the fire broke out, as nearly as he could judge, in a gas-house, next door to a sash and blind factory, and that it spread with great rapidity. Great efforts were made to extinguish it, but without the slightest effect. The engines, worked by negroes and whites, seemed utterly powerless, and the flames spread finally to the jail, the roof of which was one fife. No movement was made to tet the prisoners out. The guards usually stationed around the building were away, and no soldiers were visible. Mr. Hurd states that Colonel Corcoran was the first one to lean through the window, exclaiming as he went

away, and no soldiers were visible. Mr. Hurd states that Colonel Corcoran was the first one to leap through the window, exclaiming as he went out, "Here goes for Beaufort or the North" Hurd was the next, and, as he struck upon the pavement, he says half a dozen others came upon him, and the whole room was speedily emptied of its inmates. They spent the night in the vicinity of the flames, keeping together as well as they could—many of them being severely wounded, They had nothing to eat, and nothing to drink, except some liquor which a portion of their number got from the cellars of houses from which the occupants had been driven by the fire.

At about 10 e'clock guards were sent to take them in charge. They treated them with great brutality, striking with their guns those of them who did not move quick enough. One of the soldiers told the sergeant of the guard that Colonel Corcoran was missing. His reply was, that perhaps he was burned—ifnot, he must be hunted up. Men were sent to look after him. At 2 o'clock the whole squad of prisoners were driven to Castle Pinckney again, where they were loft in the open court-yard through the whole of that day and the following night, without shelter of any kind and with no other clothing than that in which they made their escape. Col. Corcoran was not in Castle Pinckney with the rest of the prisoners, nor had Mr. Hurd been able to obtain any intelligence concerning him. He thinks it probable that he made an effort to escape to Beaufort.

On Thursday, Hurd and half a dozen others of the wounded prisoners were told that they would be sent North. Six others, named Frank Tunge, of

the wounded prisoners were told that they would be sent North. Six others, named Frank Tunes, of New Verk; Nicholson, of Vermont, and MoBrien, O'Brien, Wilson, and Millott, were also released on

O'Brien, Wilson, and Millott, were also released on taking an oath not to serve again against the South nor reveal anything they might have learned there. They were all put into a railroad train and taken to Richmond, and thence to Norfolk—having nothing to that or drink on the way. From Norfolk they were sent under a flag of truce to Fort Monroe, and thence to Washington.

were sent under a flag of truce to Fort Monroe, and thence to Washington.

Mr. Hurd says that the treatment of the prisoners has been brutal and infamous. Their allowance of food was a quart of oatmeal, with three pints of water a day—and they were constantly exposed to the scoffs, jeers, and insults of the mob. At Richmond they were required to do picket duty part of the true, and to shoot any prisoners whom they saw looking out at a window. Hurd himself was in this way wounded in the neck, and a fellow-prisoner from Maine, named Daggett, was killed.

Mr. Hurd states that among the prisoners removed from Richmond to Castle Pinckney, early in September, was a Mr. Hurlbert, and from his description of his personal appearance we are inclined September, was a Mr. Hurlbert, and from his description of his personal appearance we are inclined to think it is Mr. W. H. Hurlbert, formerly connected with the Times, and well known in this city. He was left in Castle Pinckney, and not taken to Charleston with the rest of the prisoners. When Mr. Hurd returned to the Castle, after the fire, Mr. Hurlbert recognized him, and spoke of his return. Mr. Hurd states that Hurlbert has suffered greatly from his imprisonment; that he has had a severe attack of typhoid fever, and is exceedingly pale and emaciated. He is very low-spirited and descondant. His treatment is the same as that of

lespondent. His treatment is the same as that of Among the prisoners left there were two, named Tripp and Palmer, from Scranton, Pa.; two, named Boorman and Chase, from Wilkesbarre—and quite Boorman and Chase, from Wilkesbarre—and quite a number of men belonging to the New York Seventy-first and Fire Zouaves. At Charleston, the general opinion seemed to be that the fire was the work of the negroes. The citizens mainly went to Savannah. The negroes were not guarded, but Mr. Hurd naw no reason to suppose that their feelings toward the North were different from those of the white.

At Richmond, where they were allowed to go about the city, Mr. Hurd says there were abundant evidences of Union sentiment. Very many met and shook hands with him, declaring themselves Union men, and one person, whose name he gave us, told him that half the troops there were Union men, but had hear massed into the abel service. There were

had been pressed into the robel service. There were great numbers of troops at Richmond and along the route to Norfolk.

Mr. Hurd secured his discharge from the army at Washington, and is on his way home. He has a wooden leg, and various other memoranda of his connection with the war. Affairs in Tennessee. The Louisville Journal of Saturday says:

We had an interview yesterday with a gentleman who had just arrived from Tenneesee. He set out from Murfreesboro on horseback, and made his way, by way of Tempkinsville, Columbia, and Lebanon. to this city. His opportunities for observation, while in Tennessee, were excellent, and he made the most f his opportunities.

of his opportunities.

He spent several days recently at Bowling Green, Kentucky, and is thoroughly posted as to the strength of the army in that vicinity and the immediate defences about Bowling Green. He assures us that to the best of his knowledge, General Johnston has fifty-two regiments under his command; that these regiments average about eight hundred men.; that of the number about ten thousand are unfitted by disease for the performance of military duty, leaving about thirty or thirty-two thousand effective men in that division of the rebel army. Of this number, he says only about fifteen thousand are supplied with good improved arms.

He is of the opinion that the thirty theusand troops called for recently by Governor Harris, of Tennessee, will not be raised, even through the resort to the system of drafting that has been inaugurated. In many of the counties the effort to

gurated. In many of the counties the effort to draft had been furiously resisted. A strong Union feeling exists in the upper counties of Tennesece. On Thursday night, the 12th inst., the Union men of Macon county, Tenn., visited Lufinyette, the county seat, and took possession of one hundred and fifty stand of arms that had of one hundred and fifty stand, or arms that had been collected by the rehels to be forwarded to Nashville for the use of the army. About the same number of guns were taken in the same manner by the Union men of Chinesboro, Jackson county, Tenn., at the same time. Fully two-thirds of the citizens of Macon county have joined the army of the Union in Kentusky. of the Union in Kentucky.
Our informant, who is a gentleman of intelligence, represents the people of the Confederacy, and of Tennessee in particular, to be in a state of

terrible suffering, owing to the cossation of business, the absence of money and the necessaries of life, and the constant fear of invasion from Ken-

tucky.

He confirms the report that the black flag had been carried through the streets of Nashville, and that some of the regiments had unfurled it at Bowling Green. He expresses the opinion that, if the Government troops would rest upon their arms until spring, continuing to enforce the blockade, that such a masterly stroke of inactivity would subdusthe rebals, as their sufferings would have a tendency to bring them to their senses.

Our informant also confirms the rumor as to the presence of Indians in the rebel army at Bowling Green, as he saw one thousand red-skins in camp dreen, as he saw one thousand red-skins in camp there about two weeks ago.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY. From Frankfort.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 23 .- The Commercial's Frankfort despatch says that the Hon. W. C. Anderson, formerly member of Congress, died there to-day. The Governor, contrary to general expectations has approved all the bills presented to him. Nothing has been received from Somerset News from the Advance Guard.

The Louisville Democrat of Saturday savs : Thursday night the advance guard at Munfords-ville learned that the enemy were approaching in numbers, to attack them, on the south side of Green

Quickly our forces were ready, and eight thousand men were thrown across the river, to give them a proper reception; but the enemy did not appear—in short, they were not about. Our forces advanced some four miles beyond the river yeggerday, but found no rebel troops. They returned again to camp, having pretty well scoured the again to camp, having pretty well acoured the country around Woodsonville.

We learn that Adjutant Dunlap got in advance of our process and was missiated for a rabel and shot. He is dangerously wounded, though may A rumor was generally current that the rebels were concentrating a large force at a point a few miles below, on the line of the railroad.

General Schoepff turned Banker—He Takes Confederate Notes at Par.

When the General arrived in the neighborhood of London, after the Wildoat fight, he found that Zollicoffer had been levying on the Union men for provisions, forage, transportation, etc., and had paid them in Confederate bonds. Imitating an example which the Secessionists thought so unexceptionable, General Schoepff commenced levying on the Secessionists for similar supplies. In the meantime, he assembled the Union men, and opening an exchange office for their benefit, sat at defiance all banking rules by taking the Confederate ing an exchange cities for their beneat, sat at defining all banking rules by taking the Confederate bonds at par, and supplying the Union men with good Ohio and Indian money in its stead. Then when the Secessionists presented their bills he paid them all off, with the utmost politeness, in their

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

More Good News. Sr. Louis, Dec. 23.—Despatches received at

headquarters state that the command sent against Lexington by General Pope burned the two ferryboats in the possession of the rebels, and destroyed the iron foundry at that place, which has been employed in casting cannon. Two captains, one

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up, in a few who were with the people of Pennsylva-nia, u their arder, their zeal, and their sympethy, to sup vees this most insane and wicked rebellion. [Loud a boers] [Centla men, it is the duty of every man to devote himself t. 2 one single purpose, and to that alone.

[Applause.] Not to the restoration of the Govern-[Applause.] Not to the restoration of the Government. I an third in o such fallary. The Government exists, and the Constitution is in full operation. [Cheers.] We are now engaged in actual war. We have now unsheathed the sword, and let it and the halter perform its duty in this rebellion, with this wicket rebellion. We understand no process. [Applaus C.] In Pennsylvania we know of no temporizing o. negotiation. They are rebels, wicked rebels, and i. they do not yield to a logitimate course, they shall be put to death. [Cheers.] From 1813 we have he at the constant enjoyment of an enlarged commerce. Lod an amount of prosperity

[Cheers.] I respond to the toast, and I recognize in it the immortal words of an immortal man. You wik pardon me, as a Pennsylvanian, from referring to the fact that the sentiments of Infitical and reli-

with an even current or devoted loyalty to the Constitution.

The Governor passed a high culogium on the people of New England, for the liberal gifts they had bestowed on his native State, in surphying them with school teachers, professors of colleges, and goods of various descriptions, which latter he was bound to say wess sometimes charged at a remarkably high rate. [Laughter.] Pennsylvania had been sometimes called a "blind giant," but let those who designate have so but on und feal has had been sometimes called a "blind giant," but let those who designate her so but go and feel her pulse now, and they would find that the blood circulated freely, that in her borders there was nothing but action, that the scales were fallen from at least one eye of the blind giant, and her partial restoration to sight had resulted in the organization, equipment, and marshalling in the field one hundred thousand of loyal and patriotic men, ready to shed their blood in defence of the principles guarantied to them by their fathers. [Cheors,] In Pennsylvania they knew and understood but one sentiment, which was fidelity to the Constitution, and a recognition of the visible heads of the

The Mason and Slidell Question. The New York Tribune, of yesterday, contains the following special despatch from Washington,

Lord Lyons held another conterence to-day with Scurttary Seward at the State Department. There is testimony of high authority that the conference was friendly and satisfactory; and it is known that Lord Lyons, who, when bidding guests to a Christmas dinner last week, intimated that "the necessities of his position" might constrain kim to postpone the feast sine die, this afternoon, several hours after his visit to the State Department, issued cards of

Thus far, only the President and Secretary Seward have handled this delicate a flair in the American interest. The last regular Cabinet meeting was adjourned by a note from Mr. Lincoln to avoid the risk of a general and premature discussion, which might establish a policy.

It is probable that the action of the State Department has already practically determined the conduct of the Government. To-morrow a meeting of the Cabinet will be held, at which our relations with

England will be thoroughly discussed.

Fublic expectation here has anticipated from Mr.

Lincoln an offer to leave this difficulty to the decision of an umpire to be selected by England horsion of an umpire to be selected by England herself, from one of the four great European Powers,
if the opportunity to make this offer is allowed
him. But if the alternative of a war or a surrender of the rebel emissaries be forced on us, it is
expected that the President will himself assume all
the responsibility, and deliberately make his
choice, deciding, as he decided the proposition to
evacuate Fort Sumpter, after thoughtful delays,
Surrender, in preference to war, is, without doubt,
the choice of many influential persons here, and it
is pressed upon Mr. Lincoln by both civilians and
military men, high in position. Hence the persistent assertion by several of our cotemporaries,
which we again pronounce untrue, that this conclusion to surrender without a consideration has
already been arrived at. The President will be
governed in his decision by his determination to governed in his decision by his determination to

of the latest and most trustworthy private tetters.
They say that passion has swept away reason in a manner, and to an extent unknown since 1831, and that the national sympathy with the South, developed by recent events, is startling. Great credit is given by one of the most trusted of these writers to the British Covernment for so long resisting the pressure of Louis Napoleon, and of the working alanges, as represented by the weekly journals of the largest circulation among them, to repudiate the

Mr. Adams, which went a week after the seizure, informing the British Government that Capt. Wilkes neted without specific instructions, will

Thomas D'Arcy McGee declined to speak at a. festival of the New England Society at Montreal & few weeks ago, and in a letter just published has states his reasons therefor, from which we extract. such portions as are of general interest at the pro-

with the Northern States would be for the Irish, in Irish, an Irish, afforticidal war; but for all this, no Irishman in Canada will hold back from the defence of his own soil; and if other Irishmen—misled by false reports of our discontent—should come here we invaders, their blood he upon their own heads, not on ours!

Important Army Order. The following order has just been issued: GENERAL ORDERS-NO. 18.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GEN. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1861.)
Officers of volunteers sent out to recruit for their Officers of volunteers sent out to recruit for their regiment will be entitled to free passes of the roads leading to and from the points to which they are ordered. Should any portion of the route lie upon roads for which no such passes are issued, they will be paid for such distance their actual travelling expenses, subsistence not included, out of the fund for recruiting and equipping volunteers, but in no case can they receive the allowance of ten cents per mile for transportation of baggage. There are instances in which a free pass has been obtained and instances in which a free pass has been obtained and this latter amount likewise drawn for the same dis-tance, and in all such the officers are notified that they must immediately refund the amount, upon penalty of being stricken from the rolls. 2. In accordance with section twelve of the act of Congress, of July 22, 1801, entitled an act to authorize the employment of volunteers, the following method of enabling such of the volunteer forces of the United States as may desire it to assign por-tions of their pay for the benefit of their families is hereby adopted. First, The assignment of pay will be made on a separate roll similar to the an-nexed form, to be executed under the supervision of the captain or immediate commander of the re-cruit at the time of the enlistment of the soldier in camp. Second, When completed, the alloument roll is to be transmitted to the Paymas'er General, roll is to be transmitted to the raymaster used the by whom the deductions will be made on each subsequent pay roll, and the aggregate amount of each company's assignment will be transferred by him to the distributor named in the roll, together with a copy of said roll. By order L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

THE INQUEST .- Yesterday morning Coroner Conrad held an inquest on the body of the unknown inan who was found lying on the track of the city railway, near the curve at Third and Market streets. The body bore marks of having been run over, some of the limbs being broken, and the head and neck having received being broken, and the head and ngck having received severe injuries. The body appeared to have been dragged some distance, as the clothing was covered with mud. No person witnessed the occurrence, and nothing was known of it until the body was found lying in the street. Snow was falling briskly at the time. The remains were taken to the Sixth-ward station-house, where they have not yet heen recognized. The decaused was apparently about thirty or thirty-five years of age. He was about five feet nine inches in height, and very heavily built his bair was dark. The dress indicated that the decaused was a machinest. There was nothing in his pockets except a large brass key. The body will be sent to the given house.

to the green house. SCHOOL GIRLS KNITTING FOR THE SOLDIERS. At the suggestion of their teachers, eighteen or twenty

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It can be no exaggeration to say that that excellent wife, mother, and daughter, Victoria of England, will find numerous sympathizers, not only in her own realm, but in this country also, in her present deprivation. After a happy union of nearly twenty-two years, she has lost her husband, Prince Albert of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha. The particulars of his death | PROBABLE ESCAPE OF COL. CORCORAN FROM have not yet reached us, but his fatal illness

The Constitution of England, as well the ber of the reigning family should marry,a Catholic, such union shall be absolutely null and void, and that if the Sovereign shall do so, or the Heir-Apparent, forfeiture of the Crown in one instance, of succession to it in the other, shall take place. The Royal Family of England have to look for marriages, therefore, among the Protestant reigning houses of Europe. Prussia, Denmark, Wurtemburg, and Sweden are the only other kingdoms where, by law, the sovereigns and their issue must be Protestants. One of the British princesses (Queen Victoria's eldest daughter) is the wife of the Prince Royal of Prussia, and the Prince of Wales, heir-apparent, is said to waver between tendering his hand to a Princess of Sweden or Denmark. With the exception of the Duke of Sussex, (who first married Lady Augusta Murray and secondly Lady Cecilia Buggins,) all the sons of George the Third married the daughters of petty German princes, whose chief qualification was that they professed Protestantism. The Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, espoused the daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg-a petty principality which was augmented, a few years ago, by having the Duchy of Saxe Gotha united with it. Shortly before this event, Prince Leopold, (brother of the Duchess of Kent,) had been united, under circumstances of great promise, to the Princess Charlotte of Wales, only child of George IV., and apparently destined to succeed him on the British throne. It was an union of hearts as well as of hands, but did not continue over a yearthe Princess dying in Child-birth The subsequent career of Prince Leopold is well known. On the separation of Belgium from Holland, he was elected King of the Belgians,

year, for life, being precisely the allowance made to his uncle, Prince Leopold, on his marriage with the Princess Charlotte. Two very different personages in the House of Commons -Mr. Joseph Hume, an advanced liberal, and Colonel Sibthorpe, an ultra tory, succeeded in having the proposed annuity reduced to £30,000 per annum. The Queen, however, by granting her husband every office of emolument which it was possible for him to hold. (even down to the Constableship of Windsor Castle, with the petty salary of £300,)

contrived to double his income. As his expenditure was small, his accumulated property must be very great. We have heard it estimated at close upon a million pounds ster-Except during a short period, some years ago, when he was accused of influencing Queen Victoria's mind, regarding foreign politics, Prince Albert enjoyed great popularity in England, from the time of his becoming the Queen's husband. Amiable in all respects, eminently virtuous, and as liberal in his principles as his peculiar situation allowed, it may be said of him that he was a truly good man. He patronised Science and Art rather extensively, by mixing freely with the more

ded persons than Victoria and Albert. The deep grief of the survivor may be imagined. Our Cause. BY DE WITT RYDER.

"Then right is right, since God is God, And right the day must win; And right the day must win; To doubt would be disloyalty; To falter, would be sin."—Faber Our cause is good and just, We seek not wealth or power, But strive to keep from dust The petals of a flower God gave us long ago. Our fathers died to win; To yield it would be wee-

A deep and damning sin. The Union! God alone Can know its glorious worth-What seeds from it have flown Of Liberty and Hope, O'er all the peopled earth. We ask for nothing more Than justice, and the right; And for them we will war

Such glories in its train-A nation's wealth and life, In stern, unyielding strife And God, whose kingly brow Doth frown upon us now; So, judge us by his laws,

Western Department. [From the St. Louis ___nublican.] We have noticed, for me time past, the efforts of Major General Halleck and his aids, in effecting changes and remodeling the varies Departments, with the design to create greater efficiency—more

thorough knowledge of its duties, as well as strict integrity and fidelity to the interests of Government. By close personal attention, he has already effected many radical changes, introduced many decided improvements, besides saving to Government many thousands of dollars in the cost of transportation. The Department was fortunate in securing the services of Captain Parsons. He is, most emphatically, the "right man in the right place." We believe that all the offices are now under the charge of skilful and experienced officers, and courteous and affable gentlemen, and that in discipline and effective organization the Department of the West would not suffer by comparison with any other Department in the Union.

eminent professors of both. In the whole of her wide domains there were no happier wed-

And full of grief and pair We pledge to that which brought

Our country's woe or weal. Depends upon our cause.

with the design to create greater ellicit. A divi-perfect discipline, as well as economy in the divi-sion of the great army of the West. The general orders published show a determination to hold all officers strictly accountable for the discharge of their duties in accordance with military rules and usage. The present regular and systematic working of the various branches—the good order and quiet of our city, as well as the vigorous movements now being made to restore the supremucy of law and order throughout our State, are the immeaw and order throughout our State, are the immediate results of the policy adopted.

The Transportation Department, together with the Superintendence of the River Commerce, (under the new system.) has been placed under the charge of Capt. Lowis B. Parsons, as assistant quartermaster and superintendent of transportation. A more efficient or competent person could not have been selected for the position. For many years associated with the management of our Western railroads, and as an old citizen of St. Louis, intimately facquainted with the business of the various rivers and the surrounding country and its requirements—he brings to his position a thorough knowledge of its duties, as well as strict integrity and fidelity to the interests of Govern-

INTERESTING STATEMENT OF A RETURNED PRI-The New York Times of yesterday says: We had an interview yesterday with Samuel D. Hurd, of Bangor, Maine, second lieutenant in Company C, of the Second Regiment of M.ine

what our army is doing, and the exigencies to which General Price will soon be reduced. Henceforth it may be safely arouned that he will no longer be able to draw supplies from Central and Northeastern Missourz, for the line will be so guarded as to cut off all communication with him, and he must retreat to Arkansas or starve. Possibly, he may put himself in a position to risk a battle, but if he should do so he will be inevitably defected. Gen: Price must see, at all events, that his call for fifty thousand men is to remain unheeded, and his bribe of two hundred million of dollars property of the Union men of Missouri will find no takers. If, as is supposed to be the case, he has seen left with Union men of Missouri will find ro takers. It, as is supposed to be the case, he has seen left with only some eight thousand men, and those in a destitute condition, it is hardly possible that he can't hold them together for any length of time. When his army is dishanded or driven out of the State, then will peace be restored to Missouri. The Federal troops are prepared to do it, and a few more such captolits as the one at Milford will put an end to active Secession in Missouri. MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

TWO CENTS.

Affairs at and near Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 23-via Baltimore .-The skirmish yesterday was a slight affair. Two companies of the Twentieth New York Regiment started from Newport News at nine o'clock A. M., and proceeded to Newmarket bridge, to look after a man who had been lost in the woods the day before, as we hear. When near the bridge they found themselves surrounded by rebel cavalry and infantry numbering 700 men, but succeeded in cutting their way out without loss. Reinforcements were sent for to Camp Hamilton, and the remainder of the regiment was despatched forward. The Naval Brigade, under command of Colonel Wardrope, was also under arms, and went as far as Hampton bridge. Four companies of cavalry were also ordered out, but their services were not required. Six of the Twentieth Regiment were

lightly wounded. Ten of the rebels are known to have been killed and a number wounded. Seven bedies were found this morning. One was that of an officer, and was taken to Newport News. He wore buttons lettered A. M. M.—perhaps Alabama Minute Men-and his name is supposed to have been John-Hawkins. It is reported that a whole company of negroes was engaged, and two of our men are known to have been shot by them. Gen. Mansfield and Acting Brigadier General Weber highly complimented the troops engaged for their coolness and bravery.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 23, via Baltimore, Dec. 4.—The bark Island City arrived here last night, rom Boston, with 249 prisoners of war released from Fort Warren, who are to be exchanged for an equal number now held at Richmond. The steamboat George Washington took them to Craney Island this afternoon, under a flag of truce. Mr. Brown, and two daughters and servant, of Missouri, and Mrs. Ingersoll, of Michigan, were also passengers for the South.

A large number of letters, and several boxes of

clothing, for the prisoners of war, were also sent

The Richm and prisoners are expected here in a

The gunboat Young Rover, stationed at the

lay or two.

south of the York river, reports an extensive conflagration in Yorktown about a week since. A chapel tent, 42 by 28 feet, sent to the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment by its friends in Boston, was dedicated yesterday afternoon, with religious services, in which chaptains of all denominations narticipated. The steamer Caur de Lion arrived from the Po-

The first rain for about three weeks fell last night. The wells were previously quite dry.

Appointments Confirmed. WARHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Senate has con-

tomac last night with four launches in tow.

firmed the following appointments of the Presi-Thomas Shankland, of New York, as consul at Port Louis, Isle of France; Albert J. Dezecyk, of Iowa, as consul at Toronto; Andrew J. Caruthers, of the District of Columbia, consul at Martinique; Robert-Haley, of California, consul at Manzanilla; William Pickering, of Illinois, as Governor of Washington Territory; Francis A. Ryon, of Wisconsin, register of public lands at Neosho; George W. Black, receiver of public moneys at Springfield, Illinois : James B. Mills, receiver at Otter Trail city, Minnesota; Asaph Westley, receiver at Bayfield, Wisconsin; Robert B. McDougal, register at Chillicothe, Ohio; William F. Elkin, register at Springfield, Illinois; James H. Lane, of Kansas, brigadier general of volunteers; Joseph B. Wilbur, postmaster at Taunton, and Edwin Shaw, postmas

ter at Fall River. Mass. Arrival of the America. New York, Dec. 24.—The steamen America has arrived. Her advices furnish but little in addition to the full despatches already published.

The steamer Advactic and several other large steamers were at Southampton, and it was experted would be chartered by devernment. or foreign service.

The Government was about to send a number of non-commissioned officers to drill the Capadian mi-

George I., Schuyler, the agent of the United States Government for the purchase of arms in Europe, is a passenger in the America. The New York War Claim. ALBANY, Dec. 24.—Comptroller Dennison has returned from Washington, having succeeded in sccuring the return of 40 per cent. of the money advanced by the State for the expenses of the war. The amount is \$1,113,000.

Hon. Edgar Cowan, Senator in Congress from this State, presented, on behalf of Gov. Curtin, two flags to Colonel's Black and McLean's regiments on Saturday last on the Virginia side of the Potomae In the course of his remarks, Mr. Cowan said :

It may be, that when the Republic is again in danger, these standards will be brought out and held up before the eyes of your children, so that the glorjous record emblazoned upon them may incite them to imitate your example and emulate your courage in the defence of their country and its Constitution. Let us hope, however, that a long period will elapse before another occasion will arise so painful and disgraceful to the nation as this, in which we have not only war, but war in its most terrible aspect—civil war—as the fruit of domestic breasen. It may be, that when the Republic is again in

Who could have predicted that just at the time we were most proud of the country, its institutions, and its presperity, there was hatching in our midst a brood of traitors who would have disgraced the a brood of traitors who would have disgraced the worst country in the world in the worst of times—that they were developed into full life and energy by the mild forbearance of our Government, as reptiles are developed by the genial warmth of the sun? They qualified themselves for treason to their country by the betrayel of their party, and having accomplished the ruin of their political associates, they were then ready to attempt the dissolution of the Union and the overthrow of the Remublic. In this attempt they have already desolation of the Union and the overthrow of the Re-public. In this attempt they have already deso-lated several great States of the Union. arrayed the son against the father, brother against brother, friend against friend, and threaten, finally, to clothe almost every house in mourning. Surely, of all the great crimes to which the world has been accustomed, this is, of them all, the most stupen-dous crime.

dous orime.

I think, too, that before this there has been not rebellion in the world in which those who excited it did-not at least complain of some great wrong, or seek the redress of some great greivance. This one, however, rears its hideous and brazen front, offering no spology and protending no exause; on the contrary, it disturbs the world in naked deformity, the depraced offspring of "hearts regardless of social duty, and fatally bent on mischief." Indeed, so far from having any good cause for their war upon the Government, there was every reason why the leaders of it should have been loyal before all others. They had been the recipionts of its all others. They had been the recipients of its favor, and had its honors conferred upon them to a

larger extent than any other equal number of our citizens. All honorable men would have been shocked had they stood indifferent when it was in peril, but when they lifted their hands against it, the baseness of their ingraticude was swallowed up in the enormity of their treason. These are the enemies you are to meet and con-quer. From their unholy domination the people of the South must be rescued, and their States re-stored to their former place in the Union. Upon the errand of peage and rescue you are sent in the panoply of war, because war alone can achieve it, and the staff of the constable is superseded by the beton of the marshal. And when you carry these flags among them at the head of your victorious legions, they will gather around them as the banners of the Republic, one and indivisible, and their hearts will swell with emotions of pride and joy that, true to their glorious bistory, they bring to the loyal and true everywhere protection—to traitors the vengeance of the nation. Their grati-tude will be your noblest reward, and the proudest distinction your hearts can covet will be that of

being hailed in after years as one of the soldiers on the side of the Republic in the great war of the Never can they be confided to more deserving hands. Take them; they are still auspicious of victory, and the rightous cause which has hallowed them ever—the cause of the people. Which has ballowed them ever—the cause of the people. Will hallow them still, and assure it. The spirits of your fathers—mighty dead—will hover over your battle fields, eilent witnesses of your heroism in showing yourselves worthy of such sires. The God of Battles, too, watches over the heave and true. His yourselves worthy of such sires. The God of Bat-tles, too, watches over the brave and true. His blessing is upon you, and the sheltering wing of His mercy is about you and us, to save us all by you, in this the darkost hour of the nation's peril.

A Speech from Governor Curtin. Governor Curtin attended the New England Socicty's annual dinner, in New York, on Monday evening. In response to the toast, "The Union of the

States-of all the States; it may cost treasure and it may cost blood, but it will stand, and will amply compensate for both," Gov. Curtin said: GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY : I accepted the invitation to be present on this occa-sion that I might be able to look in the faces of

From 1813 we have he d the constant enjoyment of an enlarged commerce. Led an amount of prosperity under a form of government which derives its principles from the fathers of New England, and wholed men have now attempted disturb it. But lot us meet these men with force, then must be purified by blood, why then bathe it in the blood of the wicked. I Chaers.

the fact that the sentiments of tofficial and religious liberty brought by the Purture of New England, and carried there by its representatives, was promulgated to the world in the Destaration of Independence.

Applause. When the ware was overland a Constitution adopted, you carried the from sentiments of New England again to I constitution was framed. We are not given to sudden changes in Pennsylvania; but, mark me, when the acople think they are right, the public feeling flows on with an even current of devoted loyalty to the Constitution.

one sentiment, which was fidelity to the Constitution, and a recognition of the visible heads of the
Government, no matter who they were. [Cheers.]
They were placed there by constitutional rights,
and wherever, in all this vast country, there was
any effort made to interfere with this execution of
the law. Pennsylvania bad, with one heart, declared, in the sentiment to which he (the speaker)
now responded, that it should be resisted, even if it
be to the shedding of blood. [Applause.] The
orator concluded by expressing his utmost confidence in the ability of the President, and General
McClellan, 10 carry out the necessary measures to
ultimately conquer the South, and restore the Republic again to peace and harmony.

The Mason and Slidell Question.

dated Monday, December 22: Lord Lyons held another conference to-day with

That England is almost beside herself is the tenor of the latest and most trustworthy private letters.

Wilkes acted without specific instructions, will allay the popular excitement, or abate the ministerial demands. D'Arcy McGee on the Anny of Canada.

ent time. He writes;

"I declare most absolutely, and it is well the opponents of Canada should know the fact in time, that the Irish inhabitants of this province will be found embattled as one man in defence of the Canadian Constitution and the imperial connection. To those who do not know Canada—who do not know the ample freedom we enjoy, social, civil, and religious; who do not know how many institutions sacred to an Irishman's worship, and dear to an Irishman's sense of equality, are found figurishing on this soil, the declaration 1 have made may seem doubtful or exaggerated. But I repast, solemaly, on this soil, the declaration I have made may seem doubtful or exaggerated. But I requat, solomaly, and most absolutely, that I know what I say to be the literal and, exact truth. There is hardly a group of Irish settlers in Upper or Lower Canada that I have not personally visited during the last four or five years. There is not a man of note amongst them, layman on cleric, that I have not met, and I declare that I have, yet to meet the first man, of all those bodies and orders of men, who does not mankly and loyally prefer cur Canadian institutions to those of the United States. Formerly, I believe, it was different with many among them (as I own it was some yours ago with myself); merly, I believe, it was different with many among them (as I own it was some years ago with myself); but, since the era of "the Know-nothing" movement, the last vestige of political preference for the United States has disappeared among the Irish here. There is—and I think there ought to be—a warm good will toward the Federal cause in its integrity. There is a natural interest telt in the Irish contingent in the Federal army; there is a keen and exquisitely painful sense that a war on our frontier with the Northery States would be for the Irish, in truth a fortherial states would be for the Irish.

icutenant, and several horses were captured.

The Situation.

The St. Louis Republican of Saturday 8ays:
Our despatches satisfy us that there is soon to be an end of the war in Missouri. The capture of one thousand three hundred rebels, of a thousand horses and mules, a thousand sland of arms, two tons of powder, and a large baggage train, shows