The Press.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF | jected to such a proceeding on the ground that it STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .- "The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be none but patriots and traitors."

FOR SALE The double-cylinder "TAYLOR" PERSS on which this paper has been printed for the last nine months. 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. Forner, 417 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. The state of the s

A PAPER FOR THE CAMP AND FIRESIDE. FORNEY'S WAR PRESS. CONTENTS OF NO. 7, FOR SATURDAY, DE-

ENGRAVINGS .- Fort Delaware-Peculiarly Appro prite—Major General George B. McCiellan.

CHRISTMAS EVE AT CAMP. FROM MISSOURI .- Captain Wood's Sconting Party -Sketch of General John Pope-Three Hundred Prisoners Taken, and all the Bagago and Municipus-More Good News from Missouri-Confirmation of the Union Victory-Crushing Blows to Rebellion. FROM KENTUCKY -The Grand Army of Kon-

tucky-The Skirmish at Munfordsville-The Situation at Somerset-General Buell and his Officers-Late from Bowling Green and Vicinity-The Truth about the In-FROM THE SOUTH Two More Union Men Hung

at Knoxville-Reported Evacuation of Galveston, Texas, by the Rebels-Captain Ricketts-Our Prisoners in tion in Kentucky-Pilty Thousand Union Men in Tall. nessee-Late News from the Rebel States-The Rebels Distressed for Iron and Coal-Seizure of Salt by the Rebels-The Prisoners at Richmond. MISCHLIAN HOUS From Partness Mannag Stan. ping Up One Rut Hole-The Report of General Phelps-From New York-Sailing of the Africa with Despatches for England-Important from the Upper Potomac-In-

teresting from Point of Rocks-Another Rebel Attack on Col. Geary's Regiment Repulsed-Difficulty with Great Britain-Appropriations for Coast Defences-Later from Fortress Monroe, Hatterns, and Port Royal-Important from Mexico... The War Fever in Canada... The Supply of Arms from England-The Mason and Slidell Affair-Smith O'Brien on a War with England-Solemn Advice to Irishmen in the North and South—The Difficulty with England: Ganeral Scott's Letter—The Effect of the Late English News upon the Rebel Leaders—Steamship Arago Off Cape Race-General Scott on his Way Home, etc. EDITORIALS.—The Latest War News-The Reports of the Interior and P st Office Departments—The Patriots of Rast Tennessee...The Supreme Court—British

THE "LETTERS FROM OCCASIONAL"-Ireland and Great Britain-The English Complication - The Movements of the Union Armies-British Hostility to the United States.

International Law-French Mediation-Death of Prince

SPECIAL DESPATCHES FROM THE CAPITAL. Official Despatches from Commodore Dupont—News from the Enemy—Proposed Abolition of the Franking Privilege-The Retirement of Naval Officers-The Coolie Trade—The Ton, Sugar, and Collec Tax Bill. THE NAVY .- From Port Boyal-From Fir Forces in South Carolina-Letter from Beaufort-Official Despatches from Port Royal-A Rebel Expedition Fitting out for Hatteras Inlet.

THE BATTLE AT DRANESVILLE .- Pennsylvan Does the Work -Details of the Battle. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL LOCAL ITEMS, WAR WIT, PORTRY, La Single Copies for sale at the Counter of The Press. TERMS:—One copy, one year, \$2; Three copies, one year, \$5; Five copies, one year, \$8.

IF IN ORDER that every one connected with THE PRESS Establishment may be enabled to celebrate Christmas in a rational manoffice to-morrow.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

tered into with such a hearty spirit that to all appearance "grim-visaged war has smoothed his graph containing sentiments at least as radical crowded with throngs of happy and contented people, and to-day promises to be one of the merriest Christmases we have ever known. The rush at Adams Express office for several days past proves that in the midst of the home preparation for enjoyment, our brave soldiers have not been been forwarded to them, and they are thus receiving at their camps welcome tokens of the affectionate regard of the friends and relatives that

There are strong indications that the Mason and Slidell difficulty will be amicably settled. It is by no means certain that, after a full hearing of all the facts involved. Great Britain will demand a surrender of the Rebel Commissioners. But whatever may be her determination, the Administration will doubtless prefer a steady adherence to the great object of the war in which we are involved, the suppression of the existing rebellion, to the creation of any new complications, inconsistent with the attainment of that end, that can be honorably

Another important step towards the practical exarrive in a day or two at Fortress Monroe.

inst., which was reported yesterday, several of our action of the Kentucky Legislature, he will alsoldiers were wounded, but none killed. A numto have been killed. It is reported that a company of negroes fought on the side of the enemy. It is reported that Gen. Webb, the American Minister at Rio Janeiro, has sent a demand to the Brazilian Government to supersede the Governor of Maranham, for having supplied coal to the rebel

The statement of Mr. Hurd, a wounded Union prisoner, who was released by the rebels at Charlessible that he succeeded in effecting his escape to Beaufort.

privateer Sumpter.

Gen, Buckner's forces show but little disposition 19th inst. 8.000 of our forces advanced four miles south of Green river without meeting the enemy. battle of Bull Run was fought on the 20th of July, the battle of Ball's Bluff on the 20th of October, and the battle of Dranesville on the 20th of De-

The New York Evening Post thinks that Secretary Seward's letter to the New England Society proves "that a foreign war will be no act of our own Government. It will be forced upon us when it comes. The Administration, like the people, desire no other conflict than that they have in hand; they will make every disclaimer of heatile purposes or international insult necessary to avoid the calamity; but they will neither of them shrink from any responsibility thrust upon them by the events

The letter thus referred to is dated December 11,

and is an follows: "Pray present my apology to the Sons of New England for declining their invitation to the New England dinner. My duties here allow me little enjoyment of the holidays. If it were an Old England dinner instead of a New England feast, I would certainly strain a point to attend. I would like so good an opportunity to attempt to show to our cousins across the seas that there is no material benefit or moral influence that can accrue to us that will not also increase the prosperity and greatness of Great Britain, and that every disaster that be-fells the United States is also pregnant with suffer-

ing and sorrow, sooner or later to be borne by Great Britain." We are being abundantly supplied with arms, and no fears on that score need be entertained. The Hamburg steamer Tentonia, which arrived at New York on the 23d inst., brought over seventyfive thousand stand of arms, principally rifles, for the Government. The arms are of various kinds; a few of them are old muskets, but nearly all are who does not ask magnanimity, and would not new and excellent arms. The largest proportion of appreciate it if proffered; and we cannot this shipment was procured in Austria. The arms afford to be magnanimous until victorious. are consigned to many different houses. The steamship Hausa, of the Bremen line, also brings Holiday Presents .- J. E. Gould, Seventh to New York a cargo quite as large-a por- and Chestnut streets, is selling his elegant Pianos tion of them from France and England. The and Melodeons at greatly reduced prices. Such steamer Damascus, recently from Liverpool, inducements were never before offered to puris now discharging a quantity of arms and lead. chasers. Of the former there are only a few thousand stand -less than five; but there are one hundred casks of ingot lead, each cask weighing fourteen to fifteen Chestnut, commencing at 11 A. M., 3 and 7 P. M., hundred pounds. It is estimated that nearly a and every afternoon and evening during the holiquarter of a million stand of arms have been days. Blitz is decidedly the magician and venbrought to this country during the past four fect. months, by the Hamburg line of steamships. Besides these, a large amount of war material, in- Auction Notice-Sale or Boots and Shoes .cluding infantry and cavalry equipments, has The early attention of buyers is called to the large

been imported from Europe. Captain D. D. Porter's expeditionary fleet of mortar-boats is expected to be ready for active sorvice and to sail from New York in a short time.

rived from Aspinwall, at New York, on the 23d mst., state that an English stoamer at Aspinwall brought a report that the privateer Sumpter was conling at Port Royal, Martinique, when the United States steamer Iroquois arrived at that port, but WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1861. that her capture was prevented by the interference of a French man-of-war, the captain of which obwould be a breach of neutrality. On the same night the French vessel went to sea, and the Iraquois, believing her to be the Sumpter, followed her; but upon overtaking her and discovering the mistake, put back to secure her prize. Meantime, the Sumpter had taken advantage of the opportunity to escape, leaving the Iroquois to find her

> It may be a question of taste for State Legislatures to pass resolutions of instruction or advice to the President and his Cabinet, but the action of the Legislature of Kentucky asking the President to displace one of his ministers, is a somewhat novel experiment. They have selected for their excommunica-

tional decree the Secretary of War. The only consequence of this legislative dictation will be to grieve every true Union man in the free States, and to produce divisions among the people these Kentucky legislators represent. For if the loyal men in the Border States are to be divided; if they are to be taught to lose confidence in the men directing affairs; if every expression of opinion by those whose opinions are entitled, at least, to respect and consideration, is to be the subject of a censure and a protest, the agents who engage in this work are only aiding the common enemy. It is an awkward compliment to the President's kind and affectionate allusions to the Kentucky people in his last message, that while their representatives in the Legislature praise him, they seek to strike down a Cabi-

net minister who shares his full confidence. The opinions of the Secretary of War, contained in his first report, are before the country. They are the opinions of a great part of the American netion. They are endorsed by thousands of those in arms under the Republic. The Secretary wrote them frankly, and then submitted them to the President. When the President, out of regard for the loval Southern people, suggested certain alterations, Secretary Cameron generously waived his own udgment for the common good, and in so doing received the earnest and cordial thanks of Mr. Lincoln. The example of the Secretary of War might well be imitated by the Legislature of Kentucky. Had Secretary Cameron made an issue upon his sincere sentiments-had he made the course of Mr. Lincounthe pretext for dissatisfaction-had he been ambitious of political advancement, at the expense of the cause—he might have retired from the Cabinet, thrown himself into the arms of those sustaining and defending him, and become the leader of a mighty Northern party. He might have been the politician; he preferred to be the patriot.

Other considerations make this action of the Kentucky Legislature look inopportune and unjust. The Secretary of War has been Kentucky's good friend during all this contest. The many vigorous preparations for rescuing the property of citizens from confiscation, and their homes from devastation and desolation, were chiefly owing to the herculean exertions of General Cameron. He visited Kentucky that he might see with his own eye the condition of its people and their military wants, and he promptly instituted measures to relieve them. Loyal Kentuckians visiting Washingner, there will be no paper issued from this ton have been welcomed by him and treated with the most distinguished consideration. He had his opinions precisely as the people of how flowing may, through her interference, Kentucky have theirs, and any one who has swell into rivers, and these may coalesce and Louisville Democrat, will recall many a para-

and extreme as those expressed by the Secretary of War-paragraphs in which the bitterest denunciations were heaped upon the rebels, and the severest measures invoked for crushing out the rebellion. These Kentucky politicians claim to be loyal. They are treading upon dangersus ground. They should beware lest they fall into the old forgotten. A countless number of packages have Breckinridge-and-Burnett rut. Their late vote against General CAMERON only gives aid and comfort to the enemy-to their foe and oursand to those who hate the Government here in the North. It would have been a graceful manifestation of impartiality on the part of the Kentucky legislators, if, while differing with General CAMERON on the slave question, they

had at least recognized his great energy and devotion, his earnest desire to serve the country, and his many kindnesses to themselves. It is a fine tribute to the Secretary of War, and a fitting comment upon the protest of the Kentuckians, that, simultaneously with the passage of their resolution, the searching investigation of the Van Wyck Committee should be given to the country, and that, notwithstanding the clamors and calumnies which have been hurled against him, nothing has change of prisoners has been taken by the release, been disclosed either directly or indirectly on the 23d instant, of two hundred and forty-nine affecting his personal integrity. Will the of the men captured at Hatteras Inlet. They were Kentucky Legislature take a note of this? taken to Crancy Island under a flag of truce. An All of his many obligations have been faithequal number of Union prisoners are expected to fully and honestly discharged. He has been one of the boldest and most disinterested war In the skirmish at Newport News on the 22d ministers of the age; and, notwithstanding the

ways stand high in the confidence of the President, and the affection of the American people, THE PUBLIC will recognize in the order of Gen. HALLECK, compelling the rebels to contribute to the support of the Union refugees in St. Louis, a bold step in the right direction. All loyal men admit that this rebellion, which is to cost the American people such an immense expenditure of blood and treasure as will divest the records of antiquity of what has heretofore seemed fabulous, is without any ton after the great fire by which the juil where adequate provocation; that it roots in the they were confined was burned, will be read with ancient discontent of South Carolina politiinterest. Col. Corcoran is missing, and it is pos- clans, and has attained to its present unnatural proportions by reason of the perverted ambition of its present leaders. Why, then, should not these ambitious leaders, their aiders, abetto risk a battle at present with our troops. On the tors, and apologists, be made to reimburse the loyal men for the least of their expenditures their treasure? And even when this shall be It is a somewhat singular coincidence that the | done, how insignificant, what a mockery seems the "last dollar," among the items of that great journal, whose entries are made with the heart's blood of our relatives, friends, and neighbors? There are sacrifices which no confiscatory laws and no bills of attainder can reach: offerings laid upon the altar of patriotism without expectation of other reimbursement than that of a Government vindicated,

> blished. WAR being arbitrary in its nature, its laws have suffered less change, in the lapse of time and in the progress of mankind, than the codes of States. Being an incident of barbarism, civilized nations have endeavored to divest it of its greater atrocities, and have in good degree succeeded. We may rightly carry on the work, and eliminate every unnecessary atrocity remaining. It is a national duty, a duty we owe to the world as a conservator of human progress. But we cannot, in justice, go farther; we cannot, as the conservator of human progress, abate one jot of the rigors and hardships of war, in so far as they affect our enemies. For these are legitimate weapons, so long as the evil endures; and the strong use of them is the merciful use. The heavier the blows we deal with them, the sooner will this waste of blood and treasure, this paralyzation of the industrial interests of the country cease. We must not permit rapine, but exact subsidies; cast down the leaders from their social position, and impoverish their supporters luasmuch as they may be able. We are dealing with an enemy

and through this, order once more esta-

SIGNOR BLITZ announces three grand performances to day, at the Temple of Wonders, Tenth and trilognist for the age. He is humorous and per-

and desirable assortment of 1,000 cases boots, shoes, brogans, &c.; also, a desirable invoice of plush and cloth caps, to be sold at auction, for cash, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, Advices received by the North Star, which ar Nos. 525 Market and 522 Commerce streets.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24. The exhibition of moral and physical heroism is always grand; but a people exercising the philosophy of patience born of faith, would present the grandest spectacle the world has ever seen. When all the best and worst passions of a people are aroused, it is scarcely to be expected that a majority will so hold those passions in check as to render the exercise of patience possible.

But "the mills of the gods grind slowly;" and their results seem insignificant, for the reason that we judge of all results as they develop within the span of a single life. And then, our self-hoods arise and confront us on every hand when we sit in judgment upon current events. Every man wishes the " millennium" to come in his lifetime, forgetting that the causes which have delayed, and still delay , are as old as creation, and oft renewed.

This desire to effect certain results within given periods, is, probably, the cause of the almost irrepressible impatience exhibited, by great and small, touching national troubles. Before the first blow fell, the country was in a fever to know when and where it would fall. So great was this fever of impatience that tens of thousands would have been bitterly disappointed had not the madness of South Carolina expended itself in an iron tempest upon the heroic defenders of Sumpter. We need not be ashamed of it, but however closely we may wrap us about with the robes of manhood, the childlike impatience of curiosity will peop out from its folds. This is only one phase of human nature, and perhaps ought

not hastily to be praised or blamed. 55 When is there to be a forward movement?" " What is the Government about?" "When will this war end?" " Is there to be a war with England?" Who will say that these are not the great questions of the day? Yet it may not be possible to allay public fever in regard to one of them. The first and the last two manifestly depend upon conditions not evealable, because not yet ascertained; nor it proposed to speculate respecting those conditions here; for, after all, it is a matter of greater moment to mankind as to what is to be the result of this war. It is a struggle for national integrity against the most wicked and ambitious of disorganizing influences. It is a strife, on the one part, for power; on the other, for order, for truth, and for right; and in this regard it is the world's war. If there be a loyal man who despairs of the Republic, he either reads history backwards or needs to increase his faith in Almighty justice. Mon may retrograde, communities may become demoralized, States may perish from the roll of nations; but in the great average of time the race goes forward. The law of relapse is only local in its operation. This country, which represents so many nationalities, combines the strength and vigor of all, and thoreby has a deeper hold upon permanency than any that has ever existed. The best and truest blood of all civilized nations flows in this struggle. To fear failure is to fear the ruin of

all that is worth preserving. We shall not fail. As a nation, striving to better the condition of man everywhere, we cannot fail. The duration of the fight is a question of moans and a rightly energized purpose. When the sky clears, we shall see, with the poet, that-

"Twas but the ruin of the bad, The wasting of the wrong, the ill; Whate'er of good the old time had Is living still."

And not even the strength of England added to the factitious strength of treason can change the pre-ordained result. The rills of blood form bloody seas: but if the American people deserve national existence, they will find some Moses to lead them through that suppositious Red Sea: and they will carry with them the fruits of that covenant made by the men who founded the Republic amid difficulties second only to those now confronting us. Our Government has been, and must continue to be, the world's best example, and a standing refutation of the theories of despots.

Wisdom requires that all should prepare for the worst; for, while no just cause of war will be given to foreign Powers, nations are somewhat less immaculate than individuals, even in the matter of attending to the business of other peoples. We must place the worst before us, and school our souls to face it. If the worst do not come, we shall be wiser and stronger for experiencing it in anticipation.

Secessionist Terrorism in Canada.

The infamous conduct of the corruptionist organ in this city excites the deepest indignation among our people. There are plenty loyal men in Totono; there are none, in fact, who are unwilling to turn out to defend Canadian soil whenever it is to turn out to defend Canadian soil whenever it is assailed, but our people are not such madmen as to seek a quarrel with relighbors who profess the most friendly feeling, and have done us no injury. It is a general opinion that the agent of the Jesterson Davis Government is overdoing his work, and is likely to be hicked out of his position long before he has accomplished the object of his ambidion—the stirring up of a war between the United States and England. The exquisite absurdity of an editor of a Washington paper coming over here to lecture the people upon their duty to the British stag! to assume, in fact, the part of a loyal bully, excites its appropriate share of ridicule. His gyrations would be harmless, but for the position of the ireder. As the organ of the Government, as the recipient within a few years of a hundred thousand dollars of public money, it is a matter of moment that the Leader is using every weapon of invective and falsehood to excite war. The Americans of course conclude, from the position of the paper, that its nesarrous work is sanctioned by the paper, that its nefarious work is sanctioned by the Canadian Government, and that they are influenced in their turn by the imperial authorities. Its diatribes are published far and wide by the American papers, and help to keep up the flume of hostile feeling. This work may be all very pleasant to the agent of the Jeff Davis Government, who, if he accomplishes his work, will speedily seek refuge the agent of the Jeff Davis Government, who, if he accomplishes his work, will speedily seek refugo in Richmond and obtain his reward, but to those who have their all in this country, the stirring up a senseless, causeless war, is about as distasteful as anything that can be condelved.

The most infamous parts of the Leader's infamous efforts to create disturbance are its assaults upon individual Americans in our midst. It tries to excite prejudice against them so as to drive them to excite prejudice against them so as to drive them out of their employments. Although the name was not mentioned, the directors of the Northern Railway have been plainly informed that their retention of Mr. Grant as superintendent, and Dr. Beatty as finance manager, is displaying to the Washington editor, and that the nuisance must be abated. The following was the language employed:
"We will not enumerate illustrations at present; though the time may come, and that speedily, when railway directors and others may be required to naiway directors and others may be required to justify their toleration of the exclusive temper shown by superintendents, express contractors, and others who avail themselves of every chance to promote American interests as distinguished from Canadian."

There is but one board of railway directors to whom this language can be made to apply, for no other has an American superintendent. Mr. Grant is the most efficient railway man in Canada in his own department. He has managed his road admi-rably; not one word can be said against him on that score He was employed by Government as one of the commissioners to inquire now the post-tion of the Grand Trunk Railway, and did his duty there also efficiently and ably. But he is an Ame-rican: an editor fresh from Washington and Richthere also efficiently and ably. But he is an American: an editor fresh from Washington and Richmond cannot endure Americans, and so he tells the Northern railway directors that they must dismiss Mr. Grant. The Jeff Davis man seems to think that we have commenced a new reign of terror, and that we are all at the mercy of the first man who denounces us. He has actually the impudence to threaten the Globe office with a domiciliary visit from a mob. This would be perfectly laughable were it not, as we before said, for the fact that the Leader is a Government organ, supported by public money; that it is understood to speak as it is instructed by Mr. John A. Macdonald, Mr. John Ross, and Mr. J. C. Morrison, all of whom are in Toronto at this moment. Do these gentlemen desire a war with the United States? If they do, it must be because the affairs of the Government are in such a desperate state that they see no hope of postponing their fall, save in bringing about a collision with our neighbors. If this is their position, it of course accounts for the conduct of the Leader—it accounts for the Richmond man being brought over to fan the fame of

conduct of the Leader—it accounts for the Richmond man being brought over to fan the flame of war. Trade may languish or by datinguished, hearts may be wrung with anxiety for the future, but if it will keep the coalition in, by all means let there be war—let the Leader vilify and threaten, let a mob be raised to insult Americans in the streets, and drive them out of the country. Never mind the expense, the bloodshed, the devastation—will not the coalition be kept in office?

EDITOR OF THE PRESS: In an article paper of to day, your local editor or reporter has fallen When I spoke of the limbility to control the reporter, of "the press," I used the words just in the sense that they are first used in the article referred to, and as I now use them, and not with reference to your journal, The Press. I then added that, on a former occasion, I had Press. I then added that, on a former occasion, I had called on the editor of one of the nawgapaers of our city, and requested that my remarks should not be published. Insenuch as your reporter seems to have been fully aware that he did not have a copy of my speech, and that I did not call upon him; and, further, that your journal did not have a stenographer present, to whom, as he states, I reserved; and that your journal did not publish my remarks. I am at a less to comprehend how he could have so much misunderstood me.

As I have never received any other than courteous treatment from the editor of The Press, it is proper that I should state the fact, and to that only you will oblige me with the publication of this correction.

The editor to whom I referred understood perfectly the nature and tenor of my remarks.

Very respectfully,

Philladel Plata Dec. 24, 1841

Very respectfully. J. Philadelpria, Dec. 24, 1861. CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES .- At the Norther CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.—At the Northern Home for Friendless Children, a spacious Christmas tree, with the extraordinary fruits and toys, and other nick-nacks, with which Kris Kingle is wont to clothe its bending braches, has been provided for the two hundred little folks at this matchless institution; all which is attributable, we learn, to the private contributions of the ladies and their friends.

We wish the officers and innates of the Home a very happy Christmas, and protracted lives to enjoy many more such days of innocent gratification.

JAMES MILLIKEN.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. CHRISTMAS IN THE CAMPS.

INTERESTING FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1861.

General Porter's Division of the Army, There are, perhaps, few points of excellence in my one portion of the army of the Potomue over nother. Throughout the lines great exertions have been made for months past to perfect the army in drill and discipline, and the progress made has been commensurate with the exertions put forth. General Firz John Ponten's command has, however, done special honor to itself and to the army generally, in the very marked improvements it has made in all that pertains to correct drill and good discipline. It has been decided by generals and experienced officers present at their last review, among whom were Generals McClellan, McDowell, BLENKER, BARRY, HEINTZELMAN, ANDREW POR-TER, MARCY, KING, and WILLIAMS, that the marked precision of the evolutions of the infantry, cavalry, and artillery, on that occasion, equaled that of any of the regulars of the army. Each man manifests pleasure and a deep interest in his vocation; and is uniform, his arms, and his military education are each an object of careful attention.

The encampments of this division of the army ere principally on and in the vicinity of Hall's hill.

ber, burnt down the house and destroyed the property of Mr. Halle. Gen. Ponten's division embraces the following strength: Gen. Morell's brigade, consisting of Col. Cass' celebrated Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, who went as the advance guard to that part of the country, each with an axe in one hand and a musket in the other; Col. BLACK's Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania, one of the finest regiments from that State: Col. Woodbury's Fourth Michigan, a spiendid regiment, and Col. McQuade's celebrated Fourteenth New York regiment.

Gon. MARTINDALE's brigade, consisting of Lieut Col. Johnson's (Col. Kerrigan's) fine regiment, the Twenty-fifth New York ; Col. Roberts' Second Maine, and the model Eighteenth, (Col. Burns'. and Twenty-second (Col. Gove) Massachusetts regiments.

Gen. BUTTERFIELD's brigade, consisting of Col-STOCKTON'S Independent Michigan, Col. LAN-SING'S Seventeenth New York, Col. STYKER'S Forty-fourth New York, and Col. McLEAN's Eighty-third Pennsylvania regiments. These, with Col. AVERILL'S Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. Chorman's Eighth Pounsylvania Cavalry, and GRIFFIN'S, FOLLETT'S, and WES-DEN'S batteries, complete this central division of the army a division of which not only the officers and commander of the division are justly proud, but one which has elicited the especial praise and commendation of Gen. McCLELLAN and other superior officers.

Preparations for Christmas. Large supplies of turkeys ready for the tables ave arrived here from the North for the camps. large part of McClellan's staff, and many of eers of the army, have gone home to spend the holidays. The soldiers generally have been busy to-day in their preparations for Christmas, and there will be a merry Christmas throughout the amps. The Rebel Loss at Dranesville.

One hundred and sixty graves were counted near Dranesville to-day, by a person who visited the scene of the late battle. The body of W. H. Mangroff, of the Bucktail Regiment, was recovered o-day. He was shot through the heart. The prisoners taken at the battle were examined o-day by the Provost Marshal. Their statements were conflicting, and they desired earnestly to be exchanged.

Surgeons Confirmed. firmed the appointments of a large number of surgeons in the army, and many appointments in that branch of the service were received, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

News from the South.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—The Memphis Appeal, of the 19th inst., has the following: A Richmond correspondent says, in addition to the \$250,000 appropriated by the Confederate Congress, for the relief of the sufferers by the conflagration at Charleston, the Legislature will appropriate \$200,000. Collections will also be taken up in all the churches on the 15th.

The correspondent also says, to such a frightful extent has violence increased in Richmond, thut the city bids fair to become as infamous as ever Bultimore or Naples was. Shootings and stabhings are every-day occurrences.

The Memphis Appeal publishes the telegraphic reports of the foreign news and remarks: vill be the course of the trembling tyrant at Washington we are unable to say, but we presume he and his astute advisers will suffice to take up the countlet so fearlessly offered by Great Britain, and thinks the action of the Federal Government will engender such a state of sentiment in Franco and England as will secure a speedy recognition of Southern independence." The rebel account of the fight on Green River places the Federal loss at 75 killed and I mortally

wounded. The same exaggeration characterizes the report of the battle at Camp Allegheny, Westorn Virginia. General Milroy is reported killed. The Federal loss is set down at 500 killed. The rebels acknowledge 20 killed and 97 wounded. The Appeal rejoices at the movement of the radi-

cal Abolitionists in Congress, and, speaking of the emancipation schemes of Stevens, Bingham, and Sherman, and others, it says our people rather like this species of legislation, inasmuch as it wins victories for us which the bayonet and bullet will be hard to achieve. The Fort Smith (Arkansas) News of the 19th instant has discouraging news for the rebel cause from the Indian country. The Creeks, Cherokees, and Seminoles are deserting the cause of the rebels, and large numbers have joined Opthley Halls, who is encamped on the Big Bend of the Arkansas, with four thousand Indians, well armed with rifles, revolvers, and knives, and naked to the waist, to oppose this force. The rebels had a small force under Colonel Cooper, who was clamorous for reinforcement. A battle was daily expected, as the two armies are only a few miles apart.

The New Orleans Delta of the 17th says, that he naval commander of the Federal fleet had forbidden the transmission of Gen Phelps' proclamation, and threatened to fire into any boat that attempted to carry it. The Fort Smith News, of the 12th, learns from

the telegraph operator at Fayetteville that about one hundred Union men had been arrested in Madison and Carrol counties. The Nashville Union, of the 17th, says it has the gratifying assurance that Lincoln's message had produced a complete revolution among the Union mon of Tennessee."

The Georgia Legislature has appropriated \$100,000 for the relief of the Charleston sufferers.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24.-About a thousand of the rebel prisoners taken by General Pope arrived here at a late hour last night, and were allowed to remain in the cars until this morning, when they were escorted by their capturers, under Colonel Davis, to Dr. McDowell's Medical College, where they will be taken care of for the present.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1861. SENATE. Not more than twenty-one Senators were pre-

sent at the session to-day; the majority of them, as well as many members of the House, having left to enjoy the holidays at home. to enjoy the holidays at home.

The Attorney General has respectfully declined to give to the Senate his opinion in a private claim, alleging precedent as well as want of power as a justification for a non-compliance with the request. Several petitions were presented, praying for the emancipation of the slaves of rebels, with compensat on for those belonging to loyal masters.

Mr. Chunes, of Lowa, introduced a vesolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the manner in which war vessels had been fitted out. He had heard rumors of great extravorance practised in the navy varies, in this re-

travagance practised in the navy yards, in this respect. The resolution was agreed to spect. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for a list of the volunteer leutenauts, masters, paymasters, &c., in the navy. Agreed to.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, presented the petitions of citizens of Boston, complaining that the freedom of the press has been infringed. Referred.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to amend the fagitive-slave law. slave law.

The Senate then went into executive session, and

subsequently adjourned till Thursday.
The House is not in session to day. Madame Rumor on the Trent Affair. NEW YORK, Dec. 24. The Express of this New York, Dec. 24.—The Express of this evening contains a rumor, current in this city this afternoon, that, in an interview which Lord Lyons held with Mr. Seward, the latter read to him a letter which he had written to Minister Adams tendays ago, in which he said that if the British Government claimed Mason & Slidell upon the ground of illegal capture, and as contrary to the law of nations, and would consider the surrender as settling the principle for both Governments, they would be given up on request. would be given up on request.

Boston, Dec. 24.—Nothing is known here in regard to Mason and Slidell going to Europe to-morrow, and the rumor to that effect is doubtless un-

Honors to the Memory of Prince Albert. NEW YORK, Dec. 24 -The British and American ressels generally in port had their colors at half-mast 10-day on account of the death of Prince

From Gen. Banks' Command. WILLIAMSPORT, Dec. 22.—From personal observation, your correspondent is convinced that the rebel troops which have been threatening this point were not, at the utmost extent, over 7,000 in number, and not over four pieces of artillery have been seen here within the past week. The mittida, which might have numbered 1,500, refused from the first to cross the river, and on two occasions would not expressed nearer than a mile. to cross the river, and on two occasions would not approach nearer than a mile.

The mill, owned by the Golstons, at the south end of Dam No. 5, was set on fire on Thursday night by Capt. Hampton of the Pittsburg Light Battery, attached to the First Virgiuia Regiment, and six men. volunteers, who wont over in three skiffs. They found in the mill, besides the articles before mentioned, several shells, which were probable to have been sent over the nort day.

bably to have been sent over the next day.

On friday, the elegant brick residence of the Colstons, situated a hundred yards from the mill, Coistons, situated a numered yards from the mill, was seen to be on fire, but a party of the First Virginia went over and extinguished it, after which they ransacked the out-buildings, and brought off a considerable amount of plunder, such as overconts, picket ropes, leggings, axes, besides a supply of poultry.

The rebels, excepting a few solitary sentingly that the distance is the second of the control of posted on the distant hills, were not seen at this point until half past three P. M., when they brought in sight their nineteen-pound Parrott gun, and threw a few shells towards the camp of the First Maryland, which had succeeded the Fifth Connecticut, then en route for Hancock. A tenpound Parrott gun of Matthews' (Pennsylvania) Battery soon drove them out of light. There was no loss on our side, and probably but slight loss on the other was the other works.

no loss on our side, and probably but slight loss on the other, owing to the safe distance at which their gun was stationed.

While these things were in progress, a troop of rebel cavalry made their appearance opposite Williamsport, about one mite from the river. They remained in full view for several hours, going through a drill for the benefit of the spectators.

About noon a regiment of avairy and another of infantry made their appearance near the ford at the Four locks, two miles above Dam No. 5, but, not liking the appearance of Colonel Kenlv's preparaliking the appearance of Colonel Kenly's prepara-tions, they subsequently withdrew.

In the afternoon intelligence reached Colonel Leonard that the main body of the enemy were, with their wagons and boats, concentrating near Falling Waters, five miles from Dam 5, on the Vir-cinic side, but owing to the course of the viver where the rebels, on the night of the 13th Septemginia side, but, owing to the curves of the river, fifteen miles between these points on our side. Colonel Leonard immediately reinforced his pickets Colonel Leonard immediately reinforced his pickets at the former point, keeping a section of a battery and the Twenty-ninth Ponnsylvania as a reserve. A few shells were exchanged, and the enemy retreated, encamping out of sight, beyond the range of our Parrott guns.

Intelligence yesterday, from the other side, goes to show that the robel commander, being foiled in all his attempts, withdrew his forces that morning towards Martinsburg, leaving only three or four companies as pickets, but not taking away his wagons and boats. All was comparatively quiet during the entire day.

luring the entire day.

HANGOCK, Dec. 20.—The 20th Illinois, having HANCOCK, Dec. 20.—The 30th Illinois, having received their arms, are now here, posted in a strong position, awaiting an opportunity to repel the enemy or co-operate with General Kelly's advance guard, which now extends here, besides guarding the railroad all the way from Cumberland. Williamsporr, Dec. 21.—This morning a man named J. B. Wharton, residing at Clear Spring, approached one of the river pickets and offered him \$25 to carry a despatch to the other side. The soldier made the fact known to Col. Leonard, who had him strested, but not until he had destroyed

soldier made the fact known to Col. Leonard, who had him arrested, but not until he had destroyed the despatch. He is connected by marriage with Ex-Senator Mason, now at Fort Warren. Col. Leonard holds him as a spy.

Telegraphic communications are now received from Romney in four hours, including twenty miles of horse transportation. In a few days the wires will connect. Will connect.

Lamon's brigade, "The First Virginia Regiment," consists of three companies of cavalry, now with Gen. Kelly, four companies of infantry, and two companies of artillery, under Col. Leonard. The latter have volunteered to act as riflemen until their batteries are received. DAN No. 4, Dec. 22.—James Greenwood, a stausak Unionist, raports that there is but one guerille company left to keep guard on the nock opposite, between this place and Falling Waters, four miles above. The remainder left for Martinshare, on Setwales was a series of the second series of the serie til their batteries are received.

burg on Saturday morning, excepting the wagons ontaining the boats.

Sylvester Stonebreaker, a resident of this presylvester Stobebreaker, a resident of this pre-cinct, but who was arrested and made to take the oath of allegiance by General Negley, last summer, made his eccape into Virginia, near this point, last night. It is stated that this man gave the enemy intelligence that a large force, under General Banks, was preparing to cross at Williamsport and march upon Winchester, and probably inducing Jackson to make the recent demonstration upon Williamsport

Williamsport.

Reports from Union men on the other side state Reports from Union men on the other side state that during the gallant repulse of last Tuesday, by two companies of the Indiana Twelfth at this place, eight rebels were killed outright and twelve wounded. It will be recollected that the enemy had two small guns and made an attack on our pickets there, who, with their rifles, compelled the former to beat a hasty retreat. This occurred at the time of the capture of Captain Williams and seven men of the Twelfth Indiana. The attacking forces comprised detachments from Colonel Ashby's command, under Captains Henderson, Mason, and

Baylor.

MERCERVILLE, (on the river, four miles below Dam No. 5.) Dec. 22.—This little hamlet is populated by persons engaged in the canal trade, but being, without exception, strong Unionists, threats have been made by the enemy to destroy their habitations, creating considerable anxiety. This place is closely watched by the Indiana boys.

Last night, a large barn occupied by John E. Ganode, but owned by Samuel Stonebreaker, of Baltimore, was fired by an incendiary, and considered, with nearly its artica contents including six horses, five cows, and several tons of hay, five hundred bushels of wheat, hogs, agricultural implements, wagons, harness, etc. Loss \$12,000 to \$15,000. Mr. Connde is a Unionist, and was absent from home at the time.

BOONESSOROUGH, Dec. 22.—Capt. Howe's battery, of the Fourth Regular Artillery, arrived here

tery, of the Fourth Regular Artillery, arrived here to-night, en routs from Romney to Washington.

The Navy Yard Extension. MR. EDITOR: I am pleased to find that parties are moving in this project. At a meeting of Councils, held some time during the last fall, a committee consisting of the chairmen of the different standing committees of both Chambers, were constituted a committ e on the subject of the enlargement of the United States Navy Yard at Philadelphia. In pursuance of that object, a majority of that committee visited the navy yard, and the grounds south of it and adjacent thereto. They were shown over the yard by that very gentlemanly officer, Captain Turner, who took great pains to enlighten his visitors as to the great importance of this contemplated and much-desired improvement by the General Government. After the reconnoissance by the committee, of the United States property, by invitation they visited and examined the grounds south of the navy yard, and were shown where a great extension to its present limits might be made by annexing to it all the land lying south as far as Franklin street, and extending from Front street to the river Delaware at the foot of Dickinson street. On the north it is contemplated to take in all the ground from the railroad on Washington street to Prime street, to Swanson street The whole navy yard, as thus enlarged, would contain an area of fifty-five acres, including about twelve acres acquired by the vacating of the different streets. This last movement might appear at first sight a great obstacle to the accomdishment of this proposed plan of enlargement. It seems, as before intimated, that vacating the streets above and below the navy yard from Dick. inson and Franklin streets, and the streets running from Front to Beaver street, as well as cutting off the communication with the river front, might form an objection, yet, when it is considered that the navy yard already interrupts any such communication both above and below, the vast addition to the local interests of that section of our city, by the increased importance thereto by this great enlargement to a great public work, furnishing, as it would, in the great equivalent given for the land to its present owners, as also increased employment to the industrial portion of our community, advantages more than an equivalent for the loss of river front, or its intercourse north and south by the river front already intercepted by the location of the present

navy yard. A Singular Incident.

The Lynchburg Republican publishes the following incident, remarkable alike for its singularity as well as for its melancholy fulfilment to the brother of one of the parties concerned: Just before the war broke out, and before Lin-coln's proclamation was issued a young Virginian, named Summerfield, was visiting the city of New Misses Holmes, of Waterbury, Vermont. He became somewhat intimate with the young ladies, and the intercourse seemed to be mutually agreeable. The proclamation was issued, and the whole North thrown into a blaze of excitement. On visiting the ladies one evening, at the hour of parting they remarked to Summerfield that their present meeting would probably be the last; they must hurry home to aid in making up the overcoats and clothing for the volunteers from their town. Summerfield expressed his regret that they must leave, but at the same time especially requested them to see that the overcoats were well made, as it was his intention, if he ever met the Vermont

egiment in battle, to kill one of them and take his Now for the sequel. Virginia seceded. The So-Now for the sequel. Virginia seceded. The Second Vermont Regiment, a portion of which was from the town of Waterbury, was sent to Virginia. The battle of Manassas was fought, in which they were engaged, and so was Summerfield. During the battle, Summerfield marked his min, not knowing to what State he belenged; the fatal ball was sped on its errand of death; the victim fell at the flash of the gun, and, upon rushing up to secure the dead man's arms, Summerfield observed that he had a finenew overcoat strapped to his back, which he a fine new overcoat strapped to his back, which he determined to appropriate to his own use. The fight was over, and Summerfield had time to examina his prize, when, remarkable as it may appear, the coat was marked with the name of Thomas Holmes, and in the pockets were found letters signed with the names of the sisters whom Summerfield had known in New York, and to whom he had made the remark we have quoted, in which the dead man was addressed as brother. The evidence was con-clusive—he had killed the brother of his friends, and the remark which he had made in jest had a melancholy fulfilment. We are ussured this narra-tive is literally true. Summerfield now wears the coat, and, our informant states, is not a little impressed with the singularity of the coincidence.

MRS. I. W. INGERSOLL, of Detroit, has gone to visit her son in captivity at Charleston. He was taken prisoner at Bull Run. A Detroit paper says:
"After learning that her son was removed to Charleston, and that he, as well as the other Charleston, and that he, as well as the other prisoners, was in a destitute condition, she has perseveringly and heroically kept in view her purpose, and, having at length received permission from General McClellan to pass through our lines by flag of truce from Fortress Monroe to the Chesapeake, she left this city yesterday morning, on the way for Charleston. She goes well supplied with all the necessaries for the comfort of her son together with a considerable freight of material aid for others who were attached to the same regiment. for others who were attached to the same regiment. The prayers and good wishes of an extensive circle of acquaintances follow this noble and solf-sacrifiging lady in her embassy. She goes unaccompenied, and will undoubtedly meet with that sympathy and protection due to an American mother."

FROM EUROPE Arrival of the America's Mails, By the arrival of the mails of the steamship America, we are placed in possession of two days later files of English papers. A full telegraphic

summary of the America's news has been pub-The America brings £3,666 in specie. The London Times of the 6th contains an editorial devoted to giving its readers a high idea of the resources and capabilities of the Southern States. The remarks are based on a Secession artiele in Blackwood's Magazine, and the Times concludes by declaring "the chances of war are not against the Confederate States."

THE AMERICAN FRIGATE NIAGARA. A correspondent sends to the Times a letter about the Niagara, in which he says: "It may not be generally known that this far-famed ship is useless and powerless as a man-of-war, being thoroughly and hopelessly rotten in her

"A few months since I visited this ficilith of the deep in company with one of her officers, who informed me that in event of war they would not dare to use the few guns which she then mounted owing to her great tenderness, and that he feared the naval authorities would be shortly compelled to dismantle or break hor up.
"The vessel was then on her homeward voyage from Japan to the States." The Tymes of the 6th contains a long account of Stevens' Floating Battery, which it says "is sure to prove a costly failure. A LIVERPOOL VIEW.

The Liverpool Mercury of the 6th closes an article on the war rumors as follows—the extract gives an idea of the absurd views taken by some newspaper writers in England about American "We see, therefore, nothing irrational in the "We see, therefore, nothing irrational in the belief that the Washington Government may yield to the just demand of England for the redress of a manifest wrong, especially as there can be no doubt that the demand has been made in a moderate and conciliatory tone, and with a sincere desire for peace. Yet we should be affecting a confidence which we do not feel were we to attempt to dence which we do not feel were we to attempt to disguise from ourselves that there are at least equally strong probabilities on the other side. There is too much ground for the suspicion that it has been the deliberate purpose of certain American statesmen to provoke a quarral with England; and, insane as such a policy would be, we have no reason to think that the world has yet seen the limits of the reckless folly of which men like Mr. Seward are capable. We should be quite unwarranted in assuming that the answer to quite unwarranted in assuming that the answer to be given to Earl Russell's despatch will be dictated either by a regard to the justice of the case, or by respect for the public opinion of civilized nations, or by a correct estimate of the strength of England, or by a wise and thoughtful patriotism, or by any consideration whatever except subserviency to the copular passions of the hour. On the whole, while t is always well to hope for the best, it is impossible not to feel that the worst is quite within the bounds of probability. We should certainly view the future of our own country with despair if we saw it dominated by such influences as those which for the present bear sovereign sway in the once great and pros-perous American Republic."

EUROPEAN CREDITORS OF AMERICA. The London Times, in its cit; article of the " As the sum which will fall due next month in "As the sum which will fall due next month in the shape of interest or dividends on American securities held in Europe may be estimated at not less than £2,000.000 sterling, the question of the probability of a declaration of war in the interval

s a matter of serious pecuniary moment to a large class of investors in England, France, and Germany. If America could be relied upon to adopt the procedents of modern honor and civilization, there weuld be little cause for present or future anxiety on the part of the holders, either of the securities of the central and State Governments, or those of private corporations; but the symptoms munifested on other points of her intention to disregard or override every principle, whether conventional or legal, current among other nations, have nuturally been watched with misgiving by all who may be in the way to suffer from any views she may think fit the way to suffer from any views she may think fit to proclaim with regard to financial rights.

"During the Crimean war, Russia, with a scrupulousness which will yield good results to her, through all future time, not only made provision for the punctual discharge of the interest payable on her loans contracted in London, but also gave every facility to lighten the responsibilities of contractors who had just previously been engaged in reising funds on her behalf. If the Washing ton Government imitate this example it will be well for the parties interested, but far better for America herself. The honor of the General Government will serve as a stimulus to each sengrate

vernment will serve as a stimulus to each separate State, and the private corporations, such as railway companies and others, will likewise take their tone from it. In any case the holders merely of honds | that plunges and wallows in a cistern of clear er may be assumed to b Jeopardy, because they can be transferred to neu-trals; but, of course, those who have stocks and shares standing to their names, and outstanding amounts due to them, will be exposed to unpleasan

contingencies.

"These coatingencies, supposing anything like the regular rules of honor to be retained among the American people, will at the worst be merely those of delay. Remittances cannot be made to an enemy, but in the present state of the world no commercial community could be thought capable a taking advantage of a temperary state ties for any permanent evasion of their limbilities. All such points moreover, would naturally be provided for on the restoration of friendly relations, and as any dishonor that might then take place would operate to prevent for ever any resumption of the flow of European capital to the country, the consequences both moral and material, would be too severe to be likely to be wilmaterial, would be too severe to be likely to be wil-fully encountered. There is a large body of American merchants whose sensitiveness on points of commercial good faith is, as many English houses have had occasion to remember and acknowledge, worthy of all admiration; and it is consola ory that although this class are powerless in times of azgres-tic fragrent than may be avered to be found sive frenzy, they may be expected to be found among the leaders of opinion when peace shall be dawning with her promises of a new era of inter-

course and prosperity." The Nouvelliste de Ronen asserts that Mr. Slidell's despatches have been safely brought to Paris by his secretary, Colonel Leinat, (an American of French origin), and that they were delivered with the seals unbroken to M. Thouvenel, Minister for Foreign Affaire. for Foreign Affairs.

The London Daily News has a leader speaking of Gen. Scott's letter in the highest terms. The "It is scarcely surprising that such a document should have rather disconcerted the calculations of those who, under the influence of strongly blassed

which the Washington Cabinet would pursue in this which the washington calculated and the grave emergency."

The London Globe (Ministerial), on the evening of the 5th. has a high-sounding article on the Scott Letter, concluding thus:

"We accept his good intention; we have certified the second to chartely with the North; but the "We accept his good intention; we have cortainly no desire to quarrel with the North; but the men who, having placed themselves under the protection of our flag, and were torn from it, must be forthwith returned."

The Landon Observator informs us, that stone have The London Observer informs us that steps have been taken to put a stop to what it calls "Amarican espionage in England," that is to say, the system of

sending out detective policemen to watch Southern rebels in English cities and towns. The editor 38 ys :

"Mr. Adams, the United States minister in London, is understood all along to have protested sgainst these doings, and they appear to have been carried on through the instrumentality of another ambassador of the United States at a foreign court; but it is expected that the disclosures that have taken place will have the effect of putting an end

to proceedings that have caused so much public outery and indignation." The Dublin Meeting for America. The only report of the great meeting in Dublin, in favor of America, we have seen, is the following from the Manchester Guardian: A monster meeting of "Irish Nationalists" was held in Dublin, on Thursday night, "to take into consideration the aspect and position of Irish national affairs at the present momentous crisis." The

O'Donoghue M. P., presided.

The honorable gentleman said that the prospects of a war between England and America afforded the opportunity for testing whether Ireland has a right to shape her course with a view exclusively to her own interests—whether she has a right to think, speak, and act for herself, ["hear, hear," and cheers,] and whether Irishmen are fit to be the guardians of Ireland's honor. [Cheers.] Now, he continued, I believe such an opportunity payer ocguardans of Ireland s nonor. [Cheers.] Now, he continued, I believe such an opportunity never occurred before—[bravo,] and I fear such an opportunity may never offer again—[cheers,] and while so many millions of Irishmen are yet to be found in this island—of true Irishmen, I mean—[yells]—animated with that indomitable spirit which for more than six hundred years has refused. which for more than six hundred years has refused to acquiesce in foreign domination. [Waving of hats and great cheering, amid which the conclusion of the sentence was lost.] We all knew what hostile legislation has done and is doing to destroy our population. A fearful responsibility is thrown upon us—for we must act. [Tremendous cheering, and shouts of "We're ready."] If we remain quiescent at this critical juncture, or if we allow ourselves to be used by others for their own purposes, we accept slavery for ourselves and own purposes, we accept slavery for ourselves and for our children—[bravo]—and, in fact, are guilty for our children—[bravo]—and, in fact, are guilty of recognizing the extinction of our own nationality. [Cheers.] England is aware of the unfortunate state of things in America, and imagines that she would have no great difficulty in crushing the Northern States. This may not be so easily done. [Shouts of "Bravo." waving of hats, and tremendous cheering.] Then, I suppose I am right in supposing that this is not an indignation meeting—[cheers]—that we are not met here like abject sycophanis to echo the sounds of English wrath, and that we are met here, as Irishmen, to consult the hat we are met here, as Irishmen, to consult the afety of Ireland. [Yells and grouns] safety of Ireland. [Valls and grouns]

Now, I am perfectly certain that the great majority of Irishmen will object to contribute either men or money for the purpose of enabling England to make war with the Northern States. [Enthusiastic cheering.] At the same time I am perfectly satisfied that the very contrary will be said in addresses emanating from corporations—[hisses]—poor law guardians, town commissioners, and other sources, which almost invariably misrepresent our opinions. As a friend of America, as an Irishman deeply interested in the welfare of America, I am for a restoration of poace, and, if possible, for a restoration of the Union. If this is impossible I am for a Northern

and, if possible, for a restoration of the Union. If this is impossible, I am for a Northern Confederacy and for a Southern Confederacy; but, as an Irishman, as the friend of America, I am against, and shall ever be against, the English Gevernment or people stepping in to settle this dispute, by annihilating or attempting to annihilate the Northern States. [Cheers.] With regard to the question of international law that has been raised by the taking the Southern Commissioners from the deck of an English steamer, the opinion of the law officers is, that if the American war vessel had taken the steamer as well as the Commissioners, there would have been no violation of international law. The American Government are able to get precedents in no violation of international law. The American Government are able to get precedents in favor of what they have done; and for my part, I have quite as much respect for the opinions of the American as I have for the opinions of the English law officers. Mr. P. J. Smyth. Mr. Thomas C. Gray, "Lieutenent Crane, of the Papal Brigade," and other patriots, moved and seconded a series of resolutions hostile to England. One of these resolutions ran thus: "That we recognize in the great American Union the great thume of these resolutions ran thus: "That we recognize in the great American Union the great home of the exited and persecuted Irish, and, consequently, that we have met here to-night for the quently, that we have met here to might for the purpose of manifesting by our language—strong, by our resolve—firm, and by the majesty of our num-bers, that we are prepared to extend our sympathy if a strugle arise between the hereditary for and the historic protector of our country." Another de-clared 'That the events of the hour imperatively dictate to all Irishmen a forgetfulness of past dif-

ferences, and a united rally for the old cause of their country." A committee, with The O'Do-noglue at its head, was appointed "to take into consideration the advisability of an organization in the present state of affairs at home and abroad." What Will France Do?

From the Manchester Guardian, 6th.] If we may believe the Paris correspondent of the Times, the Emperor Napoleon's entourage has been split into two parties by the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners on board the Trant. One, headed by Prince Napoleon, recommends that France should mediate between the Cabinets of London and Washington, and should refuse to recognize the independence of the Southern States. The other proposes that France should aid England in exacting reparation for the outrage committed by Captain Wilkes, and should be prepared to recognize the Southern Confederacy.

These statements are corroborated by the language of the Paris journals, which all betray satisfaction at the prospect of war between Great Britain and the United States, and are evidently disposed to foment animosity rather than to allow it. As to any mediation which Prince Napoleon may recommend, its objects would seem not to be very friendly to England, if we may judge from the fact that the Opinione Nationale, a journal well known to be influenced by him and his friends, deems the present moment an opportune one for the publication of a letter, purporting to be written in Canada, which urges that the Canadian provinces should be incorrorted with the Anarican Linia. If we may believe the Paris correspondent of the

in Canada, which urges that the Canadian provinces should be incorporated with the American Union, and complains that the French Canadian clergy discourage their countrymen from attempting shake off the oppressive yoke of England.

THE CITY:

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC-Broad and Locust WIISATLEY'S CONTINENTAL TREATES Walnut street, above Eighth.—"The Southern Rebellion by Sea and Land"—"The Forty Thieves." ARCH-STREET THEATRE—Arch street, above Sixth. BARNUM'S TEMPLE OF LIVING WONDERS-1009 Chest. WALBUT-STREET THEATRS—Ninth and Walnut ata.

A Message from the Sea."—" My Neighbor's Wife "A Message from the Sea"..." My Neighbor's Wife"..." Jonathan Bradford,"

TEMPLE OF WONDERS...N. E. corner Tenth and Chess-nut streets...Signor Blitz's Entertainment.

CHRISTMAS.

gongs.

Christmas Eve was duly celebrated by an innunerable company of people that no man might number-during the day by shopping, and at night by the blowing of trumpets and the beating of

Last evening Chestnut street, Eighth street, and Second street, the three great marts for the sale of fancy goods, refreshments, etc., were crowded with purchasers. Among the people could be noticed many from the rural districts, who sauntered listlessly up and down, with mouths agape, and a general susceptibility that argued a limited acquaintance with great cities and great crowds. Here a mother, having disposed of her butter and eggs, by a cold day's tenure in market, or propped upon the sidewalk, with a market-wagon beside her, wandered toward the railway depot, ladened with toys, sweetmeats, and small wares. A whole family, perhaps, including a staunch, sallow plough boy, were going at a rattling pace down the row of gaslights, and stopping, ever and mon, to examine some flaunting ribbon or suit of clothing, or article of furniture. At Adams' Express the bustle continued all day. Boxes, with various styles of directions, went out by all tho eams and trains, and many a soldier's heart will be gladdened when the same shall reach him by the camp fires on the bivouac. Stockings were hung up at night by many a chimney place, and many young hearts beat quickly in sleep, half dreaming, half waking, in view of the festivities of the coming day Clear and cold! Blessed be such a Christmas; for the noses are blue, though the air is healthy as a breeze, and the sky bright as a belle. There might be sleighing, but if so, perhaps slush; there might be skating, but it so, perhaps a drowning. The city will be in a ferment; the shopkeepers grateful; the showmen eloquent; the young men dissipating, the children all day in a glec. May many such days recur in many an after year !

The amusements of course will be immense. Barnum, at Tenth and Chestnut exhibits monstrosities by the dozen. There are the living Albinoes, or white Africans; and the living Sea Lion, water, spouting and fuming during all the day; the greatest Bear ever exhibited, and the "What is It?" which is simply a dwarfed negro idiot, are

some of the other curiosities. At the Academy, Setchell and McCullough-two talented young actors-appear in a military drama called the "Chippawa," with the beautiful Cubas in some of her ravishing dances. Forrest, the greatest tragedian, plays Metamora at night, the mention of which will crowd the house to reple-

At the Continental Theatre, an excessively funny and fascinating spectacle, full of new and gorgeous scenery, will be produced, with horses and processions to match At the Walnut, the "Message from the Sea." and some of J. S. Clarke's morriest comedies are underlined, in all of which Mr. Clarks will dalight and move to tears.

The Arch, after great preparation, will produce the Shakspearean spectacle of "Love's Labor Lost," the last scene of which is said to be intensely gorgeous. Blitz will introduce the canaries, so learned, and make fun as of yore, while there will be a thousand ninor shows to take in the groundlings and those that fight for bitten apples.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. At the Beck Boys' and Girls' Grammar School, formerly the Walnut-street school.) the closing exercises yesterday morning were of a pleasing character, and a number of the parents of the ounils were present upon the platform. After the endition of vocal music, and recitations by the cholors, two of the female teachers-Mist Aldrich and Miss Wright-were made the recipients of

handsome testimonials of esteem. Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, the pupils of the Mission Sunday school of St. Philip's Episcopal Church assembled at their school-room. Twelfth street, below Buttonwood, and a very pleasant reunion of teachers and scholars took nlaca. The room was festooned with evergreen in the tasteful style of femininity. The juveniles, one hundred and thirty-five in number, and jubilantly clamorous, were each presented with a pound of "munchibles," including a choice assortment of confections and freshly-baked jumbles. The scene surpasses description. The mission school, although attached to an Episcopal church, is conducted on 'Union" principles, and is one of the best-attended and most prosperous schools in this section of the

At the Normal School the closing was unattended with the formalities of past years. Mr. Cregar deemed it unadvisable to have any public exercises upon the occasion as commencement-day is so close at hand—being on the last Friday in January. Several young misses, who had prepared well-written compositions in anticipation of a public display, felt unutterable chagrin.

The High School likewise closed without cere-

mony. The pupils here contemplate presenting a andsome testimonial of gratitude and esteem to Dr. McMurtre, whose term of professorship expired yesterday. The presentation will take place on or after the second Tuesday in January. At the Ringgold Boys' School the celebration of the "Day before Christmas" was of a fitting character, and was participated in by the pupils, their parents, the friends of the institution, and several school directors.

norning, to the poor of the Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth wards, from the office of the Visitor of the Poor, No. 4 Fayette street. There was a large crowd in attendance, and the hearts of many poor people were gladdened by the relief afforded them. The public schools of West Chester closed on Friday, Dec. 20th, for a two weeks' vacation. Soon after the commencement of the last half-day's session the teachers of the high and secondary departments were unexpectedly treated to Christmas gifts

from their different classes. The presents in the High Department were particularly appropriate and tasteful, and exhibited a pleasant state of feeling existing among the members of the school. The presentations were made by Miss E. C. Davis for the first and second classes, by Miss Emma A.

Cownsend for the third and sixth, and by Miss E. D. Haines fourth and fifth. In lieu of the usual New Year Exhibition, the scholars of the Baptist Sabbath School purpose to have something in the shape of a donation party for the benefit of the Ninety-seventh Regiment. There will be a lecture before the children in the church on New Year's night, admission free, but all are urged to attend and bring donations of money, clothing or in fact anything that will be useful or beneficial to the soldiers of that regiment.

Yesterday the students of the Jefferson Medical College and the University of Pennsylvania were College and the University of Pennsylvania were dismissed until Monday next. Those who reside within a reasonable distance of the city will spond their Christmas with their friends. Yesterday they are strong, and feel their strength, and gentle they are strong, and feel their strength, and gentle they are strong man feel their strength, and gentle they are strong man feel their strong man feel afternoon numbers of them from New York and this State left the city for their respective homes. At nearly all the grammar schools the commencement of the holidays was observed in spirit if not is also a much better place to make a stand than leave to make a stand than the commencement of the holidays was observed in spirit if not is also a much better place to make a stand than the commencement of the holidays was observed in spirit if not is also a much better place to make a stand than the commencement of the holidays was observed in spirit if not is also a much better place to make a stand than the commencement of the holidays was observed in spirit if not is also a much better place to make a stand than the commencement of the holidays was observed in spirit if not is also a much better place to make a stand than the commencement of the holidays was observed in spirit if not is also a much better place to make a stand than the commencement of the holidays was observed in spirit if not is a healthier locality than Nevin or Nolin; and its seems strange that is was not occapied long ago. It is also a much better place to make a stand than the commencement of the holidays was observed in spirit if not is a healthier locality than the commencement of the holidays was observed in spirit if not is a healthier locality than the commencement of the holidays was observed in spirit if not is a healthier locality than the commencement of the holidays was observed in spirit if not is a healthier locality than the commencement of the holidays was observed in spirit if not is a healthier locality than the commencement of the holidays was observed in spirit if not is a healthier locality than the commencement of the holidays was observed in spirit if not in the holidays was observed in spirit if not in the holidays was observed in spirit if not in the holidays was observed in spirit if not in the holidays was observed in spirit if not in the holidays was observed in spirit if not in the holidays was observed in spirit if in form, and the pupils were dismissed at the close of the morning's session.

Hospital Ivens.—Yesterday afternoon, a Hosertal. Trens.—Yesterday afternoon, a man assed Hugh Gillon, aged about aftry years, had one of his fingers cut off by being caught in some machinesy in Sixth street, between Lombard and South.

Patrick Kern was injured yesterday afternoon, about the head and breast, by being attracts with the new antalogs of an engine on the Norristown Railroad. The accident happened near Broad street. Both the above unfortunates were admitted into the hospital.

Mary Wikley, the woman who was besten by some persons unknown, at Water and Walnut streets, died at the hospital yesterday afternoon. The coruner will hold an innurse tooday.

SOUTH CAROLINA COTTON AT THE PORT.

South Carolina Cotton at thes Port. —
Yesterday morning, the brig Ellen F: Simert, A. H.
Cain, master, arrived at this port from Port Royal Harbor, South Carolina, with a cargo of Sea Island cotton,
belonging to the United States Covernment, amounting
to 201 balon. It is consigned to the navy meant, and to
be held subject to the order of the Government. The bill
of lading describes the energe as follows:

60 bags cotton (maginned)
187 bags cotton (maginned) in bulk,
38 balts cotton (ginned).
The shipment was made by Flag Officer Puppint, and
the bill of lading is in his name.

New Rules for the Government of the Detective Police. Chief Franklin has reorganized the Detective Force, ard made many new rules to promote its effectiven The Rognes' Gallery is to be re-carpeted: the repeat telegraph room descrited, and a better occupied, and the Chief's room enlarged. We subjein the admirable regulations imposed upon the department by Mr. Franklin: fations illiposed upon the department by Mr. Franklin:
First. The officers of the detective department, having been appointed by the Mayor from the confidence reposed in their integrity, activity, and sagacity, are expected to prove, by their genelemantly bearing and honorable conduct, worthy of the position they occupy.

Second. Each officer must, at all these, be respectful to the Chief of this department, courteous to his brather detectives, attentive and obliging to citizens or strangers. He is likewise required to show proper deference to the Chief of Police, and to cultivate kindly relations with the licutements, and all other officers of the preventive department. partment.
Third. High Constable J. Henry Bulkley, from his

Third. High Constable J. Henry Bulkley, from his long connection with the police service, and his experience and qualifications, has been detailed as clerk to the department, and in the absence of the Chief will act as its head, and will be respected and obeyed accordingly. He will be charged with attending to the correspondence of the department, receiving and transmitting telegraph departches, keeping the records of the office, and recepting for all atoles property recovered by the officers. Fourth. The officers will report themselveddaily (Sundays excepted) at 9 o'clock A. M., for duty, and the details of the day will be announced immediately after the licutemants of police make their reports, at 10 o'clock A. M., to the Mayer

Fifth. Two officers in turn will be detailed for daily duty at the office, but all business will be apportioned. duty at the office, but all business will be apportioned according to the circumstances of each case, at the disaccording to the circumstances of each case, at the dis-cretion of the chief.

Sixth. The service of the two officers specially detailed each day, (Sundays excepted,) will extend from 7% o'clock A. M. to 10% P. M. It will be their duty to give prompt attention to all tolegraphic messages, and to afford proper advice and assistance to all who make complaints. The will be constantly on hand during the hours specified, always subsect to the orders of the hours specified, always subject to the orders of the mayor or chief. They shall have charge of the detectives, room, and Rogues Gallory, admitting no one thereto, except members of the police, without express orders from the mayor or chief; and this rule must be strictly observed, with such exceptions only as may be necessary to further the ends of instice. The officers of the day will be careful to extinguish the lights in the office before retiring.

Seventh. The officers on duty at the office will attend

the day will be careful to extinguish the lighus in the office before retiring.

Seventh. The officers on duty at the office will attend to all matters confine to that bothe during the absence of the chief, making such records thereof as may be necessary for exact information and efficient action in conformity with the rules and regulations. They will have access to the private office of the chief for interviews with parties, and will be accountable for the safe keep it g of papers and effects therein. They will open any letter or telegraph despatches addressed to the chief, supposed by them to require immediate action, and tele such measures as the case may demand.

Eighth. When an officer is detailed to investigate any case, he will use due diffigence and make a return of his proceedings, as soon as possible, to the chief, so that an account of the progress or result of his examination may appear in the morning report to the Mayor.

Ninth. The officers are expected to use every exertion, and employ all proper means to discover and provent contemplated crimes—to detect and arrest criminals, and to recover stolen goods.

Tenth. Exch officer will keep a diary of his operations, noting every arrest, and its attendant circumstances; the primary disposition of the case if the internet hy whom; the date of trial, of conviction, and term of sentence. He will also keep a record of the stolen property recovered by him; its value, as d the discovery arrest, and its attendant circumstances will advances on stolen goods be allowed to pawn-brokers, until the circumstances under which they were pawned shall be reported to the chief.

Eleventh. The officers will at all times have access to the chief's private office, for consultations, advice, or suggestions in their operations, when not specially awaiting orders.

Twelfill. The two officers on duty for the day will make entry on the office will as as follows: Two officers to be on duty from nine o'cleck A. M. to one P. M. Two from one P. M. to file at the office. The office

P. M.

Fourteenth. During the hours for evening duty, officers or detailed for railrend depots, or engaged in other special business, will repair from time to time to the office, that their services may be readily necessary.

Fifteenth. Every officer must report himself at the office daily, (exceet Sanday, by obclock A. M., unless prevented by special police business; and in case of his absence at that hour, he will report himself as soon there-Sixteenth. All goods, moneys, or other effects taken Sixteenth. All goods, moneys, or other effects taken from the person or parties arrested, or recovered by the officers in any other way, must be immediately delivered into the cuistody of the chief, with a list and description to be furnished by the officer having them in charge, for entry, by the clerk, in the "Property Book," All such property shall remain in the fire-proofs or store-rooms until disposed of by direction of the Mayor.

All counterfielt, gaurieux, in translation implements, notes or coin, tegither "orth all burglarious implements, machinery, appare, and, and materials for counterfeiting, must in like manner be placed in charge of the chief.

Seventeenth. All information or business of a police character must be proinply shd unresortedly committed. character must be promptly and unreservedly communicated to the chief, and without his permission or know

cipline must be maintained, and that disrespect of the rules will subject the offenders to suspension from duty and pay, or to dismissal, as the Mayor in each case sl HILADELPHIA PRISONERS AT RALEIGH.—
Judge Wm. D. Kelley has received the following important letter from a Philadelphian confined at Raleigh,
North Garolina. It is marked, "Examined by the Adjutant General of North Carolina." We copy it entire

RALEIGH, N. C., December 6, 1861.

DEAR SIR: There are now here some sevent -six prisoners, including myself; most all belonging to Philadelphia, will were with me in the U.S. transpart stamme
Union, and wrecked on this coast, on the morning of the
3d of November. PHILADELPHIA PRISONERS AT RALEIGH .--3d of November.

We are, as a matter of course, desirous to get home again, and we heg you will use your influence to get us released, by an exchange for the same number of Hatterns prisoners; or, if that dained be done, to use your influence to work a regular exchange if consistent your influence to work as a regular exchange if consistent with

ledge no detective measures must be undertaken.

Eighteenth, The chief indulges the hope that due heed

and obedience will be given to these Fewulations, and

influence towards a regular exchange, if consistent with Government policy. We were compelled to leave the wreck, soon after she think, it save our lives, as she commanced broating us immediately, and saved nothing but the clothes we had on at the time, and will soon be destitute. We auffer considerable these cold nights for the want of covering, and have not been supplied here. Unless something is done by our Government, we shall have a large number of sick, if not some deaths, before the winter is over, unless soon released. The destitute condition of the men exposes them to sickness now around them.

There are also some forty others, including efficers, belonging to different regiments here, who are likewise desirous of getting released as early as possible, and they are the second possible of getting released as early as possible, and they feel it peculiarly hard, after barely escaping with our lives from that severa gole of November 24, and then the showeres on the morning of the 3d; to be held ence towards a regular exchange, if consistent with then the shrowreck on the morning of the 3d, to be held here as prisoners of war for an indefinite time, short of clothes and covering this cold weather, and without funds, or means of precuring the necessary articles for out comfort. Yours respectfully,

Hop. W. D. Kelley, Washington D. H.

Hon. W. D. KELLEY, Washington, D. C.

SINGULAR AFFAIR.—A few evenings since a well-dressed young man called at the house of Garver Worthington, near West Chester, and slated that the rebels were after him, and would kill him that night. He appeared much excited, and took out his pocket-book, insisting that Mrs. Worthington should keep it, for he was savenin to be inusdered. She objected to receiving it, but he fairly forced it upon hey, saving that it contained about thirty dollars. He gave the name of his father as Lewis Davis, and said his own name was Isaac Davis, and that he resided at Rockville, Chester county. He finally constuded to accept an invitation to stay all night, if the would make hi a bed in the garret, where the rebels could not find him, which they aronised to do. The tennily left the room for a few moments, in course of preparing supper for him, and whon they returned he was gone, leaving his carpet bag and pocket-book. Search was immediately instituted, and he was called by those in search, but no trace of him could be found. He Search was immediately instituted, and he was called by those in search, but no trace of him could be found. He was evidently insane, and under the delusion that he was in danger of reless in pursuit of him. His pocket-book was oponed, and found to consain \$29.50, wishin had a dollar of the amount he had stated. It is to be hoped that be may be found and properly cared for. He ap-pears to be a well-educated and intelligent man.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS FOR THE ARMY .-Copies of a petition to Congress in favor of introducing flomeopathy into the army, by appointing a portion of the surgeons from that school, have been left for signatures at the Africhants Explange, Board of Trade

SHIPMENT OF BREADSTUFFS .- The ship Philadelphia sailed from this port, yesterday atternoon, for Glasgow, Scotland, with a very large cargo, principally of breadshiffs. In addition to a quentity of tailow and back, she will take out about six thousand barrels of DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION .- At the Conven-

tion of the Fourth Representative District, comprising the Fifth and part of the Eighth wards, Mr. John P. De-laney was closen unanimously to represent the said dis-trict at the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg. ANNIVERSARY .- The Sunday Schools of the First Baptist Church, Broad and Arch streets, will hold their auniversary on to-morrow evening. The exercises will be varied and minimatril, and addresses, will be dellered by Hon. James Pollock an

AN OUTRAGE.—A woman named Mary Rily was found at Water and Dock streets, in an inversible condition, at a late hour on Monday night. She had been badly beaten by some persons unknown. She was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. GUNPOWDER AND SALTPETRE .- Gunpowder

has again advanced; the following are the prices: Kegs, \$2.25; round canisters, \$10; diamond label, \$20.75. Granulated saltpetre has advanced five cents per pound, and the crude article from seven cents, has advanced b 17 @ 18c 🏕 1b. The Advance of Gen. Buell's Army.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Com-December 12, says:

This camp, situated at Bacon creek, on the pike and railroad, was established on Monday, the 9th, and railroad, was established on Monday, the 9th, four days after the burning of the bridge across the creek. It is unnecessary to state the number of troops here, or the number which have passed on to Green river; but the charred remains of the bridge are perfectly secure. The cars, which might have been running to Green siver, (sight miles further down,) now hult here.

The railroad is not, and has not been, used as a means of transportation, but merely to carry supplies. It has been of little consequence since the destruction of the Salt-river bridge; but this will again be in order in a day or two.

General Johnson's brigade occupies the right bank of Green river; and the brigade of General Wood (late Hegley's) has also gone down. Rosseau is here. General McCook has also "pitched his tent a day's march nearer" Nashaille. bis tent a day's march nearer? Nashaille.

There never was an army moved forward with more confidence than this. They are not afraid of

is also a much better place to make a stand than Bowling Green; and the mistake of Buckner in not stopping here is massing strange.

Two deserters from the rebel army—two brothers, from Mayaville, aged about 18 and 20—cause into camp yesserday. They rapport the foreces at Bowling Green from 25,00J. to 30,000, (of which about 4,000 tags sick.) protty well fortised, and commanded by Johnston, Breckinsidge, and Buckner.

ner. One of the oldest generals in the British ar-ONE of the oldest generals in the British army, Armstrong, died this recidence at Rath, England, on the 3d instant, at the age of 95 years. As for back as 1793 he entered the army, so that he was senior to Field-Marshal Viscount Combernere. He went out to Flanders with Lord Moira in 1794; was with the Duke of York at Antwerp, and in the disastrous retreat through Holland to Bromen in the winter of 1794-5. He served in Ireland during the Rebellion of 1798, and was Assistant Adjuant General R. Duncal of the Centre District, under General R. Duncal of the Centre District under General R. Duncal of the Centr ral of the Centre District, under General R. Dundas, until the Peace of 1802. He belonged to the Royal Irish Artillery, before its amalgamation with

the Royal army. Edward A Cutler, of Putnam, Conn , has pucchreed \$30,000 worth of cotten and be running dia

mill full time.