TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1861.

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

FOR SALE-The double-cylinder "Taylor" PRESS an which this paper has been printed for the last nine months. It is in excellent condition, having been made to c-der a year ago, and will be sold at a bargain. For terme, pply at this office, or address John W. Fornar, 417 Coestnut street, Philadelphia.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. A despatch, received at a late hour last night, from Cairo, states that a battle took place yesterday at Paducah. Ky., but the military authorities would not permit any particulars of the engagement to be forwarded. It has heretofore been reported that Paducah was strongly fortified by the Union troops, and the despatch indicates that an attack has been made upon them by a large rebel force. Paducah is situated on the Ohio river, 340 miles below Louisville.

It is reported that another battle between the Pennsylvania Reserves and the rebels may soon be expected. A large force of the enemy are now stationed near Dranesville, and the Reserves have drawn seven days' rations. It is supposed that they will be ordered to make an advance movement in the direction of Leesburg.

An important bill was introduced into the House of Representatives yesterday, by Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of this State. It provides for the repeal of all laws creating and establishing ports of entry in the rebellious States, and declares that all vessels attempting to enter the Secession ports shall be forfeited, with their cargoes. It renders the ships used in this way liable to capture anywhere on the sea, or in any port into which they may

The example of the New York and Philadol-

system which will operate equally and fairly phia banks, in suspending specie payments, has been generally followed throughout the country. Their action is almost universally approved, and in business circles there is a great sense of relief. It has not yet been definitely announced when Mason and Slidell are to be released, and in what ship they are to sail for England, but it is supposed they will be put on board the steamer Niagara. Its regular sailing day is the 8th of January. The action of the Administration in surrendering them is warmly approved by the journals which have reached us, and the manner in which Secretary Seward has conducted the diplomatic correspondence relating to the Trent affair is highly eulogized. It is generally conceded that, while an abundance of British precedents could be found to amply justify Captain Wilkes, the rights of neutrals, for which our Government has always warmly contended against British opposition, are entitled to our deep respect; and that Captain Wilkes having, through his leniency and generous regard for the interest of the owners of the Trent and the passengers on board of her, failed to comply with what might be deemed an important technical requisite of international law, it was proper, under all the our unusually large exportation of domestic circumstances, to comply with the demands of the produce.

A slight skirmish has recently occurred in Adair county, Kentucky, in which the rebel loss was five killed, and no Union soldiers were injured, It is reported that Humphrey Marshall is fortifying Prestonburg, with 6,500 troops, and that Gen. Buell has sent a brigade to attack him. If he does not retreat, a battle is expected soon.

An official report of the operations of the stone fleet in the harbor of Charleston has been received by the Navy Department, which indicates that the purpose of the expedition has been fully accomplished.

The Navy Department has also received from Port Royal an interesting official report from Captain Drayton of the incidents of his late expedition to the North Edisto, which will be found in our telegraphic columns. It corroborates the statements contained in the interesting letter of our special correspondent at Port Royal which we pub-

We learn from the Paris Presse (by the Neapara) that Jefferson Davis is engaged "in preparing a memorandum to be addressed to all l'urope. This document treats of the question of the secession, declares that the war undertaken by the secession, declares that the war underlayed by
the Northern States will not lead to any result,
and that the separation is already a legal fact.
With a view, however, to put an end to a muchlamented contest, and prevent great misfortunes,
the memorandum will propose an amicable separation or basis to be decided in common—the Southern States being ready to agree to any arrange-ment compatible with the dignity of all parties."

This project is another indication of the desperate straits to which the leaders of the Rebellion are being reduced. They evidently feel that if there is no intervention on the part of foreign nations to sustain them, their infamous schemes will prove unsuccessful. All refugees from the South agree in the statement that the people of the rebellious States are subjected to terrible embarrassments and sufferings, and that the planters will be hope lessly ruined if the present condition of affairs is not soon changed.

Mr. Dana, formerly of Pennsylvania, who recently arrived in Indiana, from New Orleans, says that "the blockade is depriving the people of many of the necessaries of life; their currency is in the most wretched condition, and daily growing worse, while the sugar and cotton plantmilies and slaves, and gold and silver have almost entirely disappeared—the former not to be had at thirty-five per cent. premium, and the latter not in the market at any price. A system of printed rooms, shaving saloons, and even the merchants, cents, which pass as money wherever the parties issuing them are known. Everywhere else they are worthless. The bills of the Louisiana banks have been cut into halves and quarters to supply the place of change, and thus mutilated, of course, many of them are lost. The banks have ceased issuing any money of their own, transacting all their business in Confederate scrip. They have systematically called in and cancelled their outare buying gold, even at the enormous premium, and concealing it for future use. This causes the premium to steadily advance, and adds to the general perplexity and gloom."

General Huger has announced to General Wool that he is ready to send 240 of the Union prisoners down the James river from Richmond, whenever they will be received. General Wool will probably send for them on Thursday or Friday. No list of their names has yet been furnished. The friends of the prisoners who are not to be released by this arrangement will be rejoiced to learn, by the state-

Relief for the Crew of the Transport Steamer Union. Captain John J. Garvin, and the crew of the transport steamer Union, which was wrecked on modore Dupont's expedition to Port Royal, are now lying in the jail at Saulsbury, North Carolina, and less selfish considerations. They will not whither they were taken after their rescue from the wreck of the vessel. As Capt. Garvin and a portion of his erew are Philadelphians, we understand that a number of their friends in this city desire to send them money and clothing to alleviate their sufferings, and to provide for their comfort. We understand that Secretary Cameron informed Judge Kelley, who has taken a lively interest in the matter, that all such supplies should face. be directed to General John E. Wool, commanding at Fortress Monroe, through whom they will, it is hoped, reach their destination.

Signor Burz appears this evening at the Temple of Wonders, in a novel and attractive entertainment, comprising all the mysteries of magic, with highly humorous scenes in ventriloquism, and the learned canary birds. The Signor is popular with everybody. His performances take place afternoons and evenings during the holidays, and on Now Year's day he gives three exhibitions.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE-Large invoice of table glassware, ladies' cloth cloaks, table cutlery, &c., 914 Chestnut street. Will be sold the above named articles at 10 o'clock, precisely. Also, at 12 o'clock, will be sold a new \$500 rosewood piano-forte, made by Vogt. Thomas Birch & Son, auctioncers.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS .- J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chestnut streets, is selling his elegant Pianos and Melodeons at greatly reduced prices. Such inducements were never before offered to pur-

The Suspension of Specie Payments. The action of the leading banks of the coun try yesterday morning in suspending specie payments, while it excited some surprise, is almost universally commended as a sagacious and necessary measure. Instead of producing a panic, it has evidently had the opposite effect, and will rather increase than diminish public confidence in the successful management of the financial affairs of our country. The chief regret expressed is that this step was not adopted at an earlier day, before such large amounts of specie had been drained from the coffers of our banks. During the last two weeks nearly two millions have been withdrawn from the Philadelphia and nearly ten million dollars from the New York banks, or about one-fourth of the whole amount in their possession on the 14th of December. There were several causes for this extraordinary demand. The mere fact that a meeting of the representatives of the New York institutions, held several weeks ago, discussed the propriety of suspending specie payments, although the decision arrived at was averse to a suspension, excited alarm, and induced many to withdraw deposits and to ask for a redemption of their notes. The threatening character of our relations with Great Britain, and the supposed danger of a war with that country. not only made some of our own citizens fearful of a dearth of specie, but set the agents of British capitalists busily at work in citorts to realize gold for American securities owned abroad. It is also alleged that the money used to pay the expenses of the existing struggle with the rebellion has been drawn chiefly from the cities, and a very large portion of it expended in the country, where the specie has been taken, and, for the present, held in the vaults of country banks or in the hands of individuals, instead of speedily returning, as usual, to the great commercial centres. Until a general system of taxation is put in operation, which will enable the Government to obtain a liberal revenue from all loyal sections. it is contended that this anomalous condition

upon all the industrial and monetary interests of the nation. That the suspension is not the result of any actual scarcity of specie is clearly evident. Our national stock of the precious metals was never so large as at present. During the past year, instead of diminishing, it has constantly increased. Notwithstanding the large withdrawals from the banks to which we have referred, their supply of specie is even now considerably larger than the amount usually in their possession. From January 1. 1861, to the present date, the exports of specie were only \$4,018,000, or \$38,054,000 less than during the same period last year. Our receipts of gold from abroad and from California for the same period have been about \$79,000,000, or \$34,000,000 more than during 1860, so that we have doubly gained-in the excess of our receipts of gold and in the decrease of our exports. Our imports at New York of foreign merchandise have been \$102,000,000 less than during last year, and our exports from New York have exceeded in value by nearly \$35.-000,000 those of last year, in consequence of

of things will not be checked, and one effect

of the suspension, it is supposed, will be to

hasten the adoption of some general financial

There is, therefore, nothing in the condition of our foreign trade, or our supply of specie, to alarm, but many things to encourage us. It is scarcely probable that the suspension will produce any serious inconvenience, for gold and silver are so abundant that any real want can readily be supplied.

THERE CAN BE NO HIGHER EVIDENCE of the temper and justice of the American people than that we see exhibited to-day. The capture of Mason and SLIDELL was an extremely popular act, and the applause bestowed upon Captain WILKES Was heartfelt and universal. The country looked upon them in the light of traitors, eminent, unscrupulous, powerful, and hold. The justice of the case was for the time forgotten. With the enemies of the country in the casemates of a Northern fort, there was little disposition to examine the law and equity governing the case.

A casual observer would have said, in the month of November, that a war would ensue before the release of the rebel emissaries. Mr. Russell, of the Times, a keen observer, confidently predicted that any attempt to remand these men into the keeping of the English flag, would be followed by the dissolution of the Administration—that there was so much ignorance and prejudice among the people that they would not permit the Government even to consider the case, except, perhaps, to order the ambassadors to immediate execution. The first burst of passion was followed by calm reflection—the whole matter was Cabinet-England stated her position-the law of the case was examined—the precedents in American history governing it were considered, and, finding that wisdom and justice dictated the release of the emissaries, they

were released. And the country sustains the action of the President. We are a law-abiding people, and in our rulers we have the most unbounded confidence. They have the honor of our na tion as much at heart as we, and they will defend its honor with candor, justice, and mag-

THE NOBLE conduct of Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, cannot provoke a greater measure ers have already mortgaged their plantations in of praise and admiration than it deserves. order to raise means of subsistence for their fa- | That of the indomitable Brownlow and his gallant comrades stamps them as genuine patriots. These men are types of a class in the Border States; but it must not be supposed that this class is either very large or very tickets has been resorted to. Omnibus lines, bar. Powerful, save in a moral sense. They are representative men; but investigation would doubtless disclose the fact that their constituencies are small. Prolific as these times are in displays of moral heroism, such men are not too plenty in the Border States. It should be borne in mind that very many influential men in those States still hope for some accommodation between the contending parties, by which things, as nearly as may be, shall be placed in statu quo ante bellum.

A just regard for truth requires that the minds of this class be disabused of their error. standing circulation, thus increasing the stringency Such struggles do nothing by halves. This is of the money market. All that have the ability a purgative war, both in design and effect. All that is morbid, all that is incompatible with the spread of right views, and the maintenance of right relations between individuals and classes-these must be purged away. It is not an "unnatural war," as some have mistakenly declared. It is natural; as legitimate a consequence of the governmental and social operations of the past twenty-five years, as fever is a consequence of malaria. It is time we began to call things by their right names. The object of the Government in prosecuting this war is, as it should be, the maintenance of its integrity. But in doing this the ment of Congressman Ely, that the clothing sent to Government cannot pause to meddle with them by our Government has been received at legitimate results. If, in the struggle, the His financial ability, his moral courage, and Richmond, and that it will probably be promptly idols of popular adoration be overthrown and his entire unselfishness, carried the bank through every crisis, protected it from all destroyed, there they must lie. Since good is indestructible, we can afford to do our whole duty and abide the issue. If there be ony who love an idel better than country, let them stand where they belong, with the open the North Carolina coast, while accompanying Com- cnemies of the country. The champions of freedom must be moved by broader views

construct quibbles in this time of trouble. The progress of national destiny cannot be stayed by fine-spun arguments. Away with fossils; give us living, breathing forms. Away with hypotheses; give us indisputable | patriots were captured and imprisoned. Comfacts. Away with temporizing; give us cou- | ment is unnecessary. rage to look history and current facts in the

We want no modern Julian, to essay the propagation of wrong and right, side by side. We want no timid counsellors. Give us men, who, like Jourson, bless the age by their examples of self-abnegation.

A NEW YORK NEWSPAPER intimates that the resolution thanking Captain WILKES for his conduct in arresting Messrs. Mason and SLI-DELL will either be withdrawn or defeated. We hope not. Captain WILKES, in arresting these men, simply did his duty as a brave, bold, and conscientious officer. The error was not his-as we could hardly expect to find him a lawyer as well as a mariner. He did his duty in arresting these men-the Administration did a higher duty in releasing them. The country thanks the Administration for its justice and wisdom-let Congress thank Captain

WILKES for his courage and integrity. SALE TO DAY .- FIRST-CLASS FARM, STOCKS, &c., at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange. See Thomas & Sons' catalogues and advertisements.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, Dec. 80, 1861. BY TELEGRAPH. It is only necessary calmly to recount the

unnumbered evils that would have resulted to our country, in the event of a war with England, properly to estimate the happy termination of the dispute between the British Government and our own. I have just read a copy of the London Times, received by the America, containing the last letter of the special correspondent, Mr. Russell, extracts from American newspapers, and several very able editorials, all prepared and seected for the purpose of keeping up the exthusiasm and animosity of the British people in favor of hostilities with the United States. By the same mail a number of private letters THE SINKING OF THE STONE FLEET. have been received by prominent men from Americans in London and Paris, representing that nothing can prevent an immediate attack upon our Northern coast

towns but a surrender of the persons of Mason and Slidell. Mr. Russell is entitled to the credit of showing increased hostility to the cause of civilized liberty on these shores, in proportion as that cause seemed to be in langer. With all his opportunities to ascertain the sincere desire of American statesmen to keep the peace with Great Britain, he has proceeded upon the expectation that Mason and Slidell would not be released, and has industriously fanned the flame so as to keep up the bitter sentiment that at last accounts controlled the British people. The London Times, doubtless under the inspiration of its special correspondent, acting upon his hints, and following out his programme, sedulously concocts such editorial reflactions as will familiarize the British publie with all the horrors of a war with America. Mr. Russell has rare advantages in this our goodly city of Washington. He is a polished gentleman, possesses fine social characteristics. a keen sense of the ridiculous, a ready humor, an observing eye and a retentive memory, and he is sought after by men of all opinions, entering with equal facility the palatial residences of our Washington Secessionists and the homes of those most nearly related to the Federal Administration. No correspondent

has ever enjoyed such opportunities. His rôle

has, heretofore, been to prepare the hearts of his home readers for war. He has not believed that Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet would dare to release Mason and Slidell. Now that he has seen this act of grace performed, will be, in the spirit of a frank and generous man, do justice to those whose independence he distrusted? He told the London Times that if the arch-traitors to the freest government on earth were released. "that government would be broken up," and, in a tone which is to be regretted, said that "the lower orders of the people are so ignorant of everything except their politics and passions, so saturated with pride and vanity, that any honorable concession, even in this hour of extremity, would prove fatal to its authors." Well, Mr. Russell has seen that not only has Mr. Lincoln retained his Presidency, but that the Government is not "broken up" in consequence of this release. The "lower orders" vield, with reluctant grace, to the act of Mr. Lincoln, and so far from the Administration being destroyed by its acquiescence in the demand of Earl Russell, it has been greatly strengthened in the popular favor. If Mr. Russell is not the carnest sympathizer with Secession, and the relentless enemy of this

Government, he will accept the last of the many opportunities he has had to do justice to a reople whose motives, I am charitable enough to believe, he has perseveringly misunderstood. I have repeatedly admitted, in this correspondence, the hard necessities of our condition, and freely concede that, under different circumstances, we might have inexorably pursued the British example, and held on to Messrs. Mason and Slidell. All Americans admit that, if through misguided passion and unjust prejudice, we had been driven into a war with England, the first blows would have fallen with crushing effect upon their country; but there is another and a very broad side to this question, and our English cousins may as well understand it now. If we vielded to them because of our internal troubles, we know right well that they were ready to strike at us on account of these troubles. Is it not possible, however, that as we have overesti-

mated our own weakness we have underestimated their strength? The Southern traitors, desperate, reckless, and degraded as they are, have undoubtedly made a stubborn stand against the Government that has nourished them. If war had resulted as a coasequence of the arrest and imprisonment of Slidell and Mason, and as a sequel of the industrious newspaper rhetoric of Mr. Russell and the London Times, it is, I conceive, at least possible, that a people not demoralized like the Southern traitors, by a sense of their own ingratitude, and not corroded to rested in the hands of the President and the the heart by a lack of every essential of good government, and the ordinary necessities of life, could have made such a stand against England as would have revived, on a grander scale, the somewhat unpleasant memories of the Revolution, and the second war for independence. But it is to be hoped that the settlement between Mr. Seward and Lord Lyons may be perpetual. No good can come of crimination and re-

crimination. It is a very silly thing to predict that the faith between the two nations is to become a Punic faith; that the new treaty is a hollow truce, and that each side is simply preparing for a new struggle, in which an old quarrel is to be renewed, and recent griefs to e avenged. Both England and America will henceforward increase their military and maritime establishments. As to the first, there need be no doubt, for her arrangements have extended through many years; and as to our own country, our domestic enemies would compel such a policy, even if England were our good friend. From this time forward, no Administration can stand that does not act upon the sentiment of being prepared at all points, for an attack from any quarter. The United States, the moment rebellion was a fact, the moment the threats of the traitors in Congress were made practical by an armed

tary pation, and from this day forth that will be her character among the Powers of the civilized world. OCCASIONAL. We regret to announce, on the authority of late advices from Nassau, N. P., that our estimable fellow-citizen, John Richardson, Esq., died at that place a few days ago. Mr. RICHARDSON, whose health had been feeble for some years, sought the more genial clime of the West Indies for relaxation and repose; but his disease was too deep-seated to be removed. Mr. Richardson was a native of Worcester county, Maryland, and removed from that State to Philadelphia about fortyfour years ago. He was a member of the old firm of Wornert, Richardson, & Co. He was subsequently chosen President of the Bank of North America, in which capacity he won and received the confidence of all classes.

attack upon the Government, became a mili-

temptations, and made it a model for other institutions. Mr. Richardson's only daughter was united in marriage, a few months ago, with her Britannic Majesty's consul at this port, Mr.

KORTRIGHT. Among the most vociferous assailants of the Administration for releasing SLIDELL and MAson, are the very Secession sympathizers who were so indignant because these superfine twin-

The Bank of Pittsburg. PITTSBURG, Dec. 30 .- The old Bank of Pittsburg continues to pay specie on all its liabilities, as i has done through past suspensions. PITTSBURG, Dec. 30.—The news of the suspen PITISHERG, Dec. 30.—The news of the suspension of RDscie Bayments by the Eastern banks was not wholly unexpected here, and created little or no alarm. Our banks have not generally suspended. Three of them, it is understood, have suspended; but four are still paying specie, namely: the old Bank of Pittsburg, the Mechanics' Bank, the Citizens' Bank, and the Iron City Bank.

Suspension of Specie Payments in Boston. Boston, Dec. 30.—Our banks have suspended specie payments. Suspension of the Albany Banks. ALBANY, Dec. 30 .- The banks of this city sus-

pended specie payments. The Cleveland (Ohio) Banks CLEVELAND, Dec. 90 .- All the banks of this city augpended specie payment to-day.

The Cincinnati Money Market. CINCINNATI, Dec. 30.—The surrender of Mason and Slidell, and the suspension of specie payments by the New York banks, has produced a feeling of relief in business circles. LATEST NEWS

FROM WASHINGTON. AN IMPORTANT BILL IN RELATION TO THE BLOCKADE.

A Reconnoissance Towards Charleston.

OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM COM. MANDER DRAYTON.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE AFFAIR

Special Despatches to "The Press." ASHINGTON. coomber 30. Deaths of Pennsylvania Soldiers. The following deaths of Pennsylvanians have taken place in the hospitals and camps since the last report: Daniel Dosling, company C, Sixth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, died from wounds received in battle at Dranesville, at Camp Pierpont; Corporal John Miller, company E, Twentyhird Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Camp Graham; Robert W. Bell, company C, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, at camp; Dennis Peters, company D. Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Voluntoors of camp! Milo Miller, company H. Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, at camp; Corporal William Boyd, company A, Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, at camp; Corporal Duncan G. Campbell, company A, Fifth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, at Camp Pierpont; E. Barber, company C, Cameron Dragoons, at Columbian Hospital; and Robert Foster, company E, Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, at camp. Charles E. Hert, of the First New Jersey Cavalry, died at Camp Custis.

Seward. Nothing could have been better managed than the manner in which Mr. Seward retained the secret of his settlement with Lord Lyons on the Trent question, and the manner he refused to give copies of the correspondence to any of the persons engaged on the different New York papers in this city. He quietly made the old Intelligencer his organ, and thus placed all the rival newspapers elsewhere on a common footing. Secretary Cameron and Governor Curtin.

The Foreign Correspondence and Mr.

The Secretary of War gave a splendid dinner at his residence, corner of Fifteenth and I streets, this evening, to Governor Currin, of Pennsylvania. Among the guests present were the Vice President, several members of the Cabinet, Assistant Secretary of War Scott, Assistant Secretary of State SEWARD, Hon, THADDEUS STEVENS, Mr. Speaker Grow, and others

A New Fire System. Most of the fire companies of this city have been, for more than a year past, sympathizers with Secession, and it is now stated that the President has directed the employment of the st-am fire engines of Philadelphia and New York, or of some constructed on the same plan. Washington is now almost a Northern city, and thousands of young men from the free States would soon take the place of the firemen of this municipality. Congress on Thursday.

ing to adjournment, but it is not believed a quorum will be present in either body. An adjournment will, therefore, be effected until Monday, when the business of the session will begin in carnest. Shall Caleb Cushing be a Brigadier

Both Houses will assemble on Thursday, accord-

General. The indignation generally expressed against the mere idea of appointing CALEB CUSHING a brigadier general amounts to nothing. He will hardly be

honored with that high position by President Lin-

COLN. Suspension of Specie The suspension of specie payments by the banks of Philadelphia and New York will greatly relieve the operations of the Treasury. It is denied in certain quarters that the English capitalists were withdrawing their special deposits from our great cities. It is charged that the different country banks, having accumulated a large amount of city notes, sent these back upon the city banks, and drew the specie, in order to keep their own paper currency in

The Transportation of Troops In raply to the resolution of the House of Representatives, requesting the Secretary of War to furnish all the general orders issued with reference to the transportation of troops and munitions of war by railroad, and also all orders designating the amount to be paid for such purpose, the Secretary submits a report from Quartermaster General MRIGS, in which it is stated that the Quartermaster General has issued no general orders on the sub-

Accompanying the report is a copy of a letter from the War Department, dated July 12, 1851, establishing a tariff of prices for the transportation of troops and stores, and directions to all quarter masters and others engaged in providing transportation, to send the troops and stores by the most direct route. The following is a general basis of prices: Each passenger, per mile, two cents for the distance moved; and for equipments, munitions, and supplies, accompanying the regiments, at first. class local rates. which will average about as follows: thirty miles or less 10 cents per pound, there being a corresponding reduction for greater distances, so that for 350 or 400 miles the amount would not exceed 90 cents per 100 pounds. As to the transportation of horses, full car-loads of

thirteen or fourteen horses were usually charged as THE SINKING OF THE STONE FLEET 18,000 pounds. All other supplies forwarded by freight trains are charged local rates according to the elassification of property, which will usually average on provisions and heavy freight 2 or cents per ton of 2,000 lbs. a mile. Dry goods, clothing, or light goods, will average 3a5 cents per ton of 2,000 lbs. per mile.

Expected Battle. A battle is momentarily looked for on the wing of the army with which the Pennsylvania Reserved is connected. From careful reconnoissances made vesterday and the day before, it is estimated that the rebels have a force of between thirty and fifty thousand in the vicinity of Drancsville, the scene of the last fight. The men in Gen. McCall's division were yesterday ordered to draw seven days rations. This is thought to be equivalent to an order to move on Leesburg.

Flag Presentation. Hon. DANL. S. DICKINSON, who arrived here of Saturday evening, will to-morrow present a stand of colors to the Eighty-ninth New York volunteers, (Dickinson Guards,) at their camp, near the city. The colors will be received by Hon. R. H. DUELL, M. C. from Mr. Dickinson's district, on behalf of

the regiment. From the Lower Potomac.

The rebel batteries on the Potomac are again becoming very vigilant. They have planted a new battery on Halloway's Point, about seven miles below Mount Vernon. It almost completely commands the channel, as light vessels have to run within about three hundred yards of it. The camp fires of the rebels are seen in the vicinity of it fired at on Saturday night, as she was entering Mattawoman's creek. The shot fell short, but it is very evident that the rebels are determined to stop communication by water with General HOOKER's and General Sickles' brigades.

The rebel field-battery, which was planted oppo site Boyd's Hole, has been withdrawn, and two large siege guns have taken its place. How long the rebels will be able to maintain the positions which they have gained along the Virginia banks of the Potomac is a question to be settled hereafter. Every versel which attempts to run the blockade is in danger of being captured. One thing is evident, the rebels are very saving of their am-

Washington News and Gossip. There is considerable bustle on the other side today, but all the movements appear to be nothing more than the usual reconnectring parties in force One of the brigade quartermasters stated this morning that it was no use of hunting for forage this side of the enemy's lines, as it had all been captured, either by the rebels themselves or our forces There is scarcely an ear of corn or sheaf of wheat or cats to be found in any direction this side of Fuirfux or Centreville. The country has been completely cleaned out.

There is a report in circulation that Gen. HAL. LECK will soon be ordered to take command of the rmy of the Potomac. The course pursued by Gen. BLENKER is the cause of much remark. The whole matter, it is stated, will be brought before the Senate, The hospitals at Alexandria are rapidly filling up with fever cases. Few, if any of them, are of a

serious type. It is stated that the English Government desire that Captain WILKES, of the San Jacinto, should be reprimanded for overhauling the Trent. The suspension of the Philadelphia and New York banks caused some little excitement here today in monetary circles. It was, however, anticipated by private despatches received here on

Thursday last.
It has now been officially ascertained that 224 lorses were burnt in the recent fire; out of the 1,500 horses let loose on the occasion, they have all been recovered, except one hundred and fifty. Miscellaneous

Secretary CHASE, with the Finance Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, is holding conferences on the aspect of financial matters. Governor Cuntin, who is now here, intends personally to inspect the Pennsylvania troops outside of McCall's Division, he having already inspected the" Reserves" under command of that general.

Despatches from Port Royal. The following despatches have been received a the Navy Department:

U. S. STEAMER PAWNEE. U. S. STEAMER PAWNEE,

PORT ROYAL, December 21, 18d1.

DEAR SIN: In obcilience to your orders of the
14th inst., I left this harbor at daylight of the 16th,
accompanied by the gunboat Senera, Lieut. Com.
Daniel Ammen, and the coast-survey steamer
Vizen. Capt. C. O. Boutelle, but at the bar found
that the neavy northeaster which was blowing
had raised such a sea as to render it out of the
question to attempt entering the rivers which I was question to attempt entering the rivers which I was directed to examine. I therefore returned to my anchorage, which I left a second time, however, on

anchorage, which I let a second which, however, on the following morning, and reached the North Edisto at 2 o'clock.

Shortly after I crossed the bar with the Sensea, pitoted in by Captain Boutelle, in the Vizen, which vessel, however, he left when we were inside for the Paranes, his vessel remaining astern of us. At this time we could plainly see fortifications ahead, on Edisto Island, distant a mile and a half. As it on Edisto Island, distant a mile and a half. As it was reported to me that they were filled with men, I commenced firing slowly from my bow guns, as did the Senecu, but receiving no answer we soon ceased, and, running by the batteries, anchored in the North Edisto river. On landing I found the fort, which was entirely deserted, to consist of two redoubts for five guns each, connected by a long curtain, and protected in the rear by a double fence of thick plank, with earth between, and loop-holed. The guns, as the negroes informed me, had all been reasoved towards Charleston some weeks back. While I was making this examination, Lieut. Com. Ammen had proceeded up the river for about five miles, the effect of which was immediately apparent in the firing of cotton-houses and out-buildings, as during the night some negroes came on board and informed us that at the small town of Rookville, which was in full sight, there was a large encampment of soldiers, at least 500;

Rockville, which was in full sight, there was a large encampment of soldiers, at least 500; and Captain Boutelle offering to go up the creek on which it was. I determined to make them a visit in the Vixes, and at daylight on the 17th went on board of that vessel for the purpose, taking with me the boats and marines of the Parance and Seneca, under charge of Acting Master Suell. Owing to our funning ashore, we did not reach the town until near 8 o'clock, a little above which was a sloop laden with cotton and provisions, which I took possession of, and towed alongside. There being still no signs of life on shore, I landed without the men to recomposite, and was soon astisfied that the troops had left. The first thing seen was the negroes pillaging a building in which there was a large quantity of commission, store. troops had left. The first thing seen was the negroes pillaging a building in which there was a large quantity of commissary stores, consisting of rice, sugar, bacon, corn, &c. This I stopped at once, and had what remained removed to the Vixen. Being then informed that the camp, which was a mile from the water, was entirely deserted, I went there; but, although as far as I could learn the troops had left at daylight, (it was then only a little after eight,) the negroes, whom I found as busy as bees, had removed the most valuable part of what had been left, which was nearly everything except their arms. The encamphent was a large one, and had been occupied for many months, and its late tenants had evidently been in the possession of every comfort. I removed to the boats forty Sibley and four ordinary tents, a quantity of articles of no particular value, which were lying about and found at a neighboring house, which seemed to have been used as head quarters. Having pretty well cleared the ground of what was worth removing, and being desirous of avamining above. I left at 2 o'clock and proceeded

quarters. Having pretty well cleared the ground of what was worth removing, and being desirous of examining above, I left at 2 o'clock and proceeded up the river with the Vizen, not liking to trust the Pawnee in so narrow a channel, and came on the Sencea, which had started at 9 o'clock to explore, fast on a mud-bank. We remained by her until 9 o'clock, but found it impossible to pull her off, owing to the night tide not being as high as the morning one. While lying here, however, I sent the boate and burned a sloop, which had been run ashore some distance beyond, while attempting to escape from the Sencea, and which could not have been floated off. The Vizen afterwards returned for the night to the neighborhood of the Pawnee, but went floated off. The Viccen atterwards returned for the night to the neighborhood of the Pawnee, but went back at daylight the following morning with a party of men and boats from this vessel, to lighten the Seneca, which vessel was got off at high tide. While the Viczen was running up the river, she came on a small sloop laden with cotton, from which two white men were taken, whom I now have on board as prisoners. As, in the meantime, nearly one hundred and fifty negroes, all in a great state of alarm, had collected on board the different vessels, I determined to land them on the Point, and called in the United Statassfagmer on the Point, and called in the United States steamer

on the Point, and called in the United States steamer Penguin, which was cruising off the port, and to leave Lieutenant Commander Budd in charge of the river, after my departure, until he could hear from you. Captain Boutelle was kind enough to go out in the Vixen and pilot the Penguin into her anchorage off the Fort, where she now is.

On the morning of the 19th, I ran down to the North Edisto, and, leaving the Paunes and Seneca at the bar, went in with the Vixen. I found the fortifications, which are on Edisto Island, entirely descreted, and partially destroyed. They consisted described, and partially destroyed. They consisted of two redoubts, which mounted, as far as I could judge, four guns each, but the guns had been removed. The Dale being in sight, across Otter Island, in the Ashepoo, I made signal, and Lieut. Com. Truxton pulled ever with four beats. He Island, in the Assepto, I made signal, and litellity from your policy over with four boats. He reported everything quiet in the neighborhood of his anchorage, and that the fort on Otter Island was rapidly being placed in a state of defence. Up to the present time, although they had been in sight of the South Ediato forts, where we were lying, they had not yet landed there.

Having finished my examination of the South Edisto, I returned to the Paume, and stood north with the intention of lying off Stone for the night, but as the weather looked threatening, and the Vizen was almost out of coal, I went into the North Edisto again for the night, in order to have an opportunity of supplying her with some.

Lieutenant Commanding Budd reported everything as when I left, but on the following morning negroes came in and stated that rebel troops, who had left the encampment at Rockville, being largely reinforced, showed a disposition to reoccupy that place. As the weather was too threatening to permit of my making a careful examination of the Stone, as I intended, I determined now to return at once to this place and report to you the state of Stone and Machine the state of the st

ssono, as I intended, I determined now to return at once to this place and report to you the state of affiniss it North Edisto. This I have done, reaching my anchorage here at three o'clock to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. DRATTON, Commanding.

Tiag Officer S. F. DUPONT, Commanding South Diplomatic Dinners.

It is rumored that, since the correspondence beween Mr. Seward and Lord Lyons, several very parmonious dinners have taken place. There i nothing like a good dinner to adjust great differences between public men. Resignations in the Pennsylvania Sixth. It is reported this morning that, on account of continued ill bealth, Colonel Rickerts has resigned

his commission as colonel of the Sixth Pennsylvanis, and that Lieutenant Colonel PENROSE has also resigned. The Sixth covered itself with glory in the Dranesville affair.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, December 30 .- The official report of Commodore Dupont, in relation to the sinking of the stone fleet, has been received at the Navy De-

The substantial part of the document consists of the report of Captain Charles Henry Davis, who had command of the fleet. In this report, Captain Davis says: "In all this work I have been ably assisted by Commanders Gordon and Goldsborough, and by

Lieutenants Commanding Stevens and Balch, and

have derived much valuable information and important aid from the skill, local knowledge, and zeal of Acting Masters G. H. Bradbury and Mr. Godfrey, who acted as pilots, both of whom are worthy of your highest confidence. 11 Also, in relation to the setive part of the expedition, Captain Davis says: "On the night of my arrival off Charleston the light house was blown up, arrival off Charleston the light-house was blown up, by which occurrence the purpose of my visit was essentially promoted. After the bar had been sounded out, two ships were sunk, one on the eastern and one on the western limit of the channel, which served to limit the field of operations. After all the ships which were to be sunk, sixteen in number, had been brought here, and in a position to be easily moved, they were towed in by the smaller stramers and placked upon and inside the bar in a checkered or indented form, lying as much as possible across the direction of the channel in several lines, some distance apart, and they are made so nearly to overlie each other that it would made so nearly to overlie each other that it would be difficult to draw a line through them, in the dievery night. The little steamer Telegraph was rection of the channel, which would not be inter-

cepted by one of the vessels."

Commander Davis states that he was guided by several principles in closing the place, and in the manner for sinking the vessels, viz: First. The bar was selected because it is the principal and cul-minating point of the natural deposit in this line. minating point of the natural deposit in this line. By adding the material contained in the hulks to those already placed there by nature, it may be expected that the natural forces which aggregate the latter will tend to keep the former in their assigned position. Second. By putting down the vessels in an indented form, it was intended to create a material obstruction to the channel with create a material obstruction to the channel, with-out seriously impeding the flow of the water. If it were possible to build a wall across the channel, the river, which must flow to the sea, channel, the river, which must flow to the sea, would undoubtedly take another and similar path. But if, on the contrary, the blookading of the natural channel is only partial, the water may retain a part of its old course and require the addition only of a new channel of small capacity. Third. The mode of sinking the vessels is intended to establish a combination of artificial interruptions and irregularities resambling on a small scale, those of Hell-gate, or Holmes' Hole, and producing like them eddies, whirlpools, and counter currents, such as render the navigation of an otherwise difficult channel hazardous and uncertain.

A Bill to Blockade the Southern Ports. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 .- The following are the provisions of the bill introduced to day in the House by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania: First. That all laws, or parts of laws, creating and establishing ports of entry or delivery in any state now in rebellion, be, and the same are here-

by, repeated.

Second. No vessels, either foreign or domestic, except such as belong to or are employed by the Government of the United States, shall onter or leave any of the said ports unless driven there by stress of weather.

Third. If any vessel shall violate, or attempt to violate, the provisions of this act, the said vessel, violate, the provisions of this act, the said vessel, cargo, and everything apportaining thereto, shall be forfeited, the one-half to go to the captors, and the other half to the United States; and every person is hereby authorized to make such seizure, and the captain or commander of such vessel shall be fined not exceeding \$500.

Fourth. The said vessel and cargo may be seized than the said vessel and cargo may be seized. Fourth. The said vessel and cargo may be seized at any place at sea, or in any port, and the goods may be taken wherever found, on land or water. Fifth. The proceeds shall be divided among the captors, according to the law now regulating prizes. Sixth. The ship and cargo may be tried, as well as the officers, in any court of the United States into whose jurisdiction the same may be taken.

as the officers, in any court of the United States into whose jurisdiction the same may be taken. Seventh. The States now in rebellion are Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Arkabsas. If any other States should horeafter become rebellious the President shall proclaim the fact, and the provisions of this act shall then apply to such State or States. then apply to such State or States.

Eighth. The President shall have power to declare any harbor or harbors ports of entry when, in his judgment, it shall be expedient. IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

BATTLE AT PADUCAH, KENTUCKY,

Cuicago, Dec. 36.—The telegraph operator a Cairo sava: "A fight is going on at Paducah, Ky., to-day; but the adjutant general refuses to allow reports of it to be sent to-night. We shall probably have something to send to morrow for publica-

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 30 .- The charges of swindling in lumber contracts at this point have been investigated by Captain Hillyer, and substantiated. An immense quantity of lumber purchased at \$9.50 per 1,000 feet was charged, in the bill, at \$10.50. Other charges of fraud are undergoing investigation.

From Missouri. Sr. Louis, Dec. 29.—Twenty-four hundred and sixty cavalry, under Col. Carr, with Efteen days' rations, left Rolla yesterday, destined, it is supposed, for Springfield, but by a circuitous route.

Mason, Slidell, and the Niagara. Boston, Dec. 30 .- The agents of the Cunard line have ordered the Niagara to be in readines to sail on Tuesday, at noon. No orders have been eceived from Lord Lyons about Mason and Sildell but they probably expect orders to that effect by mail to-morrow.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 —Mr. Cunard denies that the steamer Niagara will sail before her regular day, which is on the 8th proximo.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1861. SENATE.

The Chaplain, in his opening prayer, trusted that Providence would sustain the nation for the moment when it was forced to succumb under the plastic forms of soft tiplomacy.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented a polition of the citizens of Steuben county, New York, praying for the passage of a law for the abolition of slavery in all the States.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, presented a similar Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, presented a similar petition.

Mr. SUMNER also presented potitions from citizens of Massachuselts and Pennsylvania praying for the emancipation of slaves under the war power.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution from the Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution from the Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution from the Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution from the Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution from the Secretary of Secretary of War, in the Secretary of War, in the District of Columbia.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, introduced a bill declaring certain persons alless stateds, and for confiscating property for the benefit of loyal parsons. Referred.

The Secretary of Secretary of Secretary 10 of the Secretary of Secretary 10 of Secreta

HOUSE OF RETRESENTATIVES.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish, without unnecessary fielar, to the select committee appointed to inquire into the alleged disloyalty of the Government employees, the information asked for by the letter of the 3d instant, addressed by the chairman of the committee to the Secretary of the Treasury. the charman of the committee to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. POTTER also reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior to similarly respond. He said it was necessary that the select committee should have this information, in order to make their report.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, not caring to vote blindly on this question, inquired what was the character of the information called for.

Mr. POTTER explained that in July last the heals of Paractivets were requested to funds, light of their no. Departments were requested to furnish lists of their respective clerks, which they did, and the last request, which the Secretaries of the Treasury and Interior have which the Secretaries of the Treasury and Interior have not complied with, was to furnish the committee with the name of such clerks mentioned in their first communication, who have since been removed, designating such ty name. It was necessary for the committee to have the information, in order to ascertain whether the Departments have removed those who have been reported to them as dialoyal, so far as the committee could learn this tack from the evidence before them. If such persons have not been removed, the Departments, by this call, would have an opportunity to furnish the reasons.

Mr. WICKLIFFE said he did not feel himself called upon to defend the Departments named; but he did not understand how far this House has the right to assume the executive powers of this Government. If he assume the executive powers of this Government. If he understood the merits of the pending question, it was an inquiry why the heads of Departments had not removed

inquiry why the heads of Departments had not removed certain persons.

Mr. OLIN, of New York, said the persons who had been charged with dialoyalty ought to have an opportunity of refuting allegations, which, he had learned accidentally, had not been afforded them.

Mr. WirkLifffe, resuming, said that if we have heads of Departments who are Lot competent to judge of the qualifications or loyalty of their subordinates, we should strike at and remove them. We should sim at higher game than mere clerks.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, objected to the introduction of the resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Latelor for information.

Mr. DOTTER sold the average of the latelor for the resolution of the resolution. Mr. POTTER said the remarks of the gentleman from nentucky (Air. Wickliffe) would be proper if the quesiton were on the appointment of the committee—but the
committee has already been appointed.

The very object of sending to the Departments the testimony affecting the disionalty of the clerks was to afford
an opportunity for vindication. The committee have not
decided on any matter. They have merely taken testimony, and submitted it to the heads of the Departments
for their consideration and action. He would inform the
gentleman from Kentucky that there were to-day in the
employment of the Government five hundred clerks who
are disloyal to the Union. There are also men in the
Departments who have never intered one word of sympathy for the Government, notwithstanding the perils which
surround it. The Departments have not, in this respect,
performed their duty. In a great many cases where
clerks have been charged with dishyalty, parties have
come before the committee and called on God ta witness
that they were loyal men, while others brought letters
from Senators and members of the House declaring them
to be loyal men. In many instances the persons so certified to as loyal men have left this District and are now
to be found in the ranks of the enemy. Every man employed should have the opportunity to give evidenced of
his loyalty, and this was the object of the committee.

The resolution, being objected to, was not received for
consideration

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee neniucky (Mr. Wickliffe) would be

The resolution, being objected to, was not received for consideration

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill repealing certain laws creating ports of entry, the consideration of which was postponed till the second Tuesday of February, after Mr. Stevens had briefly expressed his views, saying, among other things, that the blockade was a fasal admission of the nationality of those whose potts are blockaded, and that it was not a correct principle for a nation to blockade its own ports. Incidentally altuding to the Transaffair, he said that the conduct of Franca was impertinent, as she was not invited to intervene in the affair; but when we shall have settled our domestic troubles, we must look into the Holy Alliance of those Powers, and see how far they shall be permitted to control our conduct.

Mr. SPAULDING, of New York, introduced a bill trol our conduct.

Mr. SPAULDING, of New York, introduced a bill authorizing the issue of treasury notes payable on demand. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

From New Mexico. Kansas City, Dec. 30.—The Santa Fe mail with dates to the 14th instant has arrived. The reported massacre of twenty men by the Indians, near Fort Stanton, proves to have been incorrect.

Memorials have been passed by the Territorial Legislature, petitioning Congress to enact laws and make such appropriations as will authorize the Indian Department that New Mexico be relieved of the payment of the smount of tax assessed to her by the late law of congress. The law for the protection of slave property in New The law for the protection of slave property in N Mexico was repealed by an almost unanimous vote both houses.

Adjourned till Thursday.

The Steamer Europa Ontward Bound. CAPE RACE, Dec. 30.—The R. M. steamship Europa passed here on Sunday, at half past 1 P. M., but owing to the heavy sea and high easterly gale, it was impossible for the new yacht to place the latest despatches (including the news of the surrender of Mason and Slidell)

From California. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—The stoamer Sonora sailed on the 21st inst. for Panama, with 20 cabin passengers, 125 soldiers, and \$1,170,000 in treasure, of which \$270, 000 are intended for England.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—Another severe rain has renewed the freshets in the interior of the State, and the city of Sacramento is again partially overflowed, but without much damage; the central and business portion of the city not being affected.

A Philadelphia Vessel Spoken. NEW Your, Dac. 20.—The schooner R. G. Whidden, of Philadelphia, for Bermuda, was spoken (no da e) in lat. 37 deg., long. 73 deg., shortof provisions. She was supplied

"The Fallen Leaf." The dry and dead leaf, that quivers down and settles in your path, as you rush along in a frenky of business, beneath the stripped branches of some poor tree, which leads a sickly life among the grim stones of the street, will not, in all likelihood, arrest your particular attention. You have other things to think about ! darling investments, collapsing corporations, stocks sliding to ciphers, remorseless creditors, and a medley of misery. Money has been, is now, and is to be, the guiding star of your life. You have followed it faithfully by day you have run a crazy race for riches by night your dreams have been of the glittering goal. Long ago, by some shrewd friend or ac viser, you were given distinctly to understand that to get rich was the chief end of your life. You have diligently heeded the advice, working like a bee through wasting years, working your form into deformity, your hair off your head, and your face into premature seams and wrinkles. By this time you have probably ceased to have faith in yourself as a thinking creature, with a soul, and an eternity to make ready for, and are quite satisfied that you have come to be an accurate calculating machine, and that you are accounted a most ssgacious man of business, and magical maker of money. Work, work, is the word for you. The world is a great mine; you must help work it, and must work hard too, if you want the miner's recompense. Well, good friend, you are a witness of the wos this money now and then pours upon a people. You see what a phantom is wealth; more unreal than the dancing fires of the bog, and as inconstant as the flirt who has fooled a hundred hearts. You see it slipping away, like the mist from the mountain, from its most ardent devotees, and it may possibly occur to you, that, after all, it is not worth toiling, sweating, dying for. At least, do not trample under foot this faded thing, rustling and sere, and give it no thought at all. Its lessons should go to your heart, as the theilling writing on the wall of Beishazzar's banquet-room went to the inmost souls of the giddy monarch and his surrounding revelers. It whis pers, it wails in your ear, that you are passing way! You are young, perhaps, and strong, and bule vitality incarnate. So was this leaf awhile ago. Very lately it met the breeze, a bright, green, blooming thing. Birds-if birds loved the city-would have sought its softmess thon. You see, here it is-dead !

Yes, passing away! Before many days have rolled by, your vigor will decline, your faculties will fail, your eyes will glare, and your body will lie cold and still under the ground. People will walk over you as you now walk over this fallen leaf; and when you reflect that to die is as juovitable as to live forever beyond the grave, does it not really seem as if you ought to be doing something botter than chasing rishes, at the fearful sacrifice of sensibility, honor, and contentment? This faded leaf has done its duty-lived and perished. You are immortal, and not perishable. It is not sickly are immortal, and see personaled. It is not story septimentality, believe, which anatches a solemn lesson from every sabled hearse, new grave, or autumns! less returning to earth in its decay and dissolution. The above was written by the late Henry Noill, some two years since.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC-Broad and Locus ARCH-STREET THEATES.—Arch street, above Sixth.— BARNUM'S TEMPLE OF LIVING WONLERS-1009 Chest-WALEUT-STREET THEATRE—Ninth and Walnut sts. TEMPLE OF WONDERS—N. E. corner Terth and Obces-nut streets.—Signor Blitz's Entertainment.

NAVAL MATTERS - ANDTHER IRON-CLAD

NAVAL MATTERS — ANDTHER IRON-CLAD STEAMER TO BE BUILT.—Orders for building an iron-clad steamer by contract, at the newy yard, have been received. The specifications are at the yard for parties to examine who wish to make a bid. As soon as side contract is given out the work will be pushed forward with all possible deepatch.

A steamer, the same class as the Mami, built at Bordenown, will be brought to this post in a faw days, for the purpose of receiving her equipments and armament. It is thought probable that the Janiats will be launched shout the first of the year. Two more vessels like her are to be constructed immediately.

Yesterday, the gunboat James S. Chambers was at the Fort taking in her powder. The following additional officers have reported themselves for this ressel: Wm. As Smith, acting master, and George W. Croul, master, Yesterday, the gunboat Joseph L. Davis also received orders to repair to the Fort and take in her powder. Henry Coward, acting master, and Augustus J. Lyon, acting master's male, reported peterday for this vessel. The Tahoma, now at Chester, and the Chambers and Davis, are all under orders for immediatoservice.

Yesterday, the following officers reported themselves at the yard for duty: For the United States sloop Hartford, Charles J. Cooper, third assistant engineer; Edward B. Latch, second assistant engineer; and Chas. M. Burchard, third assistant engineer; Edward B. Latch, second sasistant engineer; and Chas. M. Burchard, third assistant engineer; Edward B. Latch, second sasistant engineer; and Chas. M. Burchard, third assistant engineer; Edward B. Latch, second sasistant engineer; and Chas. M. Burchard, third assistant engineer; Edward B. Latch, second sasistant engineer; Edward B. Latch, second sasistant engineer; and Chas. M. Burchard, third assistant engineer; Edward B.

surgeon.
The St. Louis is being got ready for sea, and will soon leave.
The City Les Boat is now at Simpson & Neill's yard undergoing repairs. She will be used the present winter in keeping the river free of ice. The dry-dockat this yard is being separated and prepared for the cold season. During the winter no vessels will be placed upon it.

pon it.

By a reference to the pay-roll at the yard vesterday It was assertly ned that the number of workmen is 2,729.
So large a force as this ought to be able to turn out much work in a short time.
The demand for able-bodied seamen for the United The demand for able-bodied seamen for the United. States navy continuies, and many are chipped every week at the rendezvous, Brent and Union streets. Seamen, ordinary seamen, landemen, and boys, are-taken—one of the latter for every ten seamen. The number shipped at this port has not been sufficient to man the vessels fitted out at the navy yard, and large drafts have been made upon other stations. The crew of the sloop-of-war Brooklyn was made up of seamen from the Washington navy yard; and since the salling of the Brooklyn, about two hundred seamen have arrived here from other stations. ons. The Reitish ship Admiral, a prize yessel, reached this nort, and was anchored off the navy yard yesterday, She was laden with sait and iron, and was cuptured off Sayannah on the 19th instant, while attempting to run the blockady. The ship belongs to Livergool.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF TENNSTHANDA A. Y. M.—Annual Ordin Unmunication.—St. John the Evangelist's Day, Philadelphia, Dec. 27, A. D. 1861, A. L. 5880. The following named brethren, having been re-elected December 2, 1861, for the ensuing Masonic year, were this day installed: Brother John Thompson, Right Worshipful Grand Master; Brother David C. Skerret, Right Worshipful Dep. G. Mastey! Rrother Lucius II. Scott, Bigtt Worshipful Dep. G. Ward n; Brother John L. Goddard, Right Worshipful J. C. Warden; Brother Peter Williamson, Right Worshipful G. Treasurer; Brother Williamson, Right Worshipful G. Treasurer; Brother Williamson, Right Worshipful G. Secretary.

The following brethren were also elected on the 2d instant: PROCEEDINGS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF stant:
Trustices of Girard Bequest—Brothers Samuel H. Perkins, James Hutchinson, A. Bournonville, David Boyd, and David Jayne.
Trustices of Masonic Loan—Bros. William Badger, William English, P.R. Howard, James Shields, Frederick Lennig, in connection with the Elective Grand

Officers.
Trustees Grand Lodge Charity Fund—Bros. John Wilson, Sr., Joseph S. Riley, Wm. S. Black, Wm. English, Angas N. Macpherson.
Among Other business, the B. W. Grand Master was pleased to announce the following appointments for was pleased to announce the following appointments for the year:
Cashal Chanding—Rev. Bros. John Chamberst Wm. H. Odenheimer. Peter Russell, Wm. Suddards, Daniel Wash-burn, W. H. Reese, T. S. Johnson, H. W. Ducachet, Wm. Cooper, John G. Fury.
S. G. Deacon—Brother Samuel C. Perkins.
J. G. Deacon—Brother George H. Ashton.
Grand Stewards—Brothers Adam Mang and James Fergison. Grand Stewards—Brothers Adam Mang and James Ferguson.
Grand Murshal—Brother J Londonslager.
Grand Murshal—Brother James Simpson.
Grand Tyler—Brother Charles M. Provost.
Grand Tyler—Brother Wm. B. Schnider.
Committee on Finance—Brothers Wm. Whitney, John I. foddard, Mighage Nisbet, R. Clark, and John W. Lee.
Committee of Correspondence—Brothers Rich'd Valle,
George Griscom, Edward Robbins, John U. Giller, and
E. T. Chase.

Committee on Landmarks—Brothers Josiah Randall. Willium Barger, Peter Williamsom, with the R. W. Grand Master and R. W. Deputy Grand Master, Committee on Appeal2—Brothers James Page, Charles L. Cornman; Henry M. Phillips, Wm. Curtis, and Joshus er on By-Laws-Brothers Wm. H. Adam Robert Frazer, A. Bournonville, Samuel C. Perkins, and J. Henry Brown. Committee on Printing and Publishing—Brothers Jos. Frishmuth, and James Dykes.
Hall Committee — Brothers James Hutchinson, M.

Frishmuth, and James Dykes.

Hall Committee — Brothers James Hutchinson, M. Richards Muckle. Theodore Colloday, John Bolt, and H. C. Howell.

Stevards of the Stephen Girard Bequest.—Brothers N. B. Mosely, Lodge No. 2; George Thomson, No. 3; James Kelly, No. 9; J. K. Murphy, No. 19; M. Bouvier, No. 51; J. Ferguson, No. 52; J. M. Davrsport, So. 55; J. Wagner, No. 67; E. B. Schnider, No. 71; Abraham West, No. 72; R. B. Connelly, No. 91; Wm. P. Hanna, No. 124; J. Beenken, No. 115; R. H. Campbell, No. 121; John Barsle, No. 195; B. F. Jackson, No. 126; E. P. Leccure, No. 195; N. B. F. Jackson, No. 126; E. P. Leccure, No. 195; N. B. Penfose, No. 131; Alex. Murphy, No. 134; John Martin, No. 155; T. T. Wills, No. 185; G. P. Little, No. 186; W. C. Parsons, No. 187; M. Cartwright, No. 211; E. G. Graeffe, No. 239; A. T. Jones, No. 246; A. Reinstein, No. 211; J. W. Horner, No. 274; G. Phillips, No. 289; W. E. Harpur, No. 285, Ahnoners Grand Lodge Charity Fund—Brothers Elward Wiler, Lodge No. 2; N. L. Hatield, No. 3; Jaimes Palmer, No. 9; W. H. Nicols, No. 19; Stirling Bell, No. 51; John Wilson, Sr. No. 52; George Taylor, No. 56; H. Baugh, No. 67; W. G. Bambrey, No. 71; A. R. Potter, No. 79; George B. Mushin, No. 115; M. P. King, No. 121; P. Kerterlinus, No. 125; L. K. Bell, No. 126; J. L. Young, No. 130; G. Alkins, No. 181; R. P. King, No. 158; J. H. Boswell, No. 186; T. L. Simpson, No. 187; J. Dorlam, No. 211; D. Brittain, No. 230; G. K. Randall, No. 246; J. F. Neal, No. 271; S. P. Pedrick, No. 274; E. B. Davis, No. 289; H. B. Sinexon, No. 295.

The E. W. Grand Scarkday apsointed Brother James M. Howell, of Lancaster, for the counties of Lancaster, Nor, and Lebanon, and Lodge No. 309, at Downing-No. 2. Brother Robert A. Lamberton, of Harrisburg. for the counties of Dauphin, Franklin, Cumborland, Adams, Juniata, and Perry. No. 3. Brother S. E. Ancona, of Reading, for Berks county and Louge and are and a state of Tamaqua, for No. 4 Brother George H. McCabe, of Tamaqua, for utr and Lodge No. 254, at Pottstown, and Lodge No.

Schuj kill.

No. 5. Brother William L. Stowart, of Hawley, for Northampton, Monroe, Wayne, and Pike counties.

No. 6. Brother William Lilly, of Manch Chunk, for Carbon, Lehigh, and Lodgo No. 327, at Hazleton.

No. 7. Brother Sharpe D. Lewis, of Wilkesbarre, for Luzerne county.
No. 8. Brother Cluis. F. Knapp, of Bloomsburg, for Northumberland, Columbia, Montour, Union, and Snyder No. 9. Brother Harrison T. Beardsley, of Lock Haven, for Clinton, Lycomina, Centre, and Potter, No 10. Brother John Cresswell, of Hollidaysburg, fer Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Bedford, and Fulton counties
No. 11. Brother William A. Porter, of Waynesburg, Washington, Greene, Fayette, and Someract coun-No. 12. Brother A. M. Pollock, of Pittsburg, for Allegheny and Westmoreland counties.

No. 13. Brother Sami, M. Mehard, of Mercer, for Bea-

i, Dawrence, and Mercer counties. No. 14. Brother Ammi Bond, of Conneautville, for Rie, Crawford, Warren, and Venango counties.
Ro. 15. Brother Charles L. Lamberton, of Clarlov, for Armstranse, Jefferson, Clarjon, Butler, Ctearfield, and Inrmstroug, defierson, Clarjon, Butler, Cien b. 16. Brother B. C. Simpson, of Wellsboro, for Bradford and Troga counties.

No. 17. Brother B. Richardson, of Brooklyn, for Sus-uehanna and Wyoming counties.

THE NEXT CITY DIRECTORY.—With each successive year, our city directories have been increasing in size, and improving in typographical appearance. The issue for 1509 contained the names of 59,195 Fash-dents. In 1860, the number had risen to 161,750; and for the present year, it stands 165,650. This number, multiplied by five, has generally been considered to present a fair estimate of the city's population. Bir. McElory, however, states that, to estimate the population of a city or State on the basis of the number of lines published in a directory, is simply absurd. No correct data are thereby afforded, and, consequently, no correct result can follow.

We see of opinion that it is no less absurd to attempt to estimate the increase or decrease of our population from the increase or decrease of our population from the increase or decrease of our population from the increase or decrease of our population who have left Philadelphia for the war. A larie per centage of them have been young men without a "local habitation." We may state, nevertheless, that the work will be somewhat diminished in size. Canvassing will be commenced after the first of January, forty persons being thus employed. So systematized are their operations, that the whole city will be traversed in four weeks. Each canvasser is furnished with a small memorandum book, made up of slips of foolscap paper (eyeletted togother) have a furnished with a small memorandum book, made up of slips of foolscap paper (eyeletted togother) have the hook, when filled, is returned to the office, the eyelet removed, and the names upon the slips alphabetically arranged.

The collection spil proper arrangement of so large a number of numes require on movent of energy, later, and skill, culy to be appreciated by those actually on-THE NEXT CITY DIRECTORY .- With each The collection and proper arrangement of so large a number of names require an amount of energy, labue, and tkill, only to be appreciated by those actually onerginged in the work. Nor is it alone with the large number of names printed that trouble is experienced; probably more than double the netual amount are returned by the convaseers. This mass, from all parts of the conclidated city, must all be assorted, siphabetically arranged, read carefully, removing the duplicates and triplicates, having, at the same time, strict regard to the proper spelling of the most difficult of all spelling—that of grouper names. proper spelling of the most difficult of all spelling—that of proper names.

After the names have thus been arranged, they are placed in the hands of the printer, where they will remain for two months. The directory will be issued on or about the first of March. The delay this year has been occasioned by the dullness of the times and the general prestration of mercantile interrests.

The insurance companies have been foremost to sustain publications of this character. All of them have patroized it, either by advartisements or subscriptions, and in past years some have taken as many as haif a dozen copies.

The price of McRivoy's Directory for 1862 will be as best of the Section of the price of mercantile court of the price of the pr

heretofore, \$7.50 per single copy, although it will contain some valuable lengures not before introduced in direc-tories. Perhaps we may mention, as one of these feat-tures, the omission of the names of residents of such loarce, the omission of the names of residents of much to-cales as Haker, Bedford, and Spafford streets, Blackberry, Appletree, and Currant adeys, etc., as nine-tenths of them spend half their days in prisons or station-houses. THE NEW TARIFF.-A circular has been sent to the collectors of the various ports by the Treasu-ry Department at Washington, containing a copy of the Precut act increasing the duties upon cartain articles. The circular ulse contains the following to the collectors: "DECEMBER 25, 1861.—The act of Congress, entitled An act to increase the duties on tea, coffee, and sugar, approved December 22, 1881, is herewith transmitted for the information and government of officers of customs and others concerned.

the information and assessment of officers of customs and others concerned.

"This act applies to all importations of the articles commented, whether in warehouse or imported on or after the 25th instant, on which day the act took offect.

"S. P. CHASK,

"Secretary of the Treasury."

The portion of the law upon which this decision is made is as follows: unde is as follows:
"From and after the date of the passage of this act. To many after the dates the dates of the passages of this set, in live of the dates berefore imposed by how on articles hereinnizes mentioned, there shall be lowled, collected, and paid, on the goods, wares, and merchandiso herein engenerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to assume that is to say—

There was not a very heavy stock of the goods enumerated in warehouse in this city at the time of the promulgation of the order, but their owners object very strongly to the construction put upon the taw, which they claim is ex post facto. One firm, which took a quantity of molisses and sugar out of bonds on Sanrday, paid the increased duties under protest, as they desig a confesting the law upon the ground of its unconstitutionality.

MILITARY FUNERAL.-This afternoon, the funeral of Michael Morgan, a member of Company I, Twenty-sixth Regiment, P. V., will take place from his late residence, at Frankford.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—The regular meet-DOARD OF GUARDIAMS.—And REGIME MIGGING of the Board of Guardians was held yesterday afternoon, President Maris in the chair.

The steward reported that \$614.13 find been collected during the past two weeks. The total amount of House receipts for the year 1551 was \$34.037.14.

The treasurer of the Board reported having paid into the city treasury since his last report the following sums of maney:

Por sii boort causu..... 64 emigrant tax 29 00
65 House receipts 1,229 46

Beaths.

Discharged

Admitted during the past year 290 Discharged 208 Kloped 208 Kloped 208 Bloaths 47 Deaths 47 Garments manufactured for use of children during 47 Garments manufactured for use of children during the year 2,160 Stockings kink for use of children during the year 2,160 Stockings kink for use of children during the year 244 Henry C. Shaw was elected police officer for the ensuing year, preciving nine votes.

The committee appointed in April last to remove the old and erect a new clinic room, reported that that duty had been performed at an expense of \$2,765.02, leaving an unexpended balance of \$1,234.96 out of the amount appropriated.

On notion of Mr. Erety, it was Resolved. That each Visitor be directed to furnish to this Board, at its next stated meeting, the number of adults and children relieved in his district for the year 1881.

adults and canarea renersed in 1961.

Some time was spent in the discussion of various amonuments to a bill consolidating the laws for the government of the Board, which will be presented to the Legislature.

Adjourned.

COL. ANGEROTH'S HEAVY ARTILLERY .- This regiment now engalished at Camilen, will, it is expected, receive ten of their cannon to-day. The men will soon leave for the sent of war. The following is a list of the officers: dicers : | Field Officers—Colonel, Charles Angeroth : lieutenaus Field Officers—Colonel, Charles Angeroth; lieutenaut colonel, John H. Oberteuffer; major, Wm. Candidus. Staff Officers—Adjutant, Chas. G. Zimmerman; surgeon, Dr. E. Griswold; assistant surgeon, B; H. Wevit; quartermaster, Aaron P. Bilyeu; sergeant major, Faul L. Higgins; sutter, Wm. E. Woods.

Line Officers—Company A—Captain, Charles Auer; first lieutenant, ir, Hanffer; second lieutenant, Otto Lutz.

Company B—Castain, Jacob Schoenleber; first lieutenant, sr, Alex. Kost; first lieutenant, jr, Milton Bentenaut, sr, Alex. Kost; first lieutenant, jr, Milton Bentenaut, sr, Alex. Kost; first lieutenant, fr, Milton Bentenaut, Sr, Alex. Kost; first lieutenant, fr, Milton Bentenaut, St. Alex. Kost; first lieutenant, flast lieutenant, fr, first lieutenant, st. Second lieutenant, Joseph Laven; first lieutenant, fr, Charles Robert lieutenant, flast lieutenant, second Company G.—Captain, David Sadler; first lieutenant, sr., Chas. Zeits.

Company G.—Captain, David Sadler; first lieutenant, sr., Chas. Zeits.

Company B.—Captain, David Sadler; first lieutenant, sr., Charles Beine; first lieutenant, ir., Nicholas Bagge; secand lieutenant, E. Longmeyer.

Company E.—Captain, Edw. S. Rowand; first lieutenant, ir., Florence W. Grugan; second lieutenant, w. G. Prickoon.

Company F.—Captain, Wm. McClure; first heutenant, sr., Wm. Captains, Wm. McClure; first heutenant, sr., Wm. Captains, James L. Anderson; first lieutenant, sr., Charles N. Cadwallader; first lieutenant, ir., R. Molton Goundie; second lieutenant, — Abber.

Company G.—Captain, Jon. Wilhelm, first lieutenant, sr., J. S. Jar; first lieutenant, jr., Edw. De C. Loud; second lieutenant, J. R. Hamitton.

Company I.—Captain Gontavus L. Braun; first lieutenant sr., Charles Angeroth, Jr.; first lieutenant, jr., Arnold S. Angeroth; second lieutenant, Moor Kelsey.

Company K.—Captain A. S. Fuller; second lieutenant, Max M. Heine.

FIRE LESTERDAY AFTERNOON.—About a quarter past four o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in an old two-and-a-haft-story frame building, at No. 720 South Seventh streat, owned and occupied by Edward Crossen as a threen and dwelling. The flames extended to a similar building, No. 722, adjoining on the south, owned and occupied by the same person, who was about fitting it up for similar purposes. The two buildings communicating, the flames also extended north to No. 718, another building of the same description, owned by Willban Finnegan, and occupied by Andrew Mc-Glensey as a failor shop and dwelling. The roots and attics of the three buildings were destroyed, and the places deluged with water. The total damage amounts to about six hundred dollars, which is fully covered by insurance in the Fire Association.

Mr. Crossan estimates his personal or movable property, consisting of bar fixtures, liquor, furniture, clocking, &c., at two thousand dollars, the principal portion of which was resented in a more or less damaged condition. Upon this there is no insurance. Mr. McGlensey's saved the greater portion of his household goods. The flames were first seen on the roof between Mr. Crosson's fill McGlensey's houses, but their origin is not yet known. The cause is being investigated by the first marshal. FIRE LESTERDAY AFTERNOON. - About a

DARING THIEVES .- Yesterday morning two weil-known colored thieves were arrested for robbing the clothing store of Rockbill & Wilson. One of the men stood upon the outside while the other went into the establishment and purchased a dozen buttons. The latter pants, but was detected before he had left the place, and handed over to one of the Reserve officers. His companion, after a chage of soveral synapse, was arrested by telegraph operators Cullen and Massey. The prisoners were both committed to prison by Alderman Beitler. SHOCKING ACCIDENT FROM FLUID .- About

SHOCKING ACCIPENT FROM FLUID.—About half past ten o'clock, on Sunday night, a frightful scene occurred at a house on Coates street, below Second. A glass lang, containing burning fluid, was accidentally knocked from a table and broken to stome. The scattering liquid ignifed, and the house communicated to the elething of Mrs. Hannah Bromley; that lady was severely burned about the hands and face. The room having taken fire, Mrs. Bromley leaped from the second-story window into the street. Sine was followed by her daughters, a couple of young ladies, who were somewhat injured by the fall. DESTRUCTION OF COAL-Oil WORKS ... Yes. terday morning, about six o'clock, the coal-oil works of Mr. C. F. A. Simoni, situated at No. 982 Beach street.

in the Sixteenth ward, were totally destroyed by fire The buildings were frame sheds, and were not of much value. The total loss is estimated at \$500. The fire orivalue the total toss is estimated at 2000. The most separated accidentally, and is supposed to have been sanissiply one of the workmen, who entered the catallishment with a lamp. The same place was burned out last convert. CHARGED WITH ROBBERY .- A man, while in VHARMER PATH ROBBERY.—A MRAIL WHILE IN a saloon at Seventh and Walnut streets, on Saturday night, was robbed of his pocket-book, containing one hundred and eighty dollars and a number of valuable party. A young woman named Mary Carrigan, alias Welsh, alias Smith, was subsacilabily arrested on the charge of having committed the robbery, and was identified by the man. The pocket-book and five dollars of the money were found upon the person of the accused

d upon the person of the accused DEATH.—Patrick Morgan, his wife, and a son nine years of age, were, on Sunday morning, found at their resi-dence, corner of Third and William stracts. East Newark, suffocated from the effects of gas, created by Durning dence, corner of Third and William streats, East No. Fark, suffocated from the effects of gas, created by Durning "slack" coal in their room through the night. When found it was supposed they were all quite dead; on fresh air being admitted, however, the parents sphowed slight signs of returning animation, but the boy, whe had been brought into the room of the parents to sleep in consequence of previous illness, was quite dead. Drs. Darcy, Ward, and Fish, used every means to reantmate Mr. and

SUSPENDED SPECIE PAYMENTS .- In conse quence of the suspension of specie payments by the banks of the city of New York, the Board of Presidents of the Philadelphia banks mer vesses and a presidents. of the Philadelphia Danks met yesterilay morning before ten o'clock, and unanimously resolved to suspend the payment of specie. No specie, consequently, was paid psychet of species. An executive problem is a species of change. The suspension caused no excitement, and but little embarrassment will be experienced by the business community in consciuence. The banks of the city were never in better condition, and most of them have an abundance of gold and silver in their vaults.

THE VERDICT .- Yesterday the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict in the case of Patrick McLaugh-lin, who was run over by the cars at Broad and Ger-mantown railroad a few days since. The evidence thows that the deceased was a hard-drinking man, that he had been seen several times I fing on the track while intoxicated, and that he was under the effects of liquor when run over. The jury exonerated the engineer of the train from all blame, and rendered a verdict in ac-EATTEMPTED BURGLARY .-- An attempt was

made on Sunday night to got the dry goods store of Mr. Sterling, on Tenth strert; above Weinut. The berglaru entered the cellur through the grating, and then got into the dwelling portion of the house While attempting to force the door leading into the store, the rascals were disturbed by Mr. Sterling, who had been considerably amnoyed by a cut, and had got out of hed to rect it. They there of searted smillerly through the front door without thieves departed auddenly through the front door withou SKATING ON THE SCHUNGELE. Yesterday

morning and afternoon hundreds of persons enjoyed the sport of skating on the western side of the Schuylkill.

Among the skaters were a number of ladden, whose hoops, expanding with the strong north propre, served the purpose of salls. A number of members of the Philadelphia Skating Club were also on fund, and executed numerous manageuvres with grace and skill. A FOUNDLING - Yesterday morning a male child, about one mouth old, was found in an offer at Se-cond and Race streets. The little one was taken to the Sixth-ward stwion-house, where it was named after one of the telegraph operators at that place.

A SAD CASE OF BURNING .- Yesterday morn-A SAN CASE OF DENNING.—I estericity into the ring a woman named Steinneger, aged 60 years, was shockingly burned by her clothes taking fire from a tenace, while washing clothes, She is not expected to recover. A main named Brown was also badly burned about the hands, while attempting to extinguish the flames. Both of the unfortunates reside back of No. 766 Front street. Another Lor.-Four more of the large

ALROCHER LAST.— Four more of the larger three-inch mortars, from the Fort Pitt Iron Works, at Pittsburg, were lying resterday at the foot of Dock street, awaiting shipment to New York. These instru-ments of death and destruction attract considerable at-Stight Fire .- An alarm of fire was caused

yesterday afternoon by the burning of a 107 of rabbish in a house at No. 725 south Third street. It was extinguished by the Franklin Engine and Niagara Hose The Expedition Against Merico. ADDRESS OF THE FRENCH ADMIRAL TO THE MEN OF

From the Paris Patrie, Dec. 11.] ninner-in-chief addressed the following order of the day to the equadron:
SALOHS AND SOLDIERS: We go to Mexico; we have not only to continue, like the valiant equadron, of which some of you formed a part, the repeation of numerous and recent combishist; we have, showe all things, to claim more serious guarantees than have hitherto been offered to us for respect to our day, the safety of our commerce, and the existence of our compatriots. We do not enterthin any animosity against the Mexican Beople. We know what we might against from that noble and generous race if it could put an out to its invertal discords, but Governments, powerless to maintain peace a home, will always, whetever their banner, hadly protect the sufety of strangers. Our real some in my in Mexico is

home, will always, whatever their hanner, hadly protecthe safety of strangers. Our real enemy in Mexico, into this or this political faction—it is annachy; marchi is an enemy with whom it is useless to treak.

Sallons and Schotters: In the new campaign you are about to commence, you have the sympathetic opinion of your country as the indge of your good rights, the country-rece said assurance of the whole civilized world, as you will soon have, in Mexico, tigstf, the good withers of all honest men. Understand, then, the duties which the position imposes upon you. Give the example of outs and discipline to the populations. Teach them to hand the Diffus of our givings spainty—the every the product and search which we enjay—and you may then copest will legitimate pride those words which, a few months since our Emporer addressed to you: "Wherever the flag France is displayed, a just cause precedes it, a grand per 10 follows it."

JURIND ELA GRAVIERS, Rear Admiral Commendate in Chief of the Strays here the flag of the first of the party of the control of the co

Ple Iollows it."

JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, Rear Admirat

Commander-in-Chief of the French Expeditionary For
in the Gulf of Mexico.

ON BOARD THE MASSENA,

Bloods of Tenerific, Nov. 22, 1861.

The Massena sailed from Tenerific on the 25th of 1

vember, en route for La Martinique, where the Fresquadron is to assemble before proceeding to the Living.