THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1862.

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The FOLLOWING table shows the amount of ter pumped by the water-works belonging to the city, ring the year 1861: Average number of Gallons pumped 1001 91720 per day. 15,409,008 17,258,601 17,679,589 19,006,385 21,909,337 22,427,837 22,427,837 22,5147,598 25,253,176 24,670,697 22,059,710 20,973,693 16,913,146 each month. .447,679,235 .483,464,845 .548,047,285 .570,191,560 ..676,089,465 ARCH-STREET THEATRE-Arch street, above Sixth.-Love's Labor Lost." WHEATLEY'S CONTINENYAL THEATEN-Walnut street, bove Kighth.-" Blue Beard"-" The Forty Thieves." .676,089,408 .072,834,945 .779,575,535 .782,848,510 .740,121,133 .711,689,050 .629,210,831 ..524,307,521

TEMPLE OF WONDERS-N. E. corner Tenth and Chest-ut streets.-Signor Biltz's Entertainment. Total.... .7.566.079.538 Organization of Councils The new City Councils will organize on Monday morn-ing next, at ten o'olock. The following is a list of the

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC-Broad and Locu treet-Cubas Night.

BARNUM'S TRMPLE OF LIVING WONDERS-1009 Chest but street, above Tenth.

WALNUT-STREET THEATER-Ninth and Walnut sta-Dead Heart"-"The Bengal Tiger."

Number

People's.

Democrat People's. People's. People's. People's.

Democrats. Domocrats.

eople's. JouUtful. Joubtful. Joubtful.

lect Branch :

PRESENTATION OF PLATE .--- A handsome set A neoclassical of the second of the second by the em-ployees of the Plumber's Department of the Philadelphia Navy Yard as a New Year's gift. It was manufactured at the well-known establishment of Meesra, Wm. Wilson & at the well-known establishment of Messrs. Wm. Wilson & Bon, corner of Fifth and Ohersy streets. As a specimen of fine workmanship it was unsurpassed in beauty of de-sign and exquisite finish. Its cost was four hundred and fifty dollars.

¹⁰¹ Brach at the following is a list of the Solect Dranch : Wards. ¹⁰² Wards. ¹⁰³ Wards. ¹⁰⁴ Solect Dranch : ¹⁰⁴ Wards. ¹⁰⁴ Solect Dranch : ¹⁰⁵ Market and Solect Control of Solect Dranch : ¹⁰⁵ Market and Solect Control of Solect Dranch : ¹⁰⁶ Market and Solect Control of Solect Control of Solect Dranch : ¹⁰⁶ Market Control of Solect Control of Solect Control of Solect Dranch : ¹⁰⁷ Market Control of Solect Contr ENTERED ON HIS DUTIES.—Yesterday morn-ing Dr. James McClibtock, Gity Treasurer elect, entered on his duties. His appointments of clerks are aafollows: Wm. O. Kline, Wm. R. Greble, John B. Geiss, Francis Krämer, David H. McClean, George W. Kuhn, Augustus C. Leidy. Yesterday being the day for the payment of the semi-annual interest on the cuty debt, the office was throughd throughout the day, and the payments were large.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILEOAD COMPANY took possession yesterday of the Philadelphia and Erio Bail-road. H. J. Lombaert, Esq., succeeds Edward F. Gray, , as general apperintendent of the western dividenders will be made in local officers.

The Situation in Missonri.

A correspondent, writing from St. Louis under ante of December 27th, says: A correspondent, writing from St. Louis under fate of December 27th, says: As I predicted some days since, General Price would not await the consummation of General Halleck's little plan for his capture. The wily warrier has waited as long as it was safe, and ac-cepted the least disastrous horn of the dilemma-a retreat toward the Arkansss line. I have every researe to believe that General Pope received from headquarters positive instructions not to approach too near to Osceola with his main column. This looked as if the bird was to be trapped, not-frightened. Price undoubtedly took counsel of his fears The brilliant dash of a battallon of cavalry linelid of Rains pickets was imag-nified into an impending attack, and at the mo-ment Price was but badly prepared for a formidable resistance. To my mind, it is to be accounted as a misfortune that Price has been allowed to make his cospe. General Halleck contemplated his capture, but was anxious to make no false or pre-mature step. We could afford to wait, but we could not afford to templ fortune by any unequal combat. The proximity of the rebel camp was no reason for alarm, but the rebel strength has been over-estimated at Osceola. A sudden dash at him would, in the opinion of many, have resulted either in the capture of part of his command, all of his baggage, and possibly part of his rebiestoring to the Confedrates and their sympathizers. Very 'many of them had kept up their sinking hopes by the fond tales of their angerics that they were to march to St. Louis, and ther sympathizers. Very 'many of them had kept up their sinking hopes by the fond tales of their angerics that they were to march to St. Louis, and ther who believed they were destined to be in at the distribution of two. hundred million dollars' worth of plunder. The sudden and hasty exit of Price from Osceola must have correspondingly sent the mercury of the spirits of loyal mon up to he fiver heat. The territory Politics. Democrat. Doubtful. People's. People's. 2 People's, 1 Democrat People's, 1 Demo l People's, 1 Demo Demoèrat. 22 People's, 18 Den

sudden and hasty exil of Price from Oscools must have correspondingly sent the mercury of the spirits of loyal mon up to the fover heat. The territory lying between the Miscouri river and the Arkanses line has been used as the hunting-ground-the na-tional army chasing the rebels down to the line, and the rebels chasing back the Union army to the scale the vast mightive. With every turn of the scale the vast mightive. With every turn of Like the Covenanters of old, they are "good Union men," or "good Southern men," as the case may be

men," or "good Southern men," as the case may be. A part of Price's plan was undoubtedly to have his agonts and friends in the portion of the State north of the Missouri river; at a given signal from him burn and destroy the bridges and road bed of the North Missouri and Hannibal and St. Joseph Reilroad. The time for his co-operation: had not come; but, on the contrary, a large portion of his men were captured. Chagrin at this loss, or posi-bly a message of Price sent to divert attention from his retreat, caused the simultaneous de-struction of the two roads. The rebellious spirit was supposed to be almost extinct in thi rogion, but, as events shew, the traiform in heart are only to be trusted when they are powerless to do mischief. General Halleck's stringent orders look to their severe and prompt punishment, but something more than "General Orders" must be arrylied, if we would have our mandates oboyed It is not a little strange, in this connection, that Col. Biye, with his regiment of sharphoters, who was stationed at Re-nick and Hudeon, should have been so ineffocual in suppressing these incendiaries, the more so as the last remort which reaches us reresents bir severe

WAR DEFARTMENT: December 24, 1861.—Brigadie General J. G. Totten, Chief of the Engineer Department-Sir: I have to request that early attention may be given to the condition of the forthfications on the river Dola-ware, in order to secure the protection of the city of Phi-ladelphia.

Total .

Indelphia. The history of the Revolution, as well as that of the war of 1312, sufficiently manifesta the importance of its security in a military point of view; and the promptitude with which her citizon; equally with those of the State-of which she is the metropolis, have railied to the support of our institutions, as heretofore to their establishment and defence, claims for her at this time the common in-terest of the commun.

 and defence, claims for her at this time time common in-terest of the country.
 Respectfully, SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.
 A reply from General Totton was received, as pib-lished in The Press of Monday.
 The committee had an extended interview with General Totten, the head of the Engineer Department, and Gano-rel Nipley, the head of the Ordance Department. Both of these gentlemen entered heartily Into the subject, and nick and indeed, should have been so ineffectual in suppressing these incendiaries, the more so as the last report which reaches us represents him as being surrounded by robels, and in a critical position. It is remarked by some that it may prove to be a streak of that ancient weakness of his nature which showed itself to bad advantage during the Canadian robel-lion, at Ogdensburg. A body of troops has been despatched up the North Missuri Rialiroad, and at last counts had restored the telegraph as far as High Hill, screnty-six miles from this point. They had encountered no enomy as yet, and all foars of a serious collision are dismissed. The facts are, all that can be seen wherever our troops advance, is an entirely loyal and devoted population, who know nothing about the bridge-burning, and who testify that there are no Secessionists in the neighborhood. The road will not, be opened for some weeks, and will then require to be strongly guarded. Fortunately, by that time, we shall have enough Site troops to spare for that purpose: a tree interchange of opinions took place, which will be productive of good results. General Pleasontou was spokesman for the delegation. He was a classmate of Generals Heintzleman, McCall, and other prominent soldiers, and perfectly familiar with all the ground over which be had to go. General Totten finalls around the committee the solution of th a free inte and the ground over which be had to go. General Totten finally assured the committee that they had only to com-mand, so far as his department was concerned, and he would obey their whice. This was all that could then be dene, and the committee visited the camp of General DicCa¹, where they saw the celebrated Bucktalls, under the command of Colonel Tom Kane. Colonel Kane the command of Colonel Tom Kane. Colonel Kane is slowly recovering from a wound. He is at Wil-lard's, where his family are nursing him. They took in turn all the camps of Pennsyltanians in the vicinity of-Washington. A portion of the committee returned to the city on Monday night. Messre. Wetherill and Simons went on to Fortress Monroe. General Pleasonton re-mains in Washington to further the objects of the movo-ment. He will remain there until operations are under way to onlarge and strengthen the forts as the committee desire. ough State troops to spare for that purpose one of the chief difficulties is the want of cannon of vare calibration. The various foundries under Government The Winter Fashnons. [From Le Follet.] Two distinctly opposite styles will, it is said, meet with equal success this winter. The skirts of dresses will be worn either ornamented to excess or—for there is no medium—thoroughly simple and void of all ornament. We can hardly realize this extreme of simplicity, especially as we find our. elegantes wearing founces, contaches, and paiss-menteries of all kinds. It is true that for an indoor dress a vHriety of ornament is unnecessary, and even inconvenient. For "cobes de ville," of course, the case is quite different. One thing is certain, a handsomely trimmed dress will always have a richer appearance than one less so, let the material be what it may. The only difficulty is to chocse from the mass offored for our selection; comprising small gauffered founces, ruckes, braid-ings, pakementerios of all kinds, buttons surround-ed with lace or fur, colored pipings, tassels, pom-pons of frayed silk, medallions of velvet or silk embreidered in satin stitch, lace fionness of inser-tions, very narrow gauffored frills, bands of volvet or silks a disposition, & C. It is imposible to name the thousand and one styles and materials for trimming dresses. The Winter Fashions. large callbox. The variest formatics under Gavernment control are worked to the utmost, and unlimited orders have been given to the Fort Filt, Alger, and West Point foundries. The present production is eight or ten large gues a week, but in the course of inhery days they will turn out twenty n week. The adoption of wrought fron gun-carriages has facilitated oparations. Fort Delaware is intended to mount one hundred and thirty first 8, 10, and 14, here yours Fort Delaware is intended to mount one hundred and hirty-five 8, 10, and 15-inch guns. PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING USURI monthly meeting—Craig Biddle, Esq., president, In the chairs, intering—oting Bludic, 184, president, in the chairs, containing a variety of seeds, was received from the builted States Patent Office. Mir. David Landreth said that ho was unable to dis-cover any new specimeens in the package. He considered it gross injustice, that the importation of foreign seeds, already widely known in the country, should be per-mitted by the Patent Office, when the people are so heavily faxed to sustain the Government in suppressing the reduction. In the absence of the treasurer, the reception of his annual report was postbord until the next meeting. An util report was postpon-d until the next meeting. An election for officers was then held, with the follow-ing result: President, Graig Biddle; vice presidents, C. W. Harrison, Charles Kelly. Wintrison, Charles Kelly.
 Corresponding Secretary—Sidnoy G. Flaher, Recording Secretary—A. L. Kennedy, M. D. Assistant Recording Secretary—P. R. Frees. Tressurer—George Bilght. Librarian—John McGrown. These officers are the same as last year. Mr. Biddle returned his thanks for the renewed confi- dence reported in kidt by the Society. Mr. Landreth msde some appropriate remarks upon the denth of Mr. Aaron Chement, the oldest member of the denth of Mr. Aaron Chement, the oldest member of denth of Mr. Aaron Chement, the oldest member of denth of Mr. Aaron Chement, the oldest member of denth of Mr. Aaron Chement, the oldest member of denth of Mr. Aaron Chement, the oldest member of denth of Mr. Aaron Chement, the oldest member of denth of Mr. Aaron Chement, the oldest member of denth of Mr. Aaron Chement, the oldest member of denth of Mr. Aaron Chement, the oldest member of denth of Mr. Aaron Chement, the oldest member of denth of Mr. Aaron Chement, the oldest member of denth of Mr. Aaron Chement, the oldest member of denth of Mr. Aaron Chement, the oldest member of denth of Mr. Aaron Chement, the oldest member of denth of Mr. Aaron Chement, the oldest member of denth of Mr. Aaron Chement, the oldest member of denth of Mr. Aaron Chement, the oldest member of denthe of Mr. Aaron Chement, the oldest member of denthe oldest member of Mr. Aaron Chement, the oldest member of denthe oldest member of Mr. Aaron Chement, the oldest member of denthe oldest member of Mr. Aaron Mr.

lingency which letters from London, which we have read, mention as far from improbable, Queen VICTORIA, whose mind was deeply afected by the death of her mother, not many months ago, is said to suffer very severely, a

A British Regency ?

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH, OF might be expected, from the sudden and un timely decease of her husband, to whom she **STEPHEN** A. DOUGLAS. ... The compliancy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armits arc being raised, and was levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides was devotedly attached. Overcome by grief, she has retired to her country seat in the Isle of Wight, leaving the Prince of WALES at to the controversy. Every man must be on the laids at the United States or against it. There. Windsor Crstle-to pay the last sad duties of can be; up mentrals in this war. There can be more but patriots and traitors." affection to his father's remains. The on dits of the London clubs were that the Queen would

FOR SALE The double-cylinder "TATLOR" Parss en which this paper has been printed for the last hine monthly ... It is in excellent condition, having been made Another of a year ago, and will be sold at a bargain. Joir forms why a this office, or address Join W. Fonyay, 17 Oneshut street, Philadelphis.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1862.

A PAPER FOR THE CAMP AND FIRESIDE.

FORNEY'S WAR PRESS. CONTENTS OF NO. 8, FOR SATURDAY, JANU. ABY 4.

ENGRAVINGS .- Philadelphia Navy Yard .- Entr to the Navy Yard—The B'g Gun at the Navy Yard—De struction of the Privater "Boyal Yach." A TALE OF THE WAB. The Privateer's Confession

recorded. FROM MISSOURY .- Nine Hundred Rebtis Dispersed, one Hundred and Fifty Killed and Wounded, and Thirty. five Prisoners-The Betreat of General Price: General Halleck's Polley-Two Theusand Five Hundred Prisonralley a control work and a set and the set of the set

whitey Marshall Fortifying Prestonburg-From So the Blight of the Invaders-Battle at Paducabepff's Army-General Schoopff fur Banker: He Takes Confederate Notes at Par-A Skirmish: Rout of a Reliel Party-Buckner Retreating. FROM THE SOUTH.-Affairs in Savannah, Geo sted Strength of the South-A Strong Souther Unionist-Rebel Excitement-The Union Feeling-Sesion Falsehoods-Interesting News from Richmond-From New Criesne-The Return of Congressman Ely. MISOELLANKOUS From Fortross Monroe : Southorn News from Rebel Sources -Federal Gunboats at North Edisto and Cole Land: Expected Battles at both Pointe-Thè. Reccit Movement against the Rebels in Gentral Missouri: General Pope's Official Report-The Movement Down the Mississippi-Suicide of Brigadier Jeneral Philip St. George Cooke-A Bill to Blockade th ern Ports-Rumor that Gen. Wise is savancing on Southern Ports-Rumor that Gen. Whe is savancing on Kelly-General Scott's Return-Bichmond Markets-Mason, Slidell, and the Ningara-Record of the Rebelligo, from January to December, 1861—The Brilish and American Navai Affoirs—Later from Europe by the Anie: The Death of Princo, Albert—The War in Mis-ebort—Notice to Posimasters—A Visit to the Fennsylvania Reserves after the Battle of Dranesville. TORIALS .- The Latest War News-The Settle

The Kentucky Legislature and Secretary Cama-THE LETTERS FROM "CCCASIONAL."-The Letters Sent Abroad by Northern Traitors-The Settle-ment of the Trent Affair-The Effects of a. War, with . England-New Year's Day in Washington. SPECIAL PESPATCHES FROM THE CAPITAL. un-The British Soldiers in Portland-

Bill for the Belief of the Prisoners in Richmond-Colonel Kerrigan's Trial-General Heintzöhan's Command : An Engagement Probable-Johonel Kane-From the Lower otomac.-Deaths of Pennsylvania Soldiors THE NAVY.-Letter from Port Boyal, S. C.-.The uction of the Privateer "Boyal Yacht," and the anturs of the Note rious Capt. Tom Chubb- Despatch yal-The Sinking of the Stone Fleet.

THE TRENT AFF' IR .-- Official Correspondence be tween Secretary Soward, Lord Lyons, and Mr. Thousa -How the Naws is Received FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. LOCAL ITEMS. WAR WIT: POETBY. & Single Copies for sale at the Counter of The Press, TREMS :-- One copy, one year, \$2; Three copies, on year, \$5; Five copies, one year, \$8.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. blason and Slidell have at last left the shores of the country they so shamefully betrayed. They | with the Prince, in the summer and autumn of sailed from Fort Warren vestorday morning in a | 1860. tugboat, which will transfer them to the British war

Illustrations of Neutrality. steamer Rinaldo, now Iving at Provincetown. Many persons would gladly learn whether The rumor published a few days ago to the effect | England, so jealous of the honor of her flag that Jeff Davis had appointed Messrs. Breekin- and her national dignity, has any purpose of ridge and Hunter ministers to the Court of St. atoning, by apology or otherwise, for several James and St. Cloud, is probably true. The Hali- ; breaches of neutrality committed against the fax (N. S.) Express of December 13th says that United States by various high functionarily England's mercy, simply because our whole Mr. Breckinridge arrived in that place about a holding Queen VICTORIA's commissions. Northern coast is in a comparatively defence-The Sumpter, a Rebel privateer, was re week before, and that he sailed on the 13th in the ess condition. The warning voice of Secreceived at the principal port of Trinidad, with Cunard steamer Canada for England. tary SEWARD was scoffed at by many and especial favor, her officers invited to parties The Louisville Journal, of Monday, has a letter neglected by others. It comes to us now with by private individuals, and also by the Goverfrom a reliable correspondent, at Camp Boyle, great force, as a lesson that cannot be too nor of the Island, and coal supplied to her, speedily learned. We must prepare for any near Columbia, Kentucky, dated the 27th ultimo. more than once, in direct opposition to Vicdefensive war as well as for our present offenwhich states that Colonel Heggard's regiment have ronia's Proclamation of neutrality. had a little brush at Jimtown. Colonel H 's pick -. sive war. A contest has been avoided now-The Nashville, which burned the Harvey ets came in on Christmas evening and reported Birch at sea, plundered her, and carried off her we do not know how long it may be before a contest comes which we cannot avoid. The the enemy two thousand strong. The colonel orcrew in irons, without even having such a pre-Republic may very soon be demanding exdered out something like one hundred and thirty text for this piracy as a letter of marque from anation and reparation, and we should be in men, and went in parsuit, with Major Owsley JEFF DAVIS, was allowed to anchor in the vosition to enforce that demand. at the head. Arriving in the vicinity the next | British port of Southampton, there claiming As we have often said to our people, this is morning, they saw nothing of the enemy. They to coal and refit, and Earl RUSSELL, Secretary war for national existence. JEFFERSON waited, however, for some time, and being hun- of State for Foreign Affairs, interposing to pro-DAVIS is not our only-foc. - We liave a foc gry, ordered support at the hotel, and support text her from the consequences of her illherever tyranny and oppression reign. We being ready they all sat down, and were enjoying doing, instructed the Magistrates of South-it finely, when a sentinel rished in and gave an ampton to refuse the demand, by Captain have a fee in every enemy of free institutions. We have a bitter foe in the monstrous aristoslarm, The men all broke for their horses, but NELSON, of the Harvey Birch, for a warrant ratic system of England, for in the triumpl before a horse was mounted, a shot from one of empowering the police to make a search for of American institutions that system sees its the property stolen by PEGRIN, the pirate-cap-Captain Palmer's men' brought the rebel coloreventual fall. There is a majesty and magnibearer to the ground. Capt. Palmer's men rushed tain. Thus a British Cabinot Minister precence in this contest which we appreciate vented the performance of a legal right-bemore and more as Time develops it to our up to him and wanted him to surrender, but he cause its exercise would probably arrest a would not, and burraing for Jeff Davis, drew his great criminal, whom British "neutrality" view. Precisely as the principles and ideas it represents are eternal and universal, so will the revolver and was about to shoot, when one of them had resolved to protect and screen. contest be terrific and wide-spread. What gave him a quietus that brought him to terms. The Lastly, Messre. SLIDELL and MASON, avowpart England may take in that contest we canrebels were about 600 strong, but retreated after edly Ambassadors from "the so-called Connot anticipate. She has given us no enour troops had fired some two or three rounds. Col. federate States," were presented to the Capcouragement or sympathy thus far-and she is Haggard's small party then also left the field, | tain-General of Cuba, at Havana, by no less a n no humor for encouragement or sympathy having killed five of the enemy and wounded personage than Victoria's Consul-General, hereafter. some others. Our boys did not receive a soratch. who, to show his own feeling, or that of his Then let us look to our towns, our sea-boards, The Secretary of the Navy, under, a joint reso-Sovereign, in the matter, arrayed himself in our river and harbor defences. Let us be pro Intion of Congress, appointed Commodores Stringhis official garments, by way of specially pared at all points and for any emergency. We ham and Inman, Prof. Henry, and Capt. Dorny, to honoring the "Ambassadors." lo not know what a day may bring forth, and, These are a few instances of the admirable examine and report the expediency of completing epresenting the cause we now defend, we do manner in which the British Government and Stevens' iron battery, now lying at New York. not know from what quarter a blow may come. its satellites have carried out, to this country, The Board have submitted their report, which is Let us be ready to resist and resent it. the principle of neutrality, so ostentationsl unfavorable to its completion. Their report is very declared by Queen VICTORIA-first in her Provoluminous, and the reasons assigned are various. Simultaneous Uprising of Rebel Bridge clamation, and next in her Speech from the The Cincinnati Enquirer of Saturday says that burners in Missouri. Throne at the closing of the Parliamentary General Humphrey Marshall, at the head of 6,500 EVERAL BRIDGES DESTROYED AND THE TRAC Session last August. We trust that these TORN UP IN PLACES DESCROYED AND THE TRACK TORN UP IN PLACES—CAPTURE OF SEVERAL OF THE INCENDIARIES BY FEDERAL TROOPS—SKIT-MISH NEAR MIDDLETOWN, IN BOONE COUNTY—THE troops, has arrived at Prestonsburg, Kentucky, examples may be noted, against the time and is fortifying the town against any attack. when the United States will settle accounts It is reported that Marshall will remain at his BEBELS ROUTED, &O. with England. rom the Columbia Statesman (Extra), Dec. 23.] present stand point, and, after throwing up re-About 11 o'clock on Friday last about one hur About 11 o'clock on Friday last about one hun-dred and sixty Foderal infantry, Oaptain Welker commanding, belonging to Colonel J. W. Birge's regiment of Sharpshooters, oncountored a robel cavalry force of about one hundred, near Middle-town, in Boone county. The robels drew up in line to give the Union forces battle, whereupon Captain Welker placed his command in position to receive them. The enemy failing to advance, the Union troops moved forward at double-quick at oharge bayonets, whereat the rebel line momentarily wa-vered, then broke and fled. Captain Welker's troops fored upon them, wounding several, killing doubts and placing thereon batteries, will then To be the historian of an era of sangui march towards Mayaville and the Ohio river. He - nary violence is no enviable task; not even expects reinforcements to the number of 10,000 | with the knowledge that every good thing men immediately, which will swell his command which has come to the race, has been, and to fearly 17,000 troops. General Buell has or- must be, born of great sacrifice and long sufdered Colonel Garfield, of the Twenty-second Ken- | fering. But it is a proud privilege to live in tucky, to take command of the brigade now at | such times; to be actors in such great events; George creek and distributed along Big Sandy river to help make history. What, with a long term of almost uninterto Louise, and constituting five full regiments troops fired upon them, wounding several, killing two, taking one prisoner, five horses, carpet-sach blankets, canteens, shot-guns, do., do. The Unit troops wont into the rebels with a hurrah and can rupted prosperity, unexampled national proof infantry, a squadron of cavalry; and two batgress, and vicious struggles in the arena of teries of artillery, and to move the brigade forward politics, the American people had become to meet Marshall with all possible despatch. Col. somewhat impoverished in the virtue of moral Garfield telegraphed for transportation, supplies, heroism. We may as well admit it; wo had etc., all of which was sent to him. He was to adbegun to look upon the problem of national vance on Sunday or Monday, and, as his force is estiny as solved ; as a people, we believed our nearly equal to Marshall's, the probabilities are Government secure from the shocks which favorable for an immediate battle between these are causing the very foundations of Governments in the Old World to tremble. If we

The public mind will be prepared for 'a con ubmission. They have taken their lives in their hands, and ask to be led against the enemics of the State, again and again, if need be, until the integrity of the Government shall be vindicated. And in this spirit we behold the

moral majesty of a free people. WHEN DR. RUSSELL informed the British

probably retire from public life, not procisely mon to British tourists; that of mistaking isoresigning the Crown, but delogating the per-formance of her duties, which really are more lated for popular utterances. If foreigners the American stand-point, they would avoid many humiliating blunders, and do us less inof form than reality, to her eldest son. At her request, no doubt, Parliament would empower him to act as Regent-just as the pre-ceding Prince of Wales, afterwards GEONGE IV, did act during his father's last illness; from 1810 to 1820; as, more recently, the Prince classes. Royal of Prussia acted during the mental incapacity of his brother, the late King Win-

LIAM FREDERICK, and as the Prince-Consort of Portugal acted during the minority of his son, King PEDRO V, whose death we recently The Prince of WALES attained his legal maority (fixed by Parliament at the age of 18,

in the case of Royalty,) over two years ago, that all their professions of interest and reso that no difficulty could be raised on the score of youth. At the same time, a lad of 20 gard were gilded deceits ; and that their hatred is as causeless as it is blind and malignant. must be considered as too juvenile to assume even the formality of governing such a mighty empire as Great Britain and her dependencies. Yot his mother, whose reign has been fortunate, succeeded to the throne at the early ago of eighteen years and one month. To a cer-

tain extent, too, the Prince has been educated for the regal office he must one day fill, if life be spared to him. Not only has he been indoctrinated with the literature of ancient and modern times, but he has been specially instructed in constitutional law, and his mother very judiciously gave him the advantage of extensive foreign travel. We lately saw it mentioned in an English journal that he was to visit the Holy Land, in the coming Spring; the death of his father may change his plans.

It is difficult for us to determine what degree of credibility is to be attached to the rumors of VICTORIA's inclination to retire into private life. Certain mysterious paragraphs, n some leading London journals, since Prince ALDERT's death, may be taken as "feelers," perhaps. The subject is too delicate to be openly taken up by the English press at preaction is immediate.

sent, but the impression upon our mind, from the paragraphs in question, was an apprehension that her great domestic affliction had, fo the present, so greatly prostrated the Queen's mind, that it would be expedient for her to withdraw, for a time, at least, from the fatiguing routine of daily royal duty.

In the event of such a chauge it would be important for us to know whether the Palmerston party, which has shown unmitigated enmity to the United States, ever since the Rebellion began, would continue in office. In 1810, when a former Prince of Wales was appointed Regent, he made no change in the Ministry. The impression long has been that whenever the present Prince should assume the governing functions, he may place the Duke of Newcastle at the head of the Ministry. The Duke, who is a comparatively liberal man has the advantage of some personal knowledge of the United States, obtained during his tour

THERE IS A LESSON to be learned from the for the present at least, be reciprocated by England. But it must not be forgotten that, all through this complication, and, indeed,

Government, and give the aid of her navy to the Southern cause. While the Government acted justly in sur-grateful community. A more unfortunate com-our citizens, and was greeted with a flow of visi-

se. A war with England would place us at

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN WASHINGTON. Special Correspondent.] WASHINGTON, January 1, 1862. Dust, everywhere! Clouds of dust in the air-hills of dust on the streets-eddies of dust on the

trees-dust over the sun-dust on the earth, and on everything above the earth-an actual rebellion against art and nature, in which dust is the suc-cessful conspirator!. The Old A car, goes literally down to the dust, and the New Year comes in a cloud-with noise and smoke. The new face came to the door last night with a most alarming den

would consent to look at and judge of us from justice as a nation. With a predilection for cizing upon what lies nearest the surface, these observers contrive to overlook the thinking

American public, and so ignore the governing Assuming the press of the two countries to be the mouthpieces of popular sentiment, what are the facts? Simply that our people have never exhibited any of that brutal eagerness to involve the two countries in a war, which has distinguished the British press for several many parts of the country, to make the New Year

that the governing classes of England hate us; The Trent affair has shown us that we have been hitherto tolerated, because intolerance of would not pay in a commercial sense. That affair, then, has not been unproductive

tter known than guessed at.

The day is long past when a war could grow cent transaction prominently in mind. As present war has been happily-because wisely-

has been a most unfriendly neutral. We must remember that to an English port American scamen have been carried in chains-that in comed to English shores, and sheltured by and has virtually been giving aid and comfor

sire no terms of treason, save unconditional pavements s fringe of dust around the window panes-clothing trimmed with dust-dust on the

public that the passionate populace of this country would not tolerate acquiescence in the demand for the liberation of the rebel agents, made by the British Government, he advertised his ignorance of the character of the American people. He fell into an error com-

stration-bells poeling, and bands playing, and the sharp, reports of the pistol, the gun, or some diminutive cannon in a private battery, echoing through the midnight air, and certainly errifying the stars. Then came the morning in splendor, and as the sun ross up from his Asiat resting place, and sent his purple golden shadows through the gray and heavy mist, so light and joyous it was that we seemed to meet it as a New Year's greeting, and felt like returning the com-

pliments of the season, with many returns of the same. Soft, warm, genial, pleasant, and tempe-rate-Spring in everything but the daisles and the foliage-thus the New Year took his place in the train of Time; and the old year, faithful serven that he was, went to sleep with his fathers in eternity. It is a Washington custom, as it is the custom in

a day of general visiting. That is to say, everybody calls on everybody, and drinks a glass of wine, and weeks. More than ever we now understand hopes that everybody's family is well, and agrees with everybody that the weather was never more delightful, and commiscrates with everybody on the unfortunate state of the country, and "Here's hoping that you'll have a happy New Year,"-

"The same to you, with my compliments." There is a sort of universal open house,---an easy presuming upon short acquaintaneeship,---a go-neral interchange of gossip, and personal narra-tives, and harmless small talk, in which the of good to us. Such a condition of things is tariff is taken off conventionality and there is a social free-trade. Small mon shake Secretary SEWARD's letter to Lord Lyons

shows that no cause of war between the two nations exists, or has existed, in connection with the Trent affair, We cannot afford to go o war upon punctilio with any Power on earth. out of such slight causes. But it may be well enough to bear the plain teaching of this re-

rises the President; that he was giad to see them, and would feel delighted if they called again. Fast young men, with limited incomes, drive im-mense teams, endangering the lives of the travel-ling community, running into each other, and reavorted, we can rightly hope that our willing turning home at a vory uncertain hour, in a vory uncertain state of mind and body, and with exalted acquiescence in a just demand will not emolden our ancient foe to submit demands saidees of the world in general. Interesting young Indies come into society on New Year's Day, and voring of injustice. But the most important teaching of the transaction is, that as we have talk timidly to susceptible young men about ethereal and humanizing influences and the great advantage formidable rebellion to put down, "it were

well done if done quickly." The necessity for of Sunday-schools to the youthful mind, intermingled with phrases of dead and foreign languages, and criticiems upon the last opers, and the newest styles from Paris. Politicians re-arrange their friendships, and temper the wires for the coming

Mason and Slidell affair. We may reasonably issume that any present difficulty with England will be avoided, and that the amicable disposition of Mr. Secretary SEWARD will,

throughout the contest leading to it, England

New Year's day anywhere, the prominent feature of the holiday being the levee of the President. English waters an American vessel has been The Chief Magistrate, according to immemorial cusburned by pirates, and these pirates were weltom, announced to the people that he would be. pleased to receive them, between the hours of the English flag. We must remember that twelve and two, the doors to be closed at two p'clock, broughout the whole of this war Engprecisely. Long before noon the multitude began' to throng along the Avenue, bravely breasting the dust and all dangers attending reckless driving, o the enemy, and virtually recognizing the and over-crowded streets, assembling in front of the chellion as a nation of the earth. The tomper she has shown since the arrest of MASON and

SLIPELL compels the belief that she was anxious to precipitate hostilities upon our

While the Government acted justly in sur-grateful community. A more unfortunate com-tor for soveral hours. pare for any future complication that may

The British War Steamer Rinaldo BOSTON, Jan. 1.-The British war steamer LATEST NEWS BOSTON Jan. 1.— The British war steamer K. naldo, of sixteen guns, arrived at Provincetow leat night. Her commander says that he has bee ordered to lay there, and is unbending sails an BY TELEGRAPH. king himself at home FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, January 1, 1862 The New Year in Washington. BLENKER'S and other divisions of the army, In

EASTORT, Jan. 1.-A British war transpor passed hore this morning, with 600 of the Sixty-second Regimont. Four hundred to remain al St. Andrews, and the remainder to go to Wood which the German element prevailed, commenced the celebration of the season, last evening, by the firing of musketry and \canon, and kopt it up during the night. The firing was heard distinctly

Sailing of the America in the city, and many supposed an engagement bo-tween our troops and those of the eneny was going on. When our Arlington, at seven o'clock last eve-ning, I could see distinctly the illuminations from before in Branchard distinct and NEW YORK, Jan. 1.- The steamer America sail-ed early this morning. Capt. Seymour, the Queen's messenger, is among the passengers. Departure of Mason and Slidell from Fort nfires in BLENKER's division, and at other en

nticipated.

Warren. Boston, Jan. 1.—The steamtug Starlight loft Fort Warren at 11 o'dook this morning, with the traitors Masson and Stidell, and their scoretarios, for Provincetown, where they will be transferred to the British war steamer *Clinaldo*, now lying there. components along the lines. This morning, at day-light, the firing became more general, and con-tinued until after sunrise. The day opened with a bright, warm sun, and our citizens were early on the streets in large numbers exchanging the com

- Arrival of the Norwegian

PORTLAND, Jan. 1.—The steamer Norwegian rived early this morning. Hor advices have been

A British War Transport.

liments of the season. Retrospective remarks on the scenes and changes of the past year are made Massachusetts Legulature

Bosrow, Jan. 1. — The State Logislature or-anized to-day. Ex-Governor Clifford was elected 'resident of the Senate, and A.H. Bullock Speaker f the House. and exchanged; and the inquiry "What will another year bring about?" is made with a seriousness and solicitude indicative of the weight

The day is being made pleasant by numerous second visits in both official and private circles, and Horrible Narrative.

UFFERING AND CANNIBALISM OF AN AMERICAN SUFFERING AND CANNIDALISM OF AN AMERICAN WHALER'S BOAT CREW. The St. John Daily Nevre has an account of the sufferings of John F. Sullivan, of Hadley Falls, Mass., and his companions, deserters from the whateships Daniel Webster and Ansel Gibbs, of New Bedford, in Gumberland Straits, on the 4th of August last. The narrative was written by Sul-livan. The writer says that he had no reason for leaving the ship only that he was not sufficiently provided against the cold northern climate, and was afraid of dying by sourry. The crew of the Ansel Gibbs complained of bad treatment They were John Glies, boatsteerer; John Martin, Hiram J. Davis, Willard Hawkins, Thomas Colwell, Joseph Fieber, and Samuel Fisher, who, with Sul-livan and his shipmate Warren Dutton, consti-tuted the deserting party. They stole a boat from the Ansel Gibbs, into which they managed to place a vory small quantity of provisions, two guns, and a little sumunition, and stood across? the Straits. They 'left the vesasis in lat. 65: 69, about from Hear and his shipmate. Warren Dutton, consti-tuted the deserting party. They stole a boat from the Ansel Gibbs, into which they managed to place a vory small quantity of provisions, two guns, and a little sumunition, and stood across? the Straits. They 'left the vesasis lin lat. 65: 69, about from all on board, but they declined. He gave them some provisions, which were augmented by a duok and the hindquarters of a white bear they managed to shoot before they made Recounds on lished, where their provisions became nearly exhausted. On the 20th of August, at Cape Childeigh, they had no-thing blu mushrooms and berries to live upon; and here Hawkins and Davis ran away from the party, and carried away everything that was useful be-longing to the boat. Aftor an natiompt to leave the place, which was prevented by stormy weather, they landed again, and Dutton died of starvation. The orening be died Samuel Fisher proposed to the compliments of the season are being exchanged WHALER'S BOAT CREW. not only between old acquaintances, but amon

many who have hitherto been strangers to each ther. The President's leves is one of the promi nent attractions of the day.

The President's Reception. A vast concourse was present at the President's levee to-day. The members of the Supreme Court, the foreign ministers, including Lord Lycoxs and

and importance of the question.

Mr. MERCIERS with their ladies, the officers of the army and navy, headed by General McDowell, and civilians in great numbers were present. Gen. MCCLELLAN being still indisposed, did not attend.

The Marine Band was in attendance and discoursed a selection of choice music in the vestibule of he White House. At noon the outside gates wore brown open to the public, when the large mass of mpatient human beings rushed in for a visit to the

Among the prominent visitors was Major W. F. I. ARNY, SUCCESSOR OF KIT CARSON, United States Indian Agent in New Mexico. He wore a full suit f buokskin, made in the Mexican style, elegantly embroidered with silk and beads. He privately esonted to Mrs. LINCOLN a splendid blanket as a New Year's offering. It is an evidence of the taste and skill of the Rocky Mountain Indians. these and skill of the Kocky Mountain Indians. This blanket was made by a squaw of a Navajoe chief, she having been employed upon it for five months. It is of large size, of wool, the figures upon it being of white, red, and blue. Major

RNY says there are about ten thousand Navajoes in New Mexico, who own, with the Mexicans in the Territory, probably a million of sheep, which cnvass, and talk statesmanship over cakes and ale. The poor man counts the earnings of the past are used principally for food. The animals remain shorn of the wool, which would make good year, and mourns over better times passed away-

blankets and clothing for our troops. The city police, in their new uniforms, were thanking God that it is no worse, and making, i his humble way, the holiday a season of rejoicing prosent, and maintained excellent order. Nearly all the diplomatic corps, after leaving the and revelry. In all classes, and amid all phases of society, the changes of fate and fortune become more and more distinct, and the dreams of our life

White House, made a complimentary call on the Secretary of State, at his residence, where they and other visitors were cordially received and onter-Our New Year's day was simply a type of a tained. Lord LYONS and Baron STOEKL WORG not, it is believed, present on the occasion. Several of the Secretaries also kept open houses. The weather was most delightful.

Another Account The large increase of army and navy officers

gave the President's New Year reception a more brilliant appearance than ever before known here. They were admitted at eleven, and civilians at twelve o'clock. The throng at each hour was more and over-erowded arceas, meaning in tront of the. then could be accommediate without crowding, open grounds of the White House, Carriages were clustered around Madison Square; the multitude The President was in his happiest mood. The army and navy officers paid their respects to Scoretaries of terrible-looking and sturdy policemen were OAMEBON and WELLES. Citizens called, in large

were at the mercy of the popular elements, and The Metropolitan Police in New Uniform. amuel Fisher was the first to come towards me; o had a large dirk knife in his hand; his cousin The large police force of the city and Distric

The nerrative of Sullivan says: The evening he died Samuel Fisher proposed to eat him. He took his knife and cut a piece off the

The overlap de died Samuel Fisher proposed to The overlap de died Samuel Fisher proposed to thigh, and held it over the fire until it was cocked. Then, next morning, each one followed his ex-ample. After that the meat was taken off the bones, and each man took a share. We stopped here three days. We then made a start; but the wind being shead, we were compelled to put hack. Hefe westopped two more days. During that time the bones were broken up small and beiled in a pot. or kettle that we had; also, the skull was broken open, the brains taken off shore; we could hardly mange the boat; at last we drove on to an island some ways out to sea; we got the boat under the lee of it; but the same night we had a large hole store into her. Being unable to haul her up, we staid here eight days. It was on this island they tried to murder me. The third day we slopped here I was out as usual-picking berries or anything I could find to eat. Coming in I chanced to pick up a mushroom. I brought it in with me, also an araful of wood to keep. While kneeling down to cook the mash-room. I received a heavy blow of a club from Jo-seph Fisher; and before I could find to eat. Coming in I chanced to pick up a mushroom. I brought it in with me, also an araful of wood to keep. While kneeling down to cook the mash-room. I received a heavy blow of a club from Jo-seph Fisher; and before I could got or my feet I got three more blows. I then manged to got on my feet, when Samuel Fisher got hold of 'my right arm; it hen Joseph Fisher stuck me three more blows on the arm. I somehow get away from them, and, being half orazy, I did not know what to do. They made for me again; I kept begging f of them, for God's sake, to sparto my file; built they would not listen to my ories. They said they wanted some meat and were bound to kill me. I had nothing I could do-fred myself with but a small knife; this I hold in my hond until they approached me. Samuel Fisher was the first to come towards me; 'm hold a The DEFENCES OF OUR CITY. --- On Thursday last a committee of the Board of Trade and Councils, composed in all of six members, visited Washington for the purpose of conferring with the War Department, with regard to increasing the defences of the Deinware bay and river. The Board of trade were represented in the committee by Mesars. George N. Tatem and Samuel V. Merrick. The Councilmen were Mesars. John Price Wetherill, Henry Davis, and George Simons. General Pleasonton and a portion of his staff accompanied the party. The Secretury of War was seen on Briday morning, and with him General Totien, Chief Engineer; General Ripby, Chief of Ordnance, and Thomas A. Scritt, Assistant Secre-tury. At that interview the following correspondence was produced:

two primits. It is declared that Marshall will not retreat, but being in a good condition for a fight. will not yield until after a desperate struggle and bility.

a defeat. Stirring news from Eastern Kentucky may be expected during the present week. Ap expose of a secret society, composed of rebels, will be found upon our first page. It is copied from the St. Louis Republican, and the developments are of a curious character.

A treasonable scoret society has been exposed in Indiana. The society was organized to oppose the war and resist the collection of taxes. The flight of that meanest of Indiana traitors, John G. Davis, to Secessia, i supposed to have been occasioned by his knowledge hat his treachery would seen be made manifest, and that he had to take his choice between Richmond and Fort Warren.

CONSECRATION OF A NEW ASSISTANT BISHOP .-The consecration of the Rev. Wm. Bacon Stevens D. D -rector of St. Andrew's Church, Righth street. sboye Spruce-to the Assistant Bishopric of Pennsylvania, as successor to the late Bishop Bow man will take place in that ohurch to-day. The ervices, which are to commence at 101 o'clock. will be of a very imposing character. Clergymen in large numbers, from all parts of the diocese, will the present, and a number of Bishops from the warious States, to take part in the solemn and in-

SALE AT 914 CHESTNUT STREET .-- SUPERIOR FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, BY VOGT, HAIR Currents of national life. While we go for-MATTRESSES, CARPETS, GLASSWARE, &c. - On Friday morning, January 3, at 10 o'clock, will be sold a large satortment of new and second-hand old Furpiture, Piano Fortes, Carpats, Glass- The way may be difficult; the work may in-THOS. BIRCH & Son

Norwithstanding Col. Rankin has declined blood, and the last farthing of means. the coloneley of the Lancers, at Detroit, the regi-ment will be formel, and put into the field under

troops hred upon them, wounding several, killing two, taking one prisoner, five horase, carpet-sacks, blankets, canteens, shot-guns, &co., &co. The Union troops went into the rebols with a hutrah and came out without a scratch. The rebel force was com-posed of returned soldiers from Price's army. Tho rebel prisoner asys they were from St. Charlos and Lincoln counties, but wo did not learn the name of their commander, if they had say. On Friday night there seems to have been a simultaneous uprising of the rebel bridge-burners on the North Missouri Railroad, for, betwoon mid-night and day, they displayed themselves all along the line of that road, from Rennick to Martinsburg, burning bridges and culverts and tearing up the track. They burned the bridge near Contralin, and east of fit, is not materially damaged, but the task is destroyed. The bridge near Contralin, and east of it, is not materially damaged, but the task is destroyed. The bridge near Contralin, and east of it, is not materially damaged, but the task is destroyed. The Moxico bridge is a total wreck. The one at Sturgeon is pretty badiy burned. About thirty armed men, on horsoback, did the work at the Contralia, who rushed to it, a distance of two miles, and extinguished the fames. The track is torn up and the rails bridge, hear Stur-geon, succeeded in capturing five bridge-burners, and in rescuing the rails of aday burned. Golonel Morse's envalry weru up on the onrth-ward-bound train on Friday night, and, near Stur-geon, succeeded in capturing five bridge-burners, and in rescuing the rails of aday the spri-soners in a cornfield. It was with difficulty that Coi. M. could restrain his men from shooting the incendiaries on the spot There was large rebel cavalry force at the burn-from the Sturgeon bridge, estimated at 200 or 300. After accomplishing their work of vandalism, they arristed and forced off with them three Union citizers of Slurgeon, viz: Whorton Schooler, Jacob Crosswhite, and Adam Gosling. Moust S o'clock on Saturday morning a squad truly believed in anything, it was in our sta-From this dream of security we have been awakened, and forced into a sirnggle for national existence. So sudden was the change, so unlooked-for the occasion, that but few, if any, comprehended the breadth and intensity of its nature. If the few saw clearly, the many were incredulous; and these disadvantages only serve to increase the wonder how easily and rapidly the people accomm

dated themselves to the fearful exigencies of civil strife, even in the midst of their surprise. Already it is proved that, however much we may have abused the trust bequeathed us by the men of the Revolution, we have not squandered it utterly. The germs of heroism did not perish in the long reign of peace and

security. A few months ago our heroes and heroic deeds were things of the past. Now they are in the future, around us, everywhere Then we looked backward for the great examples and sacrifices of a heroic age. Now our pulses leap at the spectacle we so revered in history. Under these circumstances we are renewing national life, not alone by heroic deeds, but in their contemplation. Diversified and conflicting interests are put aside and the welfare of the whole is concentrating the

Such aro the springs from which issue the ward with single, unselfish purpose, we go forward to victory ; because such a purpose is a rainfall, to render those springs perpetual. volve great and continual sacrifice; but the

boon we contend for is worth the last drop of Who would outlive his country ? No man

common energies.

dauntless guardians of our lives and property appear to-day in a new uniform, consisting of dark would be swept away in the stream that threatened blue plants, with white chord along the side seam ; to inundate the Presidential mansion. Up the steps, around the pillars, over the balustrades, sur-gilt buttons, and the letter T in front in a wreath; mounting iron failings, and running the risk of tumbling into the area below,-men, women, obildren, citizens and soldiers, officers of the army and navy. officers in full dress and in fatigue dress, officers with red sashes and green sashes, with swords

swarmed over the presidential portico. A number

bands with great men, and look at their pictures,

plate, tapestry, and statuary, and return home in

nation in the state of the state of the state of the personal assurance of the Eminer's Sonator or the Distinguished Citizen was constitutionally ad-vises the President, that he was glad to see them,

are lost in its realities.

and sabros, with every possible insignia of military position, were massed together, drifting and surging, and moving hither and thither in the most helpless and uncomfortable manner, like a small sea of life. varied—theatrical representations and pig races being prominent in the bills. The occasional firing Many were the stratagens invented to gain admis-sion to the Presidential presence. It was in vain to of guns were but incidents of the jubilation. An order has been issued prohibiting any bands appeal to the irascible and hard pressed policeman. No reasoning could convince him, up entreaty could move him-eyes which had million hearts and conin the service of the United States from going out on screending parties, unless by provious permis-sion of the Provost Marshal. There has, it apquered grace and gallantry smiled and coaxed in vain. He stood there defying the free and happy people, who panted to take the hand of their chosen President, waving his heavy olub, and threatening all manner of violence upon those who were strivi

to oppose or circumvent him. Everybody had to stand in a row, like people at a country post office on the arrival of the weekly mail. The doors would be opened---- rush--- a dozen admitted--- doors closed---

and in a minute or two more the doors again opened -another rush-another dozon admitted-closed again. This was the inexorable rule. Many tried fanking movement only to be disgracefully defeated, and sent down to the end of the line to begin over again, amid the shouts and jeets of his w-oitizens. A little patience, a little personal inconvenience, a trifling derangement of appareland, in the course of time, the anxious assembly passed into the Presidential presence.

The interior of the White House' was a gay, attractive, and busy scene. My friend Jenkins was there, and, with note book in hand, engaged in a captuincy. confidential communication with one of the chain-These were promotions to fill vacancies caused bermaids on the stairs ; so you may expect full de-tails of the millinery and the fashlonable ladies in by resignations. Colonol Avery's Third Pennsylvania, and Colonel attendance, with the number of flounces on each particular dress, and the number of diamonds in

dent retired from his saloons.

vessels of different sizes and classes sta

different ports, it seemed a difficult task for them

all to arrive punctually. The first arrivals were the Guerriere, Ardente,

ARMAMENT.

Chorman's Eighth Pennsylvanin, are included in the cavalry brigade commanded by the former very sparkling jowel. All I have to say is, that officer. the President seemed to be in the enjoyment of ex-cellent health; that the stream of Indies and gentle-Health of General McClellan General MCCLELLAN, who is quite ill, was no men passed before him ; that he gave each hand ex-

able to be out this morning. ended to him an honest and hearty shake, kindly acknowledging the many compliments pressed upon Flag Presentation him by both brave and fair; and that, though the Regimental colors will be presented by Pennsylhand shaking process seemed to be exhaustive and oppressing, he exhibited no sign of fatigue, but rather appeared to enjoy it. Some hurrled through the exit door; some sauntered through the vania M. C.'s on behalf of Governor CURTIN, at and near Alexandria, on Saturday, to the following Pennsylvania regiments : 88th, Colonel G. P. Mc LEAN; 61st, Colonel RIPPEY; 63d, Colonel HAYS; 99th, Colonel SwEENY; 105th, Colonel McKNIGHT,

magnificent rooms; the ladies clustered around the sofas to look at each other's dresses and admire the The Secretary of War, and other dignitaries, will ecorations; and, finally, after two hours of bustle be present, and the occasion will no doubt be one and excitement and curiosity, the ceremony termiof much interest. nated, the crowd slowly separated, and the Presi-The Potomac Blockade. J. R. Y. The Pusey, just from the flotilla, brings no news of importance. Sailing vessels continue to run the blockade every night, occasionally receiving a shot The Expedition Against Mexico. MUSTERING OF THE FRENCH FLEET AT SANTA

through their sail CRUZ DE TENERIFFE-THE VESSELS AND THEIR Artillery Firing. It is due to those divisions of the army that kep [From the Teneriffe Correspondent of the London Tunes.]

up a continual firing during the night to say that The usually quiet roadstead of Santa Cruz de Teneriffe has not been a little surprised and dethe ammunition was provided at their own ex lighted at the arrival successively in its waters of a whole fleet. The first rendezvous of the French General Scott. Private letters received in Washington state that squadron deslined for the Gulf of Mexico was the Canary Islands. At this season of the year, for the sea voyages have had a very favorable effect

upon the voteran General's health Serenades. Serenades have been so frequent here for som time past that they have become a nuisance, and

army bands have been prohibited from playing at and Monteguma frigates, from Brest, and the there gatherings without a permit from the provost Astree, from Lorient. They were at anchor whon the Massena, bearing the admiral's fag, arrived from Toulon. They saluted the admiral, and manmarsbal Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson's Lecture.

from Toulon. They saluted the admiral, and man-ned yards to shouts of "Vice "Empereur" Soldon has the little town of Santa Crup, coiled up at the foot of its peak, and repealing peacefully amidst its orange groves and vineyards, witnessed such a festival. The population of the island, which is avare that the flag of the mother country will shortly join the tricolor in a common enter-prise, has given the most hearty welcome the Fronch officers and men who came on abros. The best discipling and men who came on abros. The squadron, which consists of nine versels, now anohor-ed in the roads in two parallel lines, and which, ac-cording to the returns of the port capitala, arrived as follows: Mr. DICKINSON'S political lecture, last evening on the hopes and perils of the Union, at the Smithsonian, was attended by a large and appreciative audience. He took the ground that the rebullion must be put down at all hazards. The property of rebels should be confiscated, and persons held by it to service released and employed and cared for by the Federal Governnent. The United States cannot be separated without aiding the destruction of both portions of it;

and rather than suffer a dismomberment of the Union, we should give our intellect, our muscle, and our wealth to the effort now being made for the preservation of the Union.

The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

ovember. Frigate Astree, from Loriext, on the 20th. Frigate Montesuma, from Brest, on the 23d. Avise Chaptal, from Toulon, on the 23d. The Messena, man-of-war, from Touloi, on the The following complimentary recognition of the military services of a portion of Gon. MCCALL'S military services of a portion of Gon. MCCALL's division is just and appropriate : IEADQUANTHIS PENNA. MILLITA, HARRISDURG, Docember 27, 1831. GENERAL ONDER NO. 13.—The gallantry of our troops (consisting exclusively of a portion of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps) in the late affair at Dranceville, demands a public acknowledgment. Their courage, conduct, and high discipline, aro honorable to the corps, and to the Commonwealth by whose forecast it was raised and formed in an-tiopation of the exigencies of the country, and whose soms fill its ranks. Brigadier General McCall, Brigadier Generat Ord, and the officers and mon who were ongaged under their commands, may be assured that Penn-sylvania is not insensible to their martial virtue, and, from them and their fellows, confidently looks for as many further illustrations of it as there shall

The aviso Marceau, from Cherbourg, on the 23d. The aviso Marcean, from Cherbourg, on the 23d. The transport Auke, from Toulon, on the 24th. The aviso Berthollet, from Brest, on the 25th. All these vessels, most of them new soraw ships, armed with rifle cannon, represent a strangth of three thousand sullors, and have nearly the same number of troops on board. It is said they will take in more troops at the Freuch colonies of Guadaloupe and Marilinique. The Zouaves excite the greatest curiosity, of the inhabitants. Yesterday (Sunday) the admiral's ablp and the frigates were visited by a number of the inholtants; and our pretty Canary girls are

as follows: The frigate Guerriere, from Brest, on the 18th of November. Frigate Ardente, from Brest, on the 20th of

Hudson City, in command of Major MoKee, dashed into a rebei force of about two hundred, near Es-quire Robert Schoolings, and scattered them liko reaves in autumn. They were no doubt the same men who burnt the Sturgeon bridge. Major Mo Kee took a number of prisoners, and wounded (and perhaps killed) meny more. In their flight the rebeis left in the lurch Schooler, Crosswhite, and Gosling, who were rescued and brought to their homes by Major McKee. Three of Major MoKeo's mon were wounded ; one slightly by the enemy, and two of them by themselves in attempting the prime the guns of the prisoners taken. Thoy are at Sturgeon.

was coming from another direction with a olub and a stone. Samuel came on and grasped me by the shoulder, and had his knife raised to stab me. I then raised my knife and stabbed him in the threat; he immediately fell, and I then made a step for Joe, but he dropped his club and went up to where the rest were. I then stooped to see if Samuel was dead; he was still allive; I began to cry; after a little while the rest wid me to come up—they would see there was nothing more done to me. I had received four deep cuts in the head; one of the fellows dressed them for me and washed the blood off my face. Next day Samuel Fisher didd; his cousin was the first one to cut him up; his bday was used up the same as my unfortunate ship-mate's. was coming from another direction with a club and

All the troops on the Virginia side, at 8 o'clock this morning, were making extensive preparations for enjoying New Year's day. The programmes were nate's.

mate's. After a while, we managed to repair the beat and leave the island. We ran in where we thought it was mainland, but it proved to be an island; here we left the beat and proceeded on foot, walk-ing about one mile a day. At last we resched the other side of the island in about four days; then we head again to the text.

in the service of the United States from going out on eremanding parties, unless by previous permission of the Provost Marshal. There has, it appears, been an excess of such music at night, and in many cases, proved more an annoyance than a compliment.
Promotions in the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry.
The following are the promotions in the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry.
The following are the promotions in the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, formerly Young's Kentucky Regiment, as ordered to-day:
Lieut. Snead, Company A, to be captain of the same company; Lieut. Gregg, Company G, to a first licutenancy; Private Rogers, Company B, to a second licutenancy is prosent Wash, Company B, to a second licutenancy is resolved the source to help us along, and provided us with food and clothing, then sont a second licutenancy is the the sum of the source to help us along, and provided us with food and clothing, then sont stances appear very improbable, but as the Ansol and provided networks when we are one pany D, formerly of the President's Mounted Guard, to be captain of Company E; Lieut. Bread, Company E, to a captain.
geraid, Company B, to a first licutenancy in Company E; Lieut. Bread, Company E; Sorget. Fitz-geraid, to be captain of Company E; Lieut. Brounsx, Company G, to a captaincy.

gions, at the date above given, the main facts of the story are doubtless true. The misguided seamen suffered fearfully in consequence of their folly.-

France and America. [From the Rovue des Deux Mondes.]

We are not unjust towards England. We com rehend the emotion with which the English nation was seized at the news of the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. She was offended in her maritime pride by the search to which one of her vessels had been subjected; she was touched in her honor by the violation of the right of asylum committed on board, the *Trent*. We also understand that by the violation of the right of asymm committed on board the Trent. We also understand that powerful interests may induce England to seize on the opportunity of the brutality of a commodore to hasten the dissolution of the great American re-public. It is not necessary to speak of the resent-ments which may have been inspired by the painful concessions which England has been obliged to make at other periods to the protensione of the United States. Interests of two kinds-one political and the other commercial-may lead England to turn to a profitable account the present em-barrassments of the Northern States. The United States is the only Power which, up to the present time, has had the force or the good chance of checking the English policy. Any weakening of the United States may, therefore, appear an ad-vantage to her. Cotton holds such a prominent place in the economical life of England that the English Gevernment may be id to conjure by a conp de main the daily bread of its manufactures. Far be from us the idon that such motives could justify all the summary proceedings which are only

Far be from us the iden that such motives could justify all the summary proceedings which are now stated to be in contemplation by England; that there are natural causes for the hostility of England against the United States is all that we shall state. And yet, to honor our neighbors, we admit that there are among them wise and generous scals, and eloquent voices, who, even at the moment when na-tional passions are at the height of effortescence, know how to romain faithful to the duty of impar-tiality and moderation, and who do not despair of being able to turn their country wave from the vic-

tently and moderation, and who do not despair of being able to turn their country away from the vio-lent policy to which attempts are being made to lend it. * * * * * end if. * * * * * * But would France find an excuse in her interests

lent policy to which attempts are being made to lead it. * * * * * * But would France find an excuse in her interests, political or commercial, if she were to allow herself to be seduced from her neutrality by the portfdioux insinuations of that independent and devoted press, which has conceived the bright idea of uniting us with England in the ovent of a war against America; for as it is manifest that no interest, either political or commercial, ought to impel us to take part in each a war, while all interests, on the contrary, bind us to observe noutrality. Cortainly the manner in which the Southern commissioners were laid hold of on hoard the *Trent* is a violation of the right of neutrality, and France would reputiate all hor principles if she approved of such an act; but even should the United States obstinately refues any satisfaction to the English Government, should we soriously have a right to alarm ourselves and to take up arms against Ame-rica, as though she really threatened all neutrals? In the maritime history of the United States the affair of the *Trent* is only an isolated exception. All the territory of that country, its conditions of existence, and the necessities of the future, are in contradiction with that exception, and prevent America from making it a rule of maritime right. What danger is there that the Northern States will apply that rule to other neutrals? Where are their squadrons? Where are the instruments by which they can aspire to the soversigny of the seas? Should the United States refuse to mako any concersion in the affair of the Trent we should doubless deeply regret it for their own interest; but we shall not be able to see in this manifestation of hostility on the part of the American poncie such our security in mutters of maritime right. The United States will not, on that account, ceases to be what they have over been—the defenders of the iberty of the seas. We should be guilty of the most as to the bearing of a pretext for war, we should ge andmid the Power, which prete

necessary for the maintennece of the quilibrium of the scas. Modern France-Brance of the Reve-lution-is slill too young, and has undergone too frequent shoeks to have numerous political tradi-tions, but among our rare traditions the alliance of the United States is the oddest; it is closely asso-

or size a disposition, &c. It is impossible to name the thousand and one styles and materials for trimming dresses. Flounces are never put to the bottom of the skirt, and are placed together, or in rows with spaces be-tween, according to the fancy of the wearer. Many are placed in twos or threes, and each set headed by a rush or band of color. They are seldom put straight round the skirt, but in vandykes or scol-lops. The founces are not hemmed; they are either bound or pinked. Many dresses are trimmed en uniqué, and it is expected that this style, be-ing a becoming one, as it gives height and grave to the figure, will long remain in fashion. The bodies of dresses are made either round or with two points; if the latter, the points in front open. They are closed to the throat, or open are caure, according to the style of the material, or the purpose for which the style was designed. Alpace is still a favorito material with the Fari-sians, and seems to be gaining ground with the flag-lisb. It has the subvances of failing in graesful folds, without so much danger in outting as exists in many other fabrics. Poplins, either English or I irih, are much wort. Taffetes, antiques and moires, still maintain rank. Velveis are generally trimmed with Astracan, either real or initated; in Thubet wool or frayed silk. It is a vary rich and soft trimming. Foulards are much in favor, de-spite the winter The most fashionable are those with brown or gray grounds, and colored thowers. spite the winter The most fashionable are those with brown or gray grounds, and colored flowers. A white foulard, with colored patterns, makes a very clegant ovening dress, and has the advantage over tarlatane in that it will wash. Soutaches and cords are very nuch worn. The designs in which they are made are very rich and fantastic. The skirts are worn very full and long behind; but rather shorter in front than formerly. Colored petitooats are as much in favor for out-of-door wors as are.

door wear as ever. They are made in wools or droguets, in plain materin s, and trimmed with wide bands of velvet or colored marino; in cashmere with designs printed to imitate laces,-thislatter is hardly good taste. The most elegant and expens-sive colored petticents are in black silk, quilted, -with white or colored in various patterns; in squares or medallions, &c. The Zouave vest is not superseded by the Gari-haldi, but is no longer accompanied by the Gari-ceat of latute, or muslin; the season requires warmer materials, such as cashmere in all colors, embroidered in black or white. door wear as ever. They are made in wools o

Arthur, and munty and guilting is a harman and any in the finite sectors in the experiment of the guilts is a finite sector.
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Mr. Landreth made some appropriate remarks upon the death of Mr. Aaron Clement, the oldest member of the Society, in which he gave a sketch of the life of the deceased, and his connection with the Agricultural So-ciety and the various exhibitions held in this State. In conclusion, Mr. L. submitted the following: *Resolved*, That this Society have learned with deep re-gret of the death of our late pre-ident, Aaron Clement, an old and este med friend of agriculture, and the oblest member of our body. Mr. Jance Gowen, who is now the oldest member of the Society, seconded the resolution and maid a high tri-

he Society, seconded the resolution and paid a high tri-oute to the character of the deceased. After some remarks from Dr. Kennedy, the resolution as unanimously adopted. Adjourned.

Police Cases .--- Yesterday afternoon Elijah Folue: CARES_-I esternity interfaces Enjant Davis, colored, was before Aldernan Beiler, upon the charge of robbing the store of Frederick Frewed, at No. 1216 South Fifth Street, of a lot of clobbing. The goods were recovered at pawn shops by Detectives Charles II. Smith and Dird, who made the arrest. Davis has been committed three different times on similar charges. Two colored women ware show had the arrest. committed three different lines on similar charges. Two colored women were also held to answer the charge of receiving the property. John Brown, colored, was also committed to answer the increm of a lot of shoes from Minth and Market itreets.

streets. John Williams, allas John Davis, colored, was held to answer the larceny of dry goods from a store at Fifteenth and. Walnut streets.

Janes Loper, colored, was also committed to answer he charge of attempting to commit a brutal outrage on a

A NEW FIRE-ALARM INSTRUMENT .- Among A NEW FIRE-ALARM INSTRUMENT---Among the numerous improvements to be introduced into the new fire-sharm and police-tolegraph office is a mediae for striking the bells in the alarm boxes all over the city at the same moment. By its use the striking of the bells will be a strictly chemical and mechanical operation, the machine oxly needing to be wound up and set, when it will strike ril the alarm boxes in the city, will outfur ther human agency. The introduction offilis automaton will greatly simplify the giving of alarma, and make the striking of the bells strictly regular and correct. In no other city where the fire-alarm telegraph has been intro-due d has this ingonious and beautiful machine been put in use.

	its original designs. There are very many privates who is worthy of it; no man, except he be ut-	was at the time the French fleet visited us on its	for the purposes of change.	the Diffee Diffees is the Diffeet in the Diffeet	The parents testue in the neighborrook. The intra tonow i	The state match, they are bear large, but gos as
	enlisted who are Canadian, but they will remain. Mejor A. M. Olark, a weathy Canadian, has taken	we have a unical man by the name of was at the time the French fleet visited us on its way to Mexico."	Tor the purpose of charges	ciated with the origin of our own Revolution, and	was only two years of age.	large as they were. The top of the cap is full of
	enlisted who are Canadians, but they will remain. testin delivershed by soldshnoss. If the loyal me	way to Mexico.	The Lancer Regiment,4	it represents one of our most certain interests-		flowers or feathers etc., and the sides, of blonde or
1 S. J. J. J. J. J.			And Handel Regiment			
	the oath of allegiance; and also proposes to remain. States shelter such a man they shelter a trai-	e county. Col. Birge has despatched Cant.	Colonel R. H. RUSH'S regiment of lancers pa-	that of being able to oppose a counterpoise to Eng-	AWARD OF PREMIEMS The usual award of	lace, are very full. The crowns are worn either
· · · · ·	the ohth of allegiancer and also proposes to remain. States sheller shell a main they sheller a trate	of Wilson Create noticity and fight. Celebration of New Year's Day.	Coloner I. I. Rosh's regiment of lancers pr-		premiums to the pupils of Girard College was made on	loose or plain and the existence of moderate death
	tor. If there be such a man in the national boya, or		raded the Avenue to-day, presenting a brilliant	failt on the occan. day, in concompt of the tra-	international to the papers of onerid conege was made on	toose or main, and the car anna of a modesarbauped.
,		np, with his company to that neighborhood NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—The day was generally ob-	Index the setondo to day; presenting a ormante	dition, and of the attinities which have several	"Tuesday afterneop, at the institution, in presence of the	Bunnets are generally composed of two different
1 A A				Almos manifusted thomsolves between our palitical	directors, several members of Lity Councils, and other	materials grans and raised for full dress happet :
	The Chicago Tribune states that rebel agents councils let min declars it, and then retain to Col. B	Birge is "the right man in the right place" served in the spirit for which New York is famous.	- uppentation	times mantested memory os between our pointoat	intilia) prost	
1	a short time are applied to a lithographic artist in his constituents to wither away under their -course	ageous intelligent, watchful, and with a land in the state of the stat	Lieutenant General Scott.	aspirations and those of the United States, should	interca guests.	silk and terry volvet for those of less dress. The
· • • • • •	a shart time ago applied to a indegraphic artist in i his constituents to wither away under their	All the stores, banks, and public omces were closed,	Lieutenant General South			most fashionable colors are clared, green, Capuchin
A A A 4 2 1	that ets to prist \$5,000,000 of Confederate bonds. The set detectives on their track, and the rascals contempt and scorn. The loyal masses tole- body of the provided in the set of the section of	made up to the work. He has a very fine An the stores, build, the plant of the work of the	Lieutenant General Scorr does nút design an	we haven to recognize the bouthern confederation,		
2	contempt and scorn. The loyal masses tote- hody of	in a p to the work. Its has a very nue and everybody seemed bent on onjoyment. The	i Lieutenant General Scott does not design an	i and thu ratify the disnemberment of the great	ganized by electing John Ward president, and Josoph	-a new gray, the violet before montioned, and
· • .	He set detectives on their track, and the rescale	including and the of a post of the open the start beautiful throughout	early visit to Washington.	Popublica?		blast mined with white
	rate no feeble resistance to wrong; they de- ner.	weather was beautiful throughout.	i darry tiere to it contracting ton.	I reproduce:	Taylor secretary, for the year 1863.	black mixed with white,
· · · · ·	A destination of the second seco		1			