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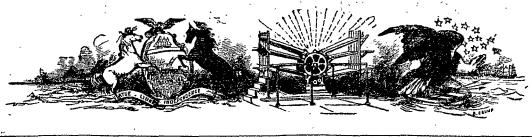
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KAY & BROTHER,

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1862.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1862. CONSECRATION OF BISHOP STRVENS. ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH FILLED TO OVER-

FLOWING. IMPRESSIVE PREPARATORY SERVICES. New Bishop.

Bishop Clark's Sermon. THE CONSECRATION CEREMONIES AND COM-

The consecration of Rev. William Bacon Stevens D. D., M. D., to the office of Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania. at St. Andrew's Church, Eighth street, above Spruce, yesterday morning, was a memorable event in the history of the Episcopal Church in Philadelphia. The insted,/for several days past, in Episcopal vircles, in this important ceremony, was intense, an expression of which was had in the fact that nine clock in the morning, the hour of opening the church doors, found almost a sufficient number of rsons waiting for admittance to fill every availaole seat in the galleries and in the body of the hurch, with the exception of the part allotted to the clergy. As the hour for commencing approached, ten o'clock, the vestibule, along the aisles, up the stairways, behind the organ, and in fact every atainable spot was filled with men and women, who tood patiently during the three hours which the At ten o'clock precisely the door at the north rear entrance swung open, and the clergy, a fine-coking body, entered in single file, and took their eats in the fifteen news reserved for them, on both sides of the middle aisle. At that instant, also, Mr. Redner, the accomplished organist of the burch, (who, we are happy to acknowledge, placed the reportorial corps under obligations by his kindness and attention in furnishing them with suitable commodations for note-taking.) commenced playing. The effect was solemn and imposing. Every arrangement had been made to avoid confusion

The chancel, galleries, and the columns supporting hem, were tastefully decorated with green The Bishops, seven in all, and the clergy, who were to take an active part in the services, next on-The following were the bishops in attendance Bishop Alonzo Potter, of the Diocese of Pennsylvania; Horatio Potter, Bishop of New York; Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey; Bishop Lee, of Dela ware: Bishop Lee, of Iowa: Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island; and Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, who, from his seniority, presided on the occasion. The latter, with his heavy gray beard and moustache quite patriarchal in his

Bishop Lee, of Iowa, is a large, fine-looking gentleman, about fifty years of age. Bishop Lee, of Delaware, is a man of sharp, intellectual face, with a broad, high, imaginative forehead, and slightly frosted with years. Bishop Potter, of New York, although the junior of his brother, Alonzo, is his senior in appearance, and his figure is tall and erect, his face pale, and his hair white. Bisho Odenheimer, like his brother Bishop, Clark, of Rhode Island, (who delivered the sermon,) is comparatively young in looks, and robust in constitu-BIOGRAPHIC AND PERSONAL SKETCH OF

The Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D. D., M. D., is a finished pulpit orator. His appearance, manner, scholarship, and deep piety, all mark him as one of the nobility of his profession. He has the face of a student, and would be singled out among a thousand as a man of remarkable culture. In person he is rather above the medium height, has what may be called a fine-grained physique, and will not only wear but improve with years. His head, graced with a neat dress of brown heir, slightly mixed gans, the perceptive predominate over the reflec-tive, giving him a discerning, knowledge seeking, practical mind, rather than great profundity. This, added to his fine powers of imagination and a petic temperament, imparts a certain precision poetic temperament, imparts a certain processon and polish to everything he does. No one could be more sensitive to improprieties of any kind in others, none more exacting with himself. There is a benevolent air about his head and face that makes

him a welcome visitor among all classes, rich or poor, learned or unlearned. Firmness of purpose, and a towering sense of honor are the leading attri-butes of his character. His mouth and nose are strongly marked, and his whole face indicates de-cision tempered with Christian benignity. What can be said of comparatively few, Dr. Stevens does justice to the beautiful service of his church in its reading. In this his elecution is fault-less. The service of the Episcopal Church, as by him read, is indeed one of the grandest composi-tions in our language. For the finest effects of ora-tory in the delivery of a sermon, his voice lacks range and flexibility, but we have seldom heard the Scriptures read in which every accent and in-tonation was so palpable a commentary upon the

AN INVALABLE BOCK.

AND INVALA

of St. Andrew's Church, in this city, then, as now, one of the largest and most influential parishes in the United States. Having been but little more than four years in the ministry, he was disinclined to leave the associations which surrounded him in Georgia, and unhesitatingly declined to accepts great a responsibility, and it was not until the call had been twice repetated, and a committee of the vestry of the church sent to Georgia to urge his acceptance, that he decided to come. He was in the continuence, that he decided to come. He was instituted rector of St. Andrew's Church, Eighth street, above Spruce, by Bishop Potter, on the first Sunday in September, A. D. 1848, and from that time, although called away repeatedly to fields of labor in different States in the meantime, he has remained though called away repeatedly to fields of labor in different States in the meantime, he has remained At the conclusion of the sermon the choir san in this position. Dr. Stevens has been for many in excellent style, a beautiful composition entitled years a permanent member of the General Con-"Come, Holy Spirit," &c.
THE CONSECRATION. vention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, representing first the State of Georgia, and afterwards Pennsylvania.

The candidate was then presented by Bishops Alenzo and Horatic Potter in these words, addressed In 1854 he came within two votes of being elec to Bishop Hopkins: "Reverend Father in God, we v the clergy Bishop of Rhode Island, and in May. present unto you this godly and well-learned man, 1858, while President of the Diocesan Convention be ordained and conscorated bishon." After which the Rev. John A. Childs, Assistant Secretary of Poppsylvania, at which the late Bishop Bowman was elected, he received a large vote for assistant of the Convention which elected Dr. Stevens, read bishop of this diocese, and at the close of the ses- | the action of that body certifying this fact; also the sion a unanimous and formal resolution of thanks was voted to Dr. Stevens for his able and courteous certificate of the Standing Committee as to the candidate's requisite qualification. presiding over the Convention. Immediately upon the reception of the mournful news of Bishop Bow-The Rev. Dr. Morton then read the testimonia of the various dioceses, certifying their assent to man's sudden death, on the 3d of August last, when the consecration, after which the consent of the it became necessary to select a successor, the name of Dr. Stevens was prominently mentioned throughseveral bishops heard from were read by the Roy Dr. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, rector of St. Luke's. out the diocese, and his election to the bishopric, The canonical authority of Bishop Brownell, th although it met with slight opposition, on the grounds that, having resided in the South, he might presiding bishop in the United States, was read by he disloyal in his sentiments. This intimation was In compliance with the request of Bishop Hop however, at the time so satisfactorily met that it scarcely merits a passing notice here. After a balloting of more than one whole day, on the thirteenth ballot, Dr. Stevens was elected by the clergy, by a very large majority, receiving 85 votes, while the next highest candidate on the list re-

kins, Dr. Stevens then rose and read his commission as follows: sion as follows:

"In the name of God, Amen. I, William Bacon
Stevens, chosen bishop of the Protestant Episcopal
Church in Pennsylvania, do promise conformity and
obedience to the doctring, discipline, and worship
of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United
States of America, so help me God, through Josus
Christ." ceived 50 votes. His election seems to have given entire satisfacion not only to the church of which he is a member, The Litany was then read by Bishop Odenhei but to the community generally, who are presumed mer, all the bishops and clergy, and many of the to take an interest in such matters. His election has received the sanction of all the loyal dioceses congregation kneeling.

The presiding Bishop then, sitting, proceeded with the consecration, the candidate rising in the aisle, and responding affirmatively to the following in the United States as far as heard from, and the no is true of all the bishops, all of whom have been heard from as far as practicable. In the questions: Philadelphia Divinity School, a new Episcopal institution in this city, Dr. Stevens occupies the chair The presiding bishop said to Dr. Stevens f Liturgies and Pulpit Elequence. In his Church

The presiding bishop said to Dr. Stevens:

"Brother—Forasmuch as the Holy Scripturo and the Ancient Canons command that we should not be hasty in laying on hands, and admitting any person to government in the Church of Christ, which he hath purchased with no less price than the effusion of his own bloed, before we admit you to this administration we will examine you in certain articles, to the end that the congregation present may have a trial; and bear witness, how you are minded to behave yourself in the Church of God."

"Are you persuaded that you are truly called to this ministration, according to the will of our Lord Jeeus Christ, and the order of this church?"

To which the candidate for consecration reviews, he occupies a medium, conservative position OPENING SERVICES. The lessons of the morning were read by the Rev. Drs. Pratt, Suddards, Mombert, of Lancaster, (successor to the late Bishop Bowman in the rectorship of St. James' Church,) William Stevens Perry nephew to Dr. Stevens, G. Emicn Howe, and Dr Killikelly, of Paradise, Lancaster county. Bishop Lee, of Delaware, read the Command To which the candidate for consecration r ments. The Epistle was read by Bishop Lee, of Iowa, and the Gospel by Bishop Hopkins. nded: "I am so persuaded." The presiding bishop then continued: The 100th hymn was next announced by the Rev Jubal Hodges, of Pittsburg, before the singing of which Bishop Hopkins stated that at its close s opportunity would be given for all who wished to

The presiding bishop then continued:

"Are you persuaded that the Holy Scriptures contain all doctrine required as necessary for eternal salvation, through faith in Jesus Christ? And are you determined, out of the sane Holy Scriptures, to instruct the people committed to your charge; and to teach or maintain nothing, as necessary to eternal salvation, but that which you shall be persuaded may be concluded and proved by the same?" lo so to retire before proceeding with the consecra SERMON BY BISHOP CLARK. To which was again responded,

The consecration sermon was delivered by Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, formerly rector of St. An-drew's Church, from the following text of Scrip-"I am so persuaded and determined, by God's We are embassadors for Christ.—2 Cor., v. 20.

He commenced by saying that if they had not Apostolic authority for using such language with regard to themselves as the text contained, it would seem to be the highest arrogance for them to use it. They would not dare to stand before the world and speak in the name of Jesus if they had not the fullest authority so to do. The responsibilities thus imposed were overwhelming, and he held that a due appreciation of them was enough to appreciation of the processing the content of the same? due appreciation of them was enough to suppress everything like mere human pride in the exercise of their powers. It was for them to feel that Christ was all, and that they were nothing.
Several obvious thoughts he said were suggested by the text he had chosen. First, it was essential to the office of an ambasza-

the Church all erroneous and strange doctrine contrary to God's Word; and both privately and openly to call upon and encourage others to the same?

Answer. I am ready, the Lord being my helper.

The Presiding Bishop. Will you deny all ungodliness and worldy lusts, and live soberly, rightously, and godly in this present world; that you may show yourself in all things an example of good works unto others, that the adversary may be ashamed, having nothing to say against you?

Answer. I will so do. the Lord being my helper.

The Presiding Bishop. Will you maintain and set forward, as much as shell lie in you, quictness, love, and peace among all men; and diligently exercise such discipline as by the authority of God's Word, and by the order of this Church, is committed to you?

Answer. I will so do, by the help of God.

The Presiding Bishop. Will you show yourself gentle, and be merciful, for Christ's sake, to poor and needy people, and to all strangers destitute of help?

Answer. I will so show myself by God's help. dor that he had a legal commission from the Government which he professed to represent. He must be able to show his credentials, duly signed and sealed by some recognized national power. The same rule applied to the ambassadors of Christ. The Church was something more than a body of men holding certain principles in common, by which they bound themselves to certain restraints and uses; and if it had not been, it would have gone down long ago. The preservation of the Gospel, he alleged, would have been impossible if and needy people, and to all strangers destitute of help?

Answer. I will so show myself, by God's help.

The presiding Bishop then, standing up, said:

"Almighty God, our heavenly Father, who hath given you a good will to do all these things, grant also unto you strength and power to perform the same; that, He accomplishing in you the good work which He hath begun, you may be found perfect and irreprehensible at the latter day; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

At this point the Ray, Dre, Dear and Vayaba can there had not been some organized society of be-

The Bishop then proceeded to demonstrate these views by a copious reference to the history and practices of the Levitical priesthood.

To day they had assembled to confer upon one a commission to exercise the sacred functions of the highest office in the Church-one who had been duly elected and sanctioned—and they did so under the firmest conviction that in so doing they were acting in harmony with the mind of Christ,—that their act would be ratified in Heaven. But, in the second place, an ambassador, in the discharge of his duty, was bound strictly by his instructions. He must not interfere, or change, or modify any of the principles of the Government he represents, or substitute any policy of his own. Christianity, however, was as remarkable for its

Brigade by the Pennsylvania Troops. SPEECH OF GEO. D. PRENTICE.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN MONTREAL.

The Rebels Attack a Federal Force Near Hancock, and are Repulsed.

Mason and Slidell on their Way to Europe.

Bitter Feeling at the State Capital. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times writing

Says:

The political lines are being drawn very closely here, and the feeling is said to be growing extremely bitter, though it is at present concealed. Many of the Union men do not hesitate to declare that Kentucky ought to be placed under the severest military law, and that even if a military despotism is necessary to the salvation of the Stue, it ought to be established without delay. They declare too much freedom has been allowed to Secession sympathizers, and that it is high time they were surpressed.

Serious Trouble Anticipated. Persons here have told me that they would not be surprised at any time, if a most sanguinary strife should occur in this county between citizens holding different political opinions, and if the most terrible scenes would be enacted between those who are socially friends, and even near relatives to each other.

Fears of a Servile Insurrection. Apprehensions are also felt in this county of a servile insurrection, and the negroes are closely watched, though treated, I believe, with more than usual kindness. More than one slaveholder lies down at night with a dread that he may be awakened by the roaring of flames from his fired dwelling.

dwelling.

Hopes of the Kentucky Secessionists.

The Secessionists, or Southern-rights men, as they prefer to be called, assume to have not only great hope, but sincere belief, that the rebels under Generals Buckner and Johnston will have possession of the State before the month of April, and some declare the next session of the Legislature will never be held here, as before that period—the second Wednesday of February—Frankfort will be in the hands of the avowed traitors to the Government.

Pennsylvania and Kentucky.

Presentation of a Flag to Gen. Rousseau's

THE CANADIAN PRESS ON THE RELEASE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

INTERESTING FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN. JACKSON PREPARING TO ATTACK GEN. KELLEY.

ARRIVAL OF RELEASED FEDERAL PRI-SONERS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

om Frankfort, Ky., under date of Dec. 27th,

ment.

During my sojourn here, I have conversed with soveral persons who have been in the "Southern Confederacy," and they say the leaders of the rebellion all declare the war is prosecuted by the Federal Government for the purpose of abolishing slavery—that they know this to be the design of the Republican party from its inception, and that they revolted after Lincoln's election, because they were confident, if they did not do it then, they never could do so again with any hope of success. They admit they had been preparing for years for the revolution, and that when the golden opportunity occurred they did not hesitate to strike.

Argument of the Rebel Leaders.

Argument of the Rebel Leaders.

Argument of the Rebel Leaders.

They constantly ridicule the idea of "subjugating the South," and say that the combined world in arms could not effect it after centuries of war.

"Talk of conquering the South," said Roger A.

Pryor, with his usual egolistic magniloquence—

"what a magnificent impossibility! It would be far easier to bind the lightnings of Heaven, or control the waves of the ocean than to subjugate the free sons of the South—the bravest and noblest people of the world."

Pennsylvania and Kentucky.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG FROM GEN. NEGLEY'S BRIGADE TO GEN. ROUSSEAU'S BRIGADE—SPEECH OF GEO. D. PRENTICE, ESQ.

The presiding Bishop then, standing up, said:

"Anlighty God, our beaventy Father, who hatts shown to properly and all these things, grands and the property of the property o

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS,
The control of the position assumed by the Dritish
Government in regard to the Trent affair, we take
the liberty of sending you a copy, which, if you
the cent to fruitficient interest, you can lay before
your readers. It is short and very much to the
point. We give the writer's own words without
the belief to add of Den. 31, 1861
Your respectfully,
on a first an examination by General Banks,
are forwarded to Gen. McClellan's headquarters
to disposed of. It is stated that at least one
timelilelment. The letter is dated Den. 31, 1861
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are forwarded to Gen. McClellan's headquarters
to disposed of. It is stated that at least one
timelilelment. The letter is dated Den. 31, 1861
Your respectfully,
On & A.

"This town and district are now under a cloud,
owing to thou your shores in relation to the Trent
districting arising therefrom. And the strong breeze
etiting in from your shores in relation to the Trent
districting arising therefrom. And the strong breeze
titting in from your shores in relation to the Trent
districting arising therefrom. And the strong breeze
the principle of the conting the thirty of the same of the total conting the treatment of the total conting the treatment is now decreasing and no very
serious consequences are anticipated. The Monty
point will be the disposition to be unade of the total
"Mark and who were for some time much giated,
the principle and the strong trees to the conting the thirty of the strong trees to the conting the thirty of the strong trees to the conting the thirty of the strong trees to the conting the thirty of the strong trees the tree to the conting the tre gun, (the twelve-pounder Parrott cannea,) it is known that they have in the vicinity of Martinsburg a full field battery, which is probably masked in some place where they anticipate we are to pass should an advance be made. A number of the enemy are still engaged in taking up the track north of Martinsburg, and their eccasional appearances near Williamsport are probably only reconscitring parties. Thus far none on our side have been hurt, but our Parrott battery at the Dam is

TWO CENTS.

known to have played some disastrous frenks in their ranks. They have quite an encampment at Bunker Hill, which they are entrenching, and are throwing up heavy fortifications at Martinaburg.

Gen. Kelly's men have opened the railroad severs miles south of Hancock, and are steadily progressing towards Martinsburg. As far as the road has been completed it is strongly guarded against any attempt of the rebels.

Here towards martinsburg. As far as the road has been completed it is strongly guarded against any attempt of the rebels.

The Union men in this part of the State endorse the release of Mason and Slidell as a measure of wise policy in the present exigency.

LATER.

FREDERICK, Jan. 1.—The political prisoners who have been captured and detained at Williamsport by Colouel Leonard, during the past three months, arrived here yesterday under a strong guard, and proceed this morning for Washington. Among the principal personages of this group are W. D. Shepard, late a captain in the robel army; Abraham Shepard, his brother, a member of the Shepherdstown volunteers, and several civil officers, who undertook to execute the Confederate laws in Morgan county. They are all sent to Washington, in conformity with the late general orders by the Commander-in-Chief.

A private despatch from Williamsport, last night.

ington, in conformity with the late general orders by the Commander-in-Chief.

A private despatch from Williamsport, last night, states that about three o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a rebel force, (number not given,) with one gun, attacked the railroad workmen, between Paxton's Cut and Cherry Run, eleven miles east of Hancock. They were repulsed and routed by the Federal protective force, with a less of twenty killed. The assailants were protecting the rebel laborers who were engaged in taking up the track.

Col. Bayler is said to have a rebel force of 70 men a few miles south of Hancock.

Gen. Jackson, with his whole available rebel force, is said to be preparing to move against Gen. Kelly, at Hancock.

Later advices have been received from Harper's Ferry. Maj. Tyndale, of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, is keeping close guard upon the river at that point. The people of the ferry, nearly all of whom are women and children, are blockaded on all sides. The rebel pickets extend across the neck over Bolivar Heights to Smallwood's woods on the North, and prohibit all supplies of provisions from entering into the town, while the Federal commander exercises equal vigilance at Sandy Hook. Men who have been compelled to fee from Harper's Ferry complain that their families are restrained from joining them on this side, but if this statement is well founded, the restriction must be based upon some misapprehension.

A band of rebels were busily engaged in removing statement is well founded, the restriction must be based upon some misapprehension.

A band of rebels were busily engaged in removing the contents of Mr Wearnwag's machine works, located on Herr's Island, on the Shenandoah, near Harper's Ferry. Herr & Wilch's new flour mill was not destroyed by the rebels, but the old one was entirely demolished some months since.

All persons residing in Harper's Ferry and Bolivar, that are seen by the rebel lookouts to approach the river, are captured on their return to the river, and sent to Charlestown. Several families, who went down to the river, with all their movable effects down to the river, with all their movable effects, are said to have shared this fate

All was quiet yesterday, from Sandy Hook to the Point of Rocks. Later intelligence from the vicinity of Leesburg leads to the belief that the rebels have erected seams to the script that the rebels have created strong works northeast of Leesburg, on the ridge which terminates nearly opposite the mouth of the Monocacy. The report is confirmed that the robel force at Leesburg has been largely increased, but the report that the militia refuse to fight is doubted.

From Fortress Monroe. THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 1.—Captains Shillings. Inw and Manson, of the Seventy-ninth Now York Regiment, Lieut. W. Dickinson, of the Third Regiment of infantry, U. S. A., Lieut. J. W. Hart, of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, and Corporal Thomas McDonell, of the Seventy-ninth New York Regiment, arrived from Richmond last evening, by a fing of truce from Norfolk. They are part of the two hundred and fifty who are to be released in exchange for an equal number sent to Richmond last week. Their stories are listened to with the greatest interest, but add little to the numerous similar statements already published. A great improvement in the treatment of the prisoners is said to have taken place within the last two weeks. The above officers will go to Baltimore to-night, on their way home. The remander of the number to be released are expected to arrive here to-morrow afternoon, and a number of our wounded (making a total of 284 to be released) are expected in a few days. THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

days.

Last night's flag of truce also brought the captain and crew of the schooner John F. Crouch, from Alexandria for Dighton, Mass., with a cargo of coal, which is reported to have beached inside of Cape New Year's calls are being made to day, and cost of the officers have called upon Gen. Wool this orning to pay him their respects.

A flag of truce, which arrived early this morning, brought over a young lady to go North. Capt. McQuade, of the Thirty-fifth New York vo-lunteers, and a licutemant of regulars, died at Rich-mond on the 26th of December. From Missouri.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 2.—Despatches have been received at headquarters, announcing the capture of the notorious Joff Owens, Colonel Jones, and

fifty of their bridge-burning gang, near Martins-burg, Adrian county, by General Schofield, commander of the State militia, and that the vacious guerilla bands along the North Missouri Railroad have been pretty thoroughly scattered.

Six regiments of Federal troops have left Ottoville and Tipton for Weston on an expedition, the effects of which are unknown. Patriot heroes of Gen. Rousseau's brigade—many of whom were the first, the very first, to muster at the cell of your gallant leader for the defence of your State—to you, to you, the guardinship of this sacred flag is entrusted. Look at it ere your standard-bearer shall grasp it Look at it before its bright folds shall futter above your heads. Its stars are kindred to those in heaven, and its eagle grasp heaven's thundrolois. It is the flag of our country, the benner whose fame and glory, extending beyond the bounds of the civilized world, command the respect, the admiration, and the sweeper of barbarian nations. Baptized thousands of times in blood and fire, it has been purified, and comobled, and brightened, by every baptism. It is the blazing meteor of freedom. It has streamed over land and lake, and sea and occan, and the consecrated breath of thousands of expiring patriots, turning their kindling eyes upon it in the hour of denth and victory, have stirred and rustled its folds with blessipes.

Chivalric patriots, more, no! never will any set of yours at stain upon this proud escutcheon, or upon the proud of group the property of the standard of the pand of glory dental in the hour of denth and victory, have stirred and rustled its folds with blessipes.

Chivalric patriots, and mornicalise, wherever the path of your david on the proud escutcheon, or upon the patriots of the patriots of yours and the constant of the patriots of your set of yours and the patriots of your set of yours and the patriots of your will only your own through the forget cold, and hunged and transpant by your own through the forget cold, and hunged and transpant by the prayers of thousands of loyed ones in your house, and millons, and the strength of your david the property of the strength of your david the property of the patriots of patriots every where. It will be borne amid the cleak of stead of the patriots of the patriots of patriots every where. It was be indeed and iron storms of battle; but to your yoes it will be all the more

THE WAR PRESS. THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

Larger Cinbs will be charged at the same rate, thus: 20 cepies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and For a Club of Twenty-one or ever, we will send as

Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

THE WAR PARSS.

COMMENTS OF THE CANADIAN

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for

PRESS.

The Peace News.in Montreal.

[From the Montreal Witness.]

For the last forthight Canada has been passing through a war in anticipation, and she has done so in a spirit which shows that, in case of actual need, her population would have been united, brave, and loyal. The enthmissm of volunteering showed by the British people when threatened with invasion by the first Napoleon, or by the American people when their flag was shot down by audacious rebels at Fort Sumpter, was not greater, we presume, than that showed by the pasple of this city for the last two weeks. And Montreal, though it naturally takes the lead in public mattern, was only an exponent of what did take phace, or would have taken place, everywhere.

But war, even in anticipation, is a fearful thing; and if the peace-news was not halled with all the delight that it ought to have been by our young volunteers, it certainly was by their parents and friends. In fact, the assurance of peace where war was confidently expected, was inexpressibly delightful to every reflecting mind, and draw forth the warmest gratitude to the Great Disposer of all events that He had averted from us a calamity so itearful.

The news came on Saturday afternoon, and the Daily Witness had the extreme satisfaction of being the first to publish it in a few lines in a second edition. The news-rooms-were througed to read the telegrams as they continued to arrive, and the words, "No war!" spread as if by magic, over the city; so that the last Sabbath of the year dawned upon us in full assurance of peace. In all the churches, so far as we are informed, the continuance of peace between Great Britain and the United States was the subject of devout thanksgiving to God. Prayers were also offered for the Queen, in her sore bereavement.

The Recent inbroglio.

Queen, in her sore bereavement.

The Recent inbregie.

[From the Montreal Gazette.]

We have no desire to utter one word calculated to wear the appearance of a taunt to our neighbors at the issue of the recent controversy with Great Britain. It is enough for us that they have consented to repair the wrong done, and we need not be curious to question the motives which prompted this act of public justice. Yet it were to fail in our duty if we did not draw the moral from the issue of the dispute. Nearly all the Northern press puts it upon the ground that their first duty is to crush out the "rebellion" of the Southern States, and they must make any concession to foreign Powers neor the dispute. Nearly all the Northern press puts it upon the ground that their first duty is to crush out the "rebellion" of the Southern States, and they must make any concession to foreign Powers necessary to preserve their strength unimplaired for the work.

This is, by no means, the highest motive. It is an admission that they act under a sense of cocroion, not from a sense of right, and in so far it is profoundly to be regretted. We believe Mr. Seward's line of argument to be cleverly chosen, in as far as it has been made public, but it is in the teeth of almost all the public declarations of his fellow-countrymen, official and non-official. Every publicist and statesman, who has expressed an opinion, with the exception of Mr. Seward and Mr. Buchsnan, has declared the act of Captain Wilkes was one to be applauded, not condemned. The chances are that Mr. Seward's popularity will be seriously damaged by the course he has adopted. It required not a little pluck to face the public insanity, and rob the people of the opportunity of self-destruction which they seemed to covet. He has run directly counter to the current of popular opinion and feeling.

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The world will believe now, in spite of all Mr. Seward's adroit arguments, that the surrender has been made because of threatened coercion. As the Times threatened, they have been made to eat up the vauntings and the tauntings of the last few months, after a fashion which must be very disagreeable to such vain glorious boasters.

They have boasted that they were able to cope with the whole world in arms. They are not now prepared to so tupon the boast. They find that there are limits at once to their own capacity for making war, and to other people's long saffering and patience. They have been taught to respect the mother country as a great Power, after a manner hitherto unknewn to them. They have learned to understand something of the position of Britain when she was involved in war with themselves before, weighted down as she was by the exhaustion or tra giorious triumph over Britain, because she did not make conquest of their territory. Yet, they could not thresh her into the recognition of the view they sought to enforce upon her. Though straining every nerve to succeed in the great contest waged in Europe, she did not hesitate to encounter this new enemy across the ocean, and she was not, even when taken at such disadvantage, worsted in the encounter. The positions are reversed now. The United States have a great war on their hands, when asked to abandon a beligerent authority, to exercise which they have proudly asserted their right. They shrink from making good their boasting words by brave deeds. Well for them, well for us, and well for the word it is so! The wrong and disgrace are not in the acknowledgment and reparation of wrong; they are in the wide doing was accompanied, and which read by the light of the reply of Mr. Secretary Soward, look dismally and disgracefully foolish. If Mr. Seward knew all that he sets forth in his displemation letter; if he knew that the act of Captain Wilkes was contrary to the American version of the international law applicable to the subject, how is it he did not find it out sconer, ore Britain made ready to sustain her demand by force of arms? How is it his exposition of that law was not set forth in his despatch to Mr. Adams? Why was it reserved for a reply to the demand of the British Government backed by so large an armed force? Why could he not have suggested to his fellow-countrymen, through the numerous channels of communication with the public at his command, not to make such egregious fools of themselves? The moral which the American public should glean from this result of her most unpleasant controversy is that they should not be in haste to blow up the embers of discord with another nation unless certain of the justice of their cause, and their capacity to take care, at the same time, of the territory they claim as their own. Idle vaporing and boasting end generally in bitter humiliation.

And for us, too, in

an attack on Britain through Canada.

Sympathy in the British Provinces.

In New Brunswick, the Colonial Presbyterian, which is probably the ablest paper published in that province, espouses the Federal cause with a warmth which deserves our grateful appreciation. In a recent article it says:

"To us it appears much more difficult for a true British subject to sympathize with the South than with the North, and we are convinced that the principles can uncitated by the pro-Southern Canadian and New Brunswick press, would, if practically carried out, be fatal to the safety of the British Empire. They are, in short, utterly seditious and dangerous, contrary to all divine and human laws. Curses' are not the only things which, like chickens, come home to roost.' Evil principles bring retribution in their train. To hold that, apart from any exercise of oppression by a Government, creating a moral right of revolution, its authority is to be cast off at pleasure or through caprice; its proporty seized; its courts of justice subverted; to hold that all onths of allegiance to it may be violated without moral guilt or political degradation, is to hold that civil government rests upon no divine sanctions or other stable basis. We maintain that there has rarely been a more just war waged in this world than that by which the Federal Government aims at suppressing the Southern rebellion and preserving the nationality of a great people. As British subjects, we resent any insults to our nation's flag, and demand an amende. But internal rebellion is worse than external war; to be an enemy is to occupy an honorable position as compared with being a tratior. How well it looks to see these who are ready to fly to arms to maintain the honor of the British flag, in the same breath denounce the United States for rising up as one man to wipe out the reproach of Fort Sumpter!" Again:

"There has been revolt in India. There has been discerted in Canada." Free has one man to wipe out three greats for rising up as one man to wipe out three preach of Fort Sumpter! 'Again:

"There has been revolt in India. There has been discontent in Canada. There was lately a jubilation over a dead rebel in an integral section of the British empire—re-echoed even in New Brunswick. Do wo wish to establish the principle that rebels—that men who revolt without any just cause against a legitimate and beneficent government, deserve sympathy and aid, while the legitimate authorities deserve only to be treated with coltiness, if not with hostility? Such is the clear and undoubted tendency of the teachings of the pro-Southern press of New Brunswick. To maintain the honor of our nation; to sustain, perhaps, the best of sovereigns—this is our duty, and its performance redounds to our honor. To gleat over the misfortunes of a kindred people; to smile upon traitors, upon a slaveholding foligarchy; to discourage the friends of human freadom, and the patrons of henest and well-regulated labor—this will prove to be the disgreec, if not the ruin, of all who are found so doing."

From Port Royal.

New York, Jan. 2.—The steamor Aried arrived yesterday, from Port Royal on the 28th. The news is unimportant.

The United States frigate Sabine arrived yesterday from Georgetown, S. C., via Port Royal, for Trepairs.

The prize bark Empress has arrived from New Orleans bar.