WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1862.

We can take no notice of anonymous commu nications. We do not return rejected manuscripts. War Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will

CONGRESS.

SENATE. -Information relative to colored freemen captured by rebels, was laid before the Senate by the Secretary of War. Petitions were presented by Mr. Sherman in favor of a general bankrupt act: and by Mr. Davis, against the action of Naval Advisory Board. Bills were reported by Mr. Sumner for the relief of the owners of the French vessel Julie et Marie; by Mr. Anthony, to increase the funds of the Superintendent of Printing; by Mr. Hale, to abolish the grade of medical officers in the army. The resolution relative to the arrest of certain citizens of Delaware was then taken up, and pending its consideration the Senate adjourned. House.-The Senate bill for the admission West Virginia, as a State, occupied the attention of the House of Representatives vesterday altore-

France, England, Greece. This difficulty, it is said, might be settled, There seems to be a prevailing impression among European politicians that a quarrel between England and France, if not actually on the topis, is actually impending-that it has been almost inevitable for some timeand that it will probably be hastened by the curt manner in which Earl Russell (that famous Marplot of every Liberal Ministry since 1830—the gentleman who, as Lord JOHN RUSSELL, "upset the coach" so often when driven by GREY or MELBOURNE) lately responded to the Emperor NAPOLEON'S proposal to establish an armistice, or six months' total cessation of hostilities in America, by means of a triangular mediation, in which Russia should also be included. It may be that NAPOLEON, at last, desires to settle the account which has been left open since the downfall of the First Empire at Waterloo; or, he may wish to give his battalions something to do, as a lot of rats in a sack can be prevented from gnawing their way through by constantly shaking them; or, he may feel strong enough to get on without the protection of England, which, to a haughty mind, may cause no small mortification. As human nature is composed of discordant elements, one need not wonder that NAPOLEON should quarrel with Russia in 1854, because the Czar Nicholas too tardily recognized the reestablished Empire, nor that he may desire to break with England, now, from a feeling that its protection was oppressive. To England, and next to the United

States, Napoleon personally may be said to owe his present station in the world. From 1793 to 1815, with brief intermissions of time, England steadily opposed that Revolution in France which exiled the Bourbons and then elevated Bonaparte to the throne. Over twenty years of war, against France, cost England some of her best blood and added over \$1,000,000,000 to her National Debt. At last, the war was ended by the fall of Napoleon Bonaparte and the Restoration of the Bourbons-a race which, as TALLEYRAND truly said, had learned nothing nor had forgotten anything in its Their Restoration, in 1815, was followed by their final ejectment from the throne in 1830, at which crisis, England very sensibly put into practice the new principle of allowing foreign nations to settle their own affairs without interference or dictation from abroad. This straight-forward principle, we may add, has been always acted upon by the United States, since the foundation of the Republic.

England immediately acknowledged the Duke of Orleans, the newly-elected Citizen-King of France, and so did the United States. After some demur among the other great Powers, Louis Philippe finally was accepted by all nations as recognized and responsible ruler of France. Misgoverning much, preferring the elevation of his chiltren to gro tema of his country, Laure PHILIPPE effected the Spanish marriages, which weakened his alliance with England, and made him very unpopular in France. In less than eighteen months after, the third Revolution hurled him from the throne. drove him to England as the fugitive "Mr. John Smith," and also exiled all his family. This Revolution of 1848, wholly repudiating the monarchical principle, reerected the Republic, and, though English rulers have a distaste for that popular form of government, they acknowledged the new Republic ;-so, even earlier than England, did the United States. When Louis NA-POLEON was elected President, England and America promptly treated with him as head of the French Republic. So, too, with the coup d'etat of December, 1851, actually a new Revolution, and with the re-establishment of the Empire, a year later. England and the United States have been the earliest and best friends of Napoleon since 1848, when he emerged from comparative insignificance, and actual obscurity, into the headship of the French people.

Is it because of Napoleon's obligations to England and the United States that NAPO-LEON is now cold and unfriendly to both? Some minds are so constituted that they cannot submit to the burden of favors conferred-is Napoleon's of this class? From us, he apparently only wants some cotton, which the blockade of the Southern ports prevents his obtaining, but he may feel afraid of our interfering with his apparent purpose, in violation of the Monroe doctrine, of obtaining some locus standi in Mexico. With England he is angry because she has declined putting a pressure on the United States, by the "mediation" which he suggested. Of that refusal, as well as of our blockade of the rebel ports, NAPOLEON will probably make great use. When the capitalists and workpeople who were engaged in the manufacture of cotton, now suspended for want of the raw material, bring their complaints before him, no doubt his ready reply will be—"I wanted England to unite with me in a plan which would have given us as much cotton as both countries required, but perfidious Albion impudently rejected my proposal." In a short time insolent abuse of England and depreciation of the United States may be looked for in the Paris journals, which are understood to enunciate the individual opinions of the

Two more immediate causes of dissatisfaction with England may be added to the above—namely, PALMERSTON'S constant protest against the continued occupation of Rome by French troops, whereby the Pope is maintained as a temporal ruler solely by foreign bayonets, and Russell's precipitous retreat from the triple alliance (France, Spain, and England) against Mexico. This able with the duty and stamp thereon, and also all retreat has shown to the nations a decided British distrust of French action. For our own part, we anticipate an early rupture of the famous compact alliance between France | have been or may be in the service of the United and England, but, as frequently occurs, the ostensible may not be the real cause for such a breach.

It would not surprise us to find the quarrel commenced on the Greek question, which has recently assumed a new aspect. The utter rejection of King Orno, and the doci- that the 24th section of the act, entitled an act inded repudiation of any other Bavarian prince | creasing temporarily the duties on imports, and for as ruler, has thrown the throne of Greece into the political market of Europe. The treaty which erected Greece into an independent kingdom provided that, if the throne became vacant, no prince of Russian, French, or English birth could be eligible to fill the vacancy. On Otho's deposition, so strongly were the Greeks impressed with hear and determine the same, that they were so this stipulation that they turned to Prince AMADEUS of Sardinia, VICTOR EMMANUEL'S second son, now in his eighteenth year, and suggested that he be invited to accept the crown. The Duke of LEUCHTENBERG, nephew of ALEXANDER II. and cousin of NAPOLEON III. was also spoken of, but his family connection with the imperial houses of Russia and France was the barrier of ineligibility, under the trinartite treaty. The arch-Duke Maximilian of Austria and a brother of the King of Sweden have also been mentioned in candidateship. So has heen Prince ALFRED, second son of VICTO-RIA of England, a young gentleman who completed his eighteenth year in August.

foreign relations likely to commit the country to useless war. It would have been a great gain to England if, when GEORGE I. came over from Germany, in 1714, to succccd Queen Anne, he had been dispossessed of his beggarly Electorate of Hanover, the defence of which, for over a century, fell heavily on the British Treasury. Hence, the English newspapers have discouraged the idea of placing Prince ALFRED on the throne of Greece, and also because it has a stipulation with Orno that he should abandon the faith in which he was brought up and become a member of the Greek Church. The National Assembly, now in session at Athens, has modified this, so as to allow the future King to retain his own religious belief, provided he will swear to defend the Greek Church, as a national establishment. This is understood to be a concession in favor of Prince ALFRED, who seems to be the favorite candidate. It is true, however, that, as an English prince, he is equally ineligible under the treaty as the Duke of LEUCHTENDERS, of Russian, and French blood. He is already engaged, too, under a family compact agreed to by the parliament of that little Grant-Duchy, to succeed his

uncle as ruler of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha.

by substituting his younger brother. Prince ARTHUR, born in 1850, in his place at It is said that the Queen of England, with portion of her Ministers, is much disposed to accept the offer of giving the crown of Greece to her second son, who is now a midshipman in a British man-of-war, in the Ægean waters—that several other warsteamers have been despatched to the Ægean—and that Lord PALMERSTON is disposed, should PRINCE ALBERT accept the hrone, to enlarge the kingdom of Greece. by annexing to its territory the Ionian Islands, of which England has been Protector (really master) since 1815. This would handsomely round off the kingdom of Greece, which now has little more than a million of inhabitants. Besides, the maintainance of the Ionian Islands has fallen heavily upon England, and the people have long desired to be united with Greece. If this project be proceeded with, here, it may safely be predicted, will arise the casus belli which France requires against England. Appealing to the treaty of 1829, NAPOLEON may refuse to permit an English prince to be elected King of Greece-and appeal, all the stronger, perhaps, because the re-established Empire of France and the newly-formed kingdom of Italy exist in defiance, in violation of the great European treatics of 1815. About the most absurd thing that England could do, just now, would be to consent to the elevation of one of her Princes to such an unstability as the throne of Greece. It would certainly be offensively treated by France, and it is probable that Russia, the other party in the original settlement of the

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

unfriendly eyes.

Greek monarchy, might also view it with

The first nine days of the short session of

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1862.

the most important Congress of the United States that has assembled since the comnencement of this century have been usefu in proving that the friends of the Administration have found it to be a losing game to indulge in public controversies about, and criticisms of, the men whom they themselves have placed in power. If the opposition to the Administration, flushed by the results of the recent elections, have resolved to do still more to embarrass the Government, the sincere friends of the latter have caught some of the spirit which, in the two past sessions of the present Congress, made this opposition so formidable an enemy of the good cause. The adversaries of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, still rallying under the name of Democrats, consult together daily and nightly, and it is rare that a motion or speech is made, in either branch, by any of that has not been agreed upon in solemn council. It is not for me to decide what the special objects of these politicians may be-whether they design to force a calamitous peace, or to protract the war until a change of Administration, so that they may conduct it to a conclusion. It is enough that they stand now where they stood more than a year ago-that there is scarcely a recommendation or an act of the Administration that they do not antagonize and embarrass, and that, whether they intend it or not, the effect of their movements is not simply to encourage the rebellion, but to encourage that foreign antagonist who, after years of hatred and contempt of the Democratic party, and after a generation of insincere assaults upon slavery, now boldly hails the one-speaking with the verdict of the late elections before it—as its ally against the free States, and crowns the other as the innocent sufferers and injured Abigail of the war. The earnest supporters of the Administration and the Government should not fail to act upon the great consideration that if their opponents can unite, with so many adverse circumstances against them, surely they can do so. If they fail in this they will deserve the condemnation of their own constituency, as they will certainly receive the scorn of their own enemies.

OCCASIONAL. WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, December 9, 1862. Internal Revenue Act.

The bill which passed the House to-day, amenda tory of the act to provide internal revenue to suppublic debt, approved July 1st, 1862, authorizes the assessors and collectors, and assistants and deputies to administer oaths and affirmations in all cases where they are required, but no fees are to be charged or allowed therefor. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized to furnish to the assistant treasurers or

collectors of the United States at San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, adhesive stamps or stamped paper, vellum or parchment, according to the progulations and conditions as he may from time to time prescribe, and without requiring payment in advance therefor, provided no greater commission shall be allowed than is now provided by law. Any stamp appropriated to denote the duty charged on any particular instrument, or bearing the name of such instrument on the face thereof, which may have been used or which shall hereafter be used fo denoting any other duty of the same amount, shall be deemed and taken to be good and valid, provided the provisions of this section shall not apply to any stamps appropriated to denote the duty charged on proprietary articles.

All instruments' documents and paners subject to duty used by the officers of the United States Government, where the United States Government would be chargeable with the duty and stamp there on, and all instruments, documents and papers of the executive departments of the several States, subject to duty when any State would be charge instruments, documents and papers relating to the diers and seamen, or their legal representatives, who States, are exempted from duty. The 95th section of the internal revenue act of July 1, 0862, is so amended that no instrument, document, or paper, made, signed, or issued, prior to the 1st of March, 1863, without being duly stamped, or having thereon an adhesive stamp to denote the duty imposed thereon, shall, for that cause, be deemed invalid and of no effect. It is also provided other purposes, approved July 14, 1862, is hereby re-

pealed. All goods, wares, and merchandise, or articles produced, or made, and finished ready for sale and removal for consumption, prior to the 1st day of September, 1862, whether actually removed or not from the place of manufacture, shall be, and hereby are, exempted from duty, on proof being made to the satisfaction of the assessor of the district, who shall made and finished ready for sale and removal for consumption, and where any duties shall have been assessed or collected upon such goods, wares, or merchandise, or articles so made and finished a aforesaid, the same shall be and hereby are remitted and if actually collected, refunded by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under such regulations as he may prescribe. Hotels, inns. and taverns, and cating houses having taken out the license provided therefor,

shall not be required to pay any other license for the sale of any article customarily furnished by hotels, inns, or taverns, and eating houses, and not prohibited by the laws of any State or Territory where the same may be located, or in violation

Mr. Stevens' Bill. The bill introduced by Representative STEVENS, SEWARD'S despatches show a kinder feeling existing yesterday, providing revenue for the support of the Government, contemplates no change whatever in There is a noted disinclination among Eng- debt already created, or the custom-house notes now relation to the payment of interest on the public of much satisfaction to the friends of the present lishmen to steer clear of all embarrassing outstanding. sympathizers.

The McDowell Court of Inquiry-Testimony of Gen. McClellan. The court of inquiry met at eleven o'clock A. M. The examination of Mr. Peleg Clark was continued, but no new facts were elicited. About half past two o'clock Gen, McCiellan ar-

but by Gen. McDowell:

Question. I desire Gen. McClellan to inform the court, as fully and distinctly as he can, on the following heads First. As to Gen. McDowell's conduct whilst in command of a division in the Army of the Potomac.

rived, and testified as follows. The questions were

Second. As to Gen. McDowell's conduct whilst in command of the 1st Army Corps of the Army of the Third. As to Gen. McDowell's conduct, as far as it

pears on his plans and operations, whilst he was in command of the department of the Rappahannock. A. I will say in regard to the first question that the conduct of Gen. McDowell, as a division commander, was entirely satisfactory. His division was in excellent condition and all that I could wish. Whilst Gen. McDowell was in command of the 1st army corps, prior to the movements upon the Peninsula, I received the fullest co-operation at his hands in preparing the plans and arranging for the novements generally. In fact, he frequently, at my equest, went beyond his strict duties as a corps commander to facilitate the preparations. I do not know that I can make a fuller statement. What I wish to convey is the idea that I received, at the hands of General McDowell, the fullest and most cordial co-operation in the preparation for the Peninsular campaign. I know nothing personally of General McDowell's conduct, while in command of the Department of the Rappahannock, except that I received two telegrams from him about the 20th of May; the first informing me that he would, by a certain day, work to my assistance. The other stated that some unlooked-for circumstance had caused the delay of a few days in his preparations. I do not know officially, but have every reason to be morally certain, that his failure to advance to my

assistance, at that time, was owing to circumstances beyond his control. Q. Do you remember if the regiments assigned to constitute Gen. McDowell's division were designated or were taken indiscriminately, and with reference to their station at the time?

eference to their stations, being in the vicinity of Arlington, with some few changes subsequently made for particular reasons. Q. How did this division compare in discipline drill, and effectiveness, with your other divisions? Gen. McClellan. I would ask whether it relates

A. My recollection is that they were selected with

to any special period. Gen. McDowell, To the last, A. Very favorbable. I might add, so much so that upon one occasion a general order was issued complimentary to the division. Q. Was there a second occasion when the hard

labor done by this division, on the outworks, on the Virginia side, attracted your special attention? A. In the construction of the works in the vicinity of Upton's Hill my attention was drawn to the remarkable rapidity with which the troops of this division completed the works. Q. Do you know personally or by report whether General McDowell took unusual pains with the

drill of his division as a division. That is, the entire body drilled together in the same field, when under your command? A. I think he did. I think he paid more attention to his division drill than many division commanders-though there were some few who paid

uch attention, but he thought none more than he, I should think, that is, as far as I know. Q. Whilst he was under your command was he Gen. McDowell) ever entrusted by you with the handling on the same field of all the divisions on the Virginia side of the Potomac? If so, please state the manner in which this duty was performed.

A. On the occasion of a review of all the troops on the Virginia side of the Potomac, in the month of November, I think, he was entrusted with the selection of the ground, and the entire conduct of the review, and discharged the duty in a most satisfactory and skilful manner.

General McDowell desiring to enter upon a different line of examination, and the hour of three having arrived, the court adjourned till eleven to-morrow morning, when the examination of General McClellan will be resumed.

The Porter Court Martial. The court martial in the case of Gen. Porter met at 11 o'clock this morning. Brigadier General B. S. Roberts, late Inspector General of the Army of the Potomac, was sworn. His position brought him often in contact with General Pope, and made him familiar with General ness was on the field during the entire engagement of the 29th of August. In view of what the of General Pope had accomplished, when the hattle of this day closed, he had no doubt at all that if General Porter had made the attack, as directed by the order of 4.30 P. M., of the 29th, it would have resulted in the defeat and capture of the entire army of the Confederates who were on the field at the time. The witness expected the attack to be made by Gen. Porter, as did Gen. Pope, prior to the receipt of the order of 4.30 P. M., as he supposed any general within hearing of an important pattle, as Gen. Porter was supposed to be, being on the line of march from Manassas, which would have brought him to the right of the enemy's line before 4 o'clock, in whose power it was to engage in it, would have done so. Gen. Porter was, in the pinion of the witness, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock, in a position where he could have attacked the right of the enemy, and, as he also believed, that he could have turned the enemy's right flank and attacked their rear. What he knew of their position, and from what he knew of the country prior to what he considered Gen. Porter's disobedience of the order of the 27th, he had been convinced that Gen. Porter would not only do his duty, but he was led to believe that he would do it as well as any offieer in the army could. Question. Then the grounds of the witness's unfa

vorable impression were formed mainly upon the events with which General Porter was connected on the 27th and 29th of August? Answer. They were not the only grounds. In a conversation which I had with Major Gen. Kearny, in which I mentioned General Porter and the high stimation in which I held him, that officer told me that I did not know him (General Porter), and then added that he (General Porter) would fail Pope. The disobedience of this order, and this conversation, led me to believe that General Porter was not doing his duty. Several officers of General Pope's staff were about during this conversation, among whom were, I think, Colonels Ruggles, Morgan, Welsh, and Captain Pope. I do not think this con-

versation was heard by any of those present, nor do think General Kearny intended it should be. He was an old friend of mine, with whom I had served a great many years, and he was telling me of matters that had occurred on the Peninsula. We had withdrawn from the others. He was giving me his ominion of all the principal officers there. The court, at 3 o'clock, adjourned till 11 o'clock The Revenue Bill.

The revenue bill published this morning was not eported from the Committee of Ways and Means vesterday, as erroneously stated, but was simply submitted by Mr. Stevens, as an individual memer, on a call of the States. Neither the Secretary

of the Treasury nor the committee was consulted in regard to it. Colored Emigration.

The recently published foreign correspondence shows that our Gövernment proposed the voluntary colonization of Americans of African descent in the British colonies, but Earl RUSSELL declined the proposition. Gen. WEBB, our minister to Brazil, has been ex-

erting himself to effect a treaty by which all the reed negroes of our country shall be, translated to the region of the Amazon, at the expense of the United States, and there endowed with land, gratuitously, by Brazil, and at the termination of a term of years become citizens of Brazil, with all the rights and privileges of the free negro population of the empire, all of whom, by the constitution, are the recognized equals of the white man, and equally cligible with him to the highest offices of the empire and where, already, the social distinctions between the white and black races, which once existed there, have been nearly eradicated. As serious fears seemed to be entertained by the people of Nicaragua that the President intended establishing a colony of free colored persons in some part of Central America, our minister to that coun try assures its Government that no such project will be attempted, against the well known wishes of

the people of those States. Appointment of Acting Midshipmen. Secretary Welles, to-day, in response to the House resolution, transmitted a list of acting midshipmen, appointed during the recess of Congress, and considers that they have been made by full authority of law, although the exigencies of the service and the condition of the country would not allow a compliance with previous usage, nor in all respects with the letter of recent enactments, apparently restricting the powers of appointment by previous laws. These appointments are 76 in number, viz: Maine, I; New Hampshire, 4; Vermont, 1; Massachusetts, 13; Rhode Island, 3; Connecticut, 5; New York, 16; Pennsylvania, 11; Delaware. 2; Mayland, 2; Ohio, 2; Illinois, 2; Iowa, 6; Missouri, 3; Virginia, 1; District of Columbia, 1; at large, 1;

and a son of an officer, 1. Army of the Potomac. I have no news of importance from the army in front of us to-night. "All quiet along the lines" is the general report.

The Smithsonian Lecture: Professor Wilson, of Canada, opened the course of lectures before the Smithsonian Institute this vening, before a large audience. The subject chosen was "Unwritten History." The professor made no allusions to the political condition of our country, as had been anticipated. New Secretary of the Interior.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX is prominently spoken of as successor to Hon. C. B. SMITH as Secretary of the Department of the Interior. Our Foreign Relations. The general impression seems to be that Secretary

between England and America at present than at

any previous period during the war. This is a source

Administration and of annoyance to the Southern

Colored Men the Fried. Mr. HICKMAN has introded in House a bill to authorize the Presidento raplored regiments (not exceeding one hurred)h a different plan of officering, and differenpay ations from the other volunteers; to authrizeni-monthly line of steamers between New or Liberia, to touch at Norfolk, Va., and Prt I, S. C., for the purpose of carrying mails, lasts, and articles of commerce and emigrants; appropriate confiscated property to the education whites

and blacks in the South. Naval Orders Surgeon CHARLES MARTIN is led from the naval rendezvous at Boston, arered to the steam sloop Sacramento. Surgeun Ruden-STEIN is ordered to the naval reous at Boson. Surgeon D. KINDLEBERGERdered to the steam sloop Monongahela.
F. T. MCINTYRE, of Pennsylvas appointed acting assistant paymaster of the Hewas recently employed as a telegraph for at Wash-

ARMY OF THE FREE

Battle at Fayetteville, Arlas-Frank Herron Defeats GHinlman's Army-A Decisive Federaltory-Fedess 600—Rebel Loss 1, Capture of Rebel Battery-Gen. Bluttaks the Enemy in the Rear.

BATTLE-FIELD NEAR FITEVLLE. ARKANSAS, Dece 8, 162 General Herron's forces, en n to reinforce Beneral Blunt, met the enemy yelay o Crawford's Prairie, ten miles south of etteille, and had a decided victory. The rebels were 24,000 strong, four livisions under Parsons, Marmaduke, Frond Rins, and all under Gen. Hindman, ember the fic The Mississippi army was supplied with 18

The enemy flanked Gen. Bluposition at Cane

Gen. Herron's forces consiste the 94th and 31st

Illinois, 19th and 20th Iowa, 26idiana, 30th Wis-

consin, and a battalion or tof cavalry, in all

Hill, and made a sudden attac Gen. Herron to

prevent him from uniting with Blunt.

about 6,500 to 7,000 men, and 2 es of artillery. The battle raged from 10 A. Litil dark, and was esperately fought. Our artildrove the rebels from two strong positions, ment their over whelming numbers at bay. The 20th Wisconsin captured a ribelttery o four heavy guns, but were forced tyahon them under a murderous fire. The 19th powlso took the same battery, and fought most estely, but were also obliged to yield it. Almost every regiment distinguishe About 4 o'clock General Blunt arrivrom Cane Hill with 5,000 men and a strong form artillery, and attacked the rebels in the rear. The rebels made desperate efforts pture hi patteries, but were repulsed with terrislaughter. He held the whole field at dark, and be 9 o'clock the entire rebel force was in full retreser Boston Our loss is 600 killed and wound The rebe loss is 1.500 by their own admission. Several rebel field officers were kd. Among hem Col. Stein, commanding a brigaded former-

Maj. Hubbard, 1st Missouri, wasken prisoner. ARMY OF THE POTMC.

ly brigadier in the Missouri State Gd. Only

few prisoners were taken. We caredfour cais-

sons filled with ammunition. Lie Co. McFad

den, 19th Iowa, was the only field oer on our side

The Weather-Capture of Spiers Trial o a Spy-Important rder HEADQUARTERS, Dec. 9, 1862. The eather milder, and the snow has melted enside bly. An officer who came through from Aleindria h land, with a strong escort, was tid at imphries that sixteen sutlers, with their lagons, ere captured by White's rebel cavalry las wed and the owners were made to drive their own teas to some rebel station in the interior. Whitewas presented as having a large regiment of cavaly. It has been for several days consided unsafe to pass beyond Dumphries without a strugscort. A special court martial met to-day of Jno. W. Irvine on the charge of being a spy, I heing been captured within our lines. The accused as a private in the 9th Virginia Cavalry, an wa captured near his father's house, in the vicinit ofHartwood Court House. It is understood that the bourt has agreed upon a verdict. The result not known. The following general order has it been issued: "No person will be allowed to case the lines in the direction of the enemy without pass from these headquarters.

"LEWIS RICHMONDA, A. Gen." ARMY OF THE CUMPERLAND.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 9.—Three housand rebel cavalry, supposed to be under Forest, intending to make another raid in Kentucki, or a dash of Fort Donelson, were at Clarksville ti-day. Passengers from Gallatin contradict the story an engagement there, between Fry and the rebels They say no recent fight has occurred there.

ARMY OF THE GULF. NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The siemos (reole, from New Orleans, with dates to the 29th ult., via Hatte ras on the 4th, arrived this evening. New Orleans papers contain no news.

The Creole reports pass—on the 5th, off Hatteras, the steamer Empire City, have propeller, and a steamship with a bark in tow.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA NEWBERN, N. C., VIA FORTRESS MONROE, Dec 3.—Great dissatisfaction exists in the interior, and the impression generally prevails there that a signal victory under Gen. Burnside, in Virginia, wil be followed by the immediate and entire abandonment

of the Border States, including North Carolina and Tennessee. Information of great value has been received here the purport of which cannot be divulged at present A detachment of North Carolina Union Volunteers went out from Washington, a few days ago, and surprised a force of rebel soldiers in a church, taking them all prisoners. (From the Daily Progress, of Newbern, Nov. 22.1) The Savannah Republican makes a piteous corplaint over the rebel losses in recen battles. says that the total loss amounts to seventy-five

thousand men. It says the people of Charleston have pulled up their lead pipes, and contributed sixty thousand (60,000) pounds to Covernment, and that the Confederate Government till issue receipts for all leaden pipes and other fetures, and birds itself to realize them. binds itself to replace them at the end o the war At Columbus, Georgia, Liverpool sit sells for \$120 \mathfrak{F} sack; Virginia sides, \$65@70 hundred; bacon sides, 50c \mathfrak{F} pound; hams, 60c; flour \$36 \mathfrak{F} barrel; doeskin pants, \$30; bed blanke, \$65.

CALIFORNIA.

dull. It is hardly possible to sell anything. Butter is dull at 25 cents. Copperas dull at 5 cnts. Captain Waterman, who has returnil from the wreck of the Golden Gate, reports tha the Mexicans residing in the neighborhood had sved \$150.000 in treasure. Other treasure boxes were doubtless buried in the sand, below the low-wate mark, and may be found by chance rather than byneans of an lligent search. The employees of the wrecking company are coninuing at work with their diving appartus. Another Expedition to Withester. WHEELING, Va., Dec. 8 .- An expediion left Nev Creek, yesterday, for Winchester, Vrginia. We are not advised as to the extent of the xpedition of its object. New Creek is on the Altimore and Ohio Railroad, twenty-one miles bepnd Cumber-

Fires at Buffalo. BUFFALO, Dec. 9.—Good's oil refine was burned last night, owing to the explosion of still. Two men were injured. The buildings in the vicinity were damaged by the shock. The loss mounted to \$4,000, and was not insured. by fire. Loss, 20,000; insured, \$12,000 The Great Eastern.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The revairs to the Great Eastern are about completed, and she vill be ready in a few days to resume her typs to Liverpool. The date of her departure will stortly be announced. Elections in Massachusetts. Boston, Dec. 8.-At Lowell, yesterday, Mr. Her-

ferd, citizen's candidat, was re-elected Mayor.

At Roxbury, George Lewis, the citizens' candilate, was re-elected. ate, was re-elected./ Charlestown re-elected P. J. Stone. At Lynn Mayor feal was re-elected unanimously. Conzecticut Legislature. NEW HAVEN Dec. 9.—The extra session of the egislature assimbled to-day. The Governor de-ivered his messige, chiefly relating to the military

Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Rc. 9.—Flour quiet; Ohio extra \$7.18% @7.25. Whisky dull at 42%@43c. Provisions buoyant. Mess bork \$13.75@14. CINCINNATI, Jes. 9.—Flour unchanged. Whisky 35c. Hogs unchanged, at \$4.25@4.65; receipts for the week 75,000 logs; for the season 330,000, which is the largest eer known up to this date. Lard buoyant at 8%. Gold 31. Demand notes 25. Exchange on New York steady. CLASSICAL JOIREES.—The musical public.

will be delighted to learn that Messrs. Cross & Jarvis give the first of their series of four classical soiees on next Moday evening, at the Foyer of the Academy of Muic.

The programm, which is now ready, and may be seen at the musi stores, embraces works of Fesca, Spohr, Mendelsshn, Mozart, and others; and we can promise that fulljustice will be done them by the ccomplished atists, Messrs, M. H. Cross, Chas. Jarvis, Carl Gartner, Chas. Schmitz, A. R. Taylor, Stoll, and Grein. SALE OF PLIZE COTTON. - Yesterday, the

cargo of the schoner Caroline Virginia, captured in the sounds of North Carolina, was sold by order of the United Stars marshal, at Derbyshire's stores, No. 107 North Vater street. It consisted of thirty bales of cotton, which sold at 41% cents. It was started at 20 cents, and gradually arose until it reached the above figure. The auctioneer announced that the cotton, when in the hands of the purchaser, was lable to the Government tax. THE LATE ACCIDENT AT BROAD AND GREEN STREETS.—The coroner's inquest in the case of James Burke, who was killed by the late accident at the church a Broad and Green streets, was resumed yesterday The verdict rendered was to the effect that the deceased came to his death by the falling of the cast gable wall of the church. The jury also find that the cause of said wall falling was in consequence of the recent heavy rains preventing

work. They also exonerate the contractor of the building from all blame. WE HAVE RECEIVED five dollars from C. W. C. in aid of the minister who was driven from

XXXVIIth CONGRESS-Third Session. WASHINGTON, December 9, 1862.

SENATE. Communication from Secretary of War.
The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, in answer to the
resolution calling for information relative to the ale of colored freemen captured by rebels, &c., sta Petitions.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, presented a pe-tition in favor of a general bankrupt act. Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, presented two pe-titions protesting against the action of the Advisory Board of the Navy The Juliet Maric. Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill for the relief of the owners of the French vessel, Juliet The Printing Fund. Mr. ANTHONY (Rep.), of Rhode Island, from the

Committee on Printing, reported a bill to increase the funds of the Superintendent of Printing. Grade of Medical Officers. Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, introduced a bill to abolish the grade of medical officers in the service of the United States. He said that nothing service of the United States. He said that nothing was worse than the so-called medical service. He believed that one of the soldiers from his State was literally murdered by these medical officers. He understood that many of them could not speak a word of English, but they got on the shoulder-strap, and went about exercising military authority instead of medical skill. He also had detailed to him the circumstances of the death of Lieut. Col. Dwight, after the battle of Antietam, who, when he was dying, said to a medical officer: "My wounds are your protection." The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Arrest of Delawarians.

The resolution offered by Mr. Saulsbury, of De-laware, relative to the arrest of citizens of Delavare, was taken up.
Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, said that the Senator from Delaware, Mr. Bayard, resterday referred to the proper division of powers as being the hope of a free Government, and he (Mr. Hale) was not willing to see the Senate thus undertake to interfere with other departments. If any citizen of Delaware had been aggrieved, the courts were still open, and he believed the writ of habeas corpus was not dead yet.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem.), of Delaware, asked if a case had not occurred in his (Mr. Hale's) own State, where a person was arrested, and the mar-shal refused to deliver the man on a writ of habeas orpus?
Mr. HALE said he did not so understand it. He acknowledged that this was an embarrassing ques-tion, but he thought it would be premature for the Senate to interfere. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. BAYARD (Dem.), of Delaware, said there was no such division of the Government. The power of the judiciary was always the weakest. It was no military or political power. The President has asserted the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and he thought it proper for the Senate to inquire into the matter. and he thought at proper for the Senate to inquire into the matter.

Mr. CLARK (Rep.), of New Hampshire, said that in the case referred to in New Hampshire, a Dr. Bachelor had put himself at the head of a band of men, and marching by the flag of the country, shot at it, and afterwards tore it down, and said that the Government of Jeff. Davis was a better Government to live under; and after that when there was a meeting to sales valuatees. down, and said that the Government of Jell. Davis was a better Government to live under; and after that, when there was a meeting to raise volunteers, he went to the meeting and opposed it, and said two-thirds of the volunteers would be killed and go to hell, and the town would do nothing for their families. This man was arrested and confined, and a writ of habeas corpus was issued, and the United States marshal, taking advice from the Secretary of War and the Judge Advocate, refused to deliver him

War and the Judge Advocate, refused to deliver him up. He (Mr. Clark) went to the Chief Justice of the State, and detailed the aggravated conduct of this man, and the Chief Justice dismissed the case. Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, said that doubtiess everybody regretted the necessity of making these arrests in this country. The President regretted it as much as anybody. He did not think any loyal man would charge the President with wantonly violating the rights of any citizen. For a long time the leading traitors had sat here, but no arrests were made; but when the war commenced it was necessary, and the first arrest was for selling gun-caps to the enemy. He, for one, thanked the President for making these arrests, as it was a part of the means of preserving the Government. the President for making these arrests, as it was a part of the means of preserving the Government, and he hoped the President and his advisers would not shrink from arresting any man who shows probable cause of being in league with the rebels. There was never a rebellion where so much consideration and tenderness had been shown, and so much humanity for wicked traitors.

Mr. SAULSBURY did not doubt but that there were arrests made which were justifiable; but these men were citizens of Delaware, whose loyalty has never been questioned, and they were arrested by persons from Maryland. All they asked was, by what authority these men from Maryland dragged peaceful citizens from the loyal State of Delaware?

The motion to lay on the table was disagreed to—yeas 3, nays 40. yeas 3, nays 40.

Mr. FIELD (Rep.), of New Jersey, said he would vote against the resolution. He was of the opinion that the President had the right to suspend the written of habeas corpus. The framers of the Constitution evidently provided that the habeas corpus might be

suspended in times of insurrection and invasion, and he thought it was clearly an executive act. He was of the opinion that if any complaint was to be made the Government had been too lenient to traitors. He knew nothing about these citizens of Delaware, and was glad if there are none but loyal men in that State.

Mr. BAYARD contended, at some length, that the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus is not an executive act. If this was admitted, and the legislative power had no right to inquire, then the President might imprison men, or torture them, or do as he pleased with them.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, was in favor of adopting all these resolutions of inquiry which were offered in good faith. He believed that this right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus was purely a legislative power, and could only be done by Congress, but, since the legislation of last Congress, the President had the power given to him. He thought that many of these arrests were great mistakes, and every arrest ought to be reported to Congress, and every arrest ought to be reported to Congress, and the reasons for it given. And if this power is to be unlimited the Government will become oppressive. Congress should throw around this suspension of the writ all the guards and checks necessary to preserve the rights of citizens, and the character of the Government. The people have been exasperated at the manner of these arrests and discharges, and it was due to the country, and justice, and the party, that no was should be arrested for light causes; and these causes and charges should be properly explained and set forth that they may be known and Courcess has in that State.

Mr. BAYARD contended, at some length, that the

son should be arrested for light causes; and these causes and charges should be properly explained and set forth, that they may be known, and Congress has a perfect right to call for all the information that they may go before the people and the information that they may go before the people and the people are to be attained by passing these resolutions news inclined to yote against them. He had thought that these to yote against them. by yote against them. He had thought that the potentials and commentators have held that the power of suspending the writ of habeas corpus was a legis lative power. It is not from any sympathy with traitors that there is such great feeling on this sub-ect, but because it is feared that this is an exercise unnecessary and arbitrary power; and he would y to his friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson), avor of acting upon that as a practical measure.

Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, contend that the President and his ministers had no right to make these arrests or to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and that in doing so they were guilty of an isurpation. /Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine. I would like

to ask the Senator, if he was at the head of the Government, and was satisfied, in his own mind, that an individual in a time like this was about to commit a crime, the consequences of which would be ex-ceedingly injurious to the Government, and would itrengthen the arms of the rebellion, and there was to other way to prevent it, would he not arrest that individual without law and hold him by the strong Mr. POWELL, If the individual were acting as a spy, or was infracting the laws of war, I would have him arrested and punished by those laws; but if he was a pivate citizen and had infracted the laws, I would arrest him and hand him over to the civil authorities; and if there was no law for the offence, a san honest man, would have to let him go, for I should have sworn faithfully to execute the laws.

Mr. FESSENDEN repeated the question.

Mr. POWELL. If I was Pres dent, which is not a supposable case, I would do nothing to violate the Constitution and laws of my country. If I thought the party was about to do anything wrong, I would have him placed under bonds for good behavior, and if there was no law, I would have a watch placed upon him to prevent his doing harm, and at the way costion of Congress, I would the and at the next session of Congress I would try to have such a law passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN. The Senator forgets one clause of my question—that was, if there was no other way to prevent it.

Mr. POWELL. That is not a supposable case. Mr. COLLAMER (Rep.), of Vermont. When the Constitution provides that the writ of habeas corpus may be suspended, does it not necessarily imply that man may be arrested unlawfully? a man may be arrested unlawfully?

Mr. POWELL. The suspension only denies him the great remedial right of taking him out.

Mr. COLLAMER. You never try a party for guilt or innecence on a question of habeas corpus.

Mr. POWELL. We know that it does not. It provides that the judge shall inquire into the causes of the arrest. But does the suspension of this write ever authorize the President to make arrests and imprison any man? mprison any man?
Mr. COLLAMER. The only question the court can entertain is, whether the process by which the man was imprisoned was a legal one. If this writ is suspended pursuant to the Constitution, it implies

that a man may be imprisoned unlawfully.

Mr. POWELL replied, and contended that the people had decided that these arrests should cease. The recent elections showed this.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, claimed that no such question was settled by the elections. The only thing settled was that the Republican party could not raise men enough to send to the field to whip the Southern traitors, and still have men enough at home to vote down the Northern Democrats. That was all that was settled. In Iowa, the regiments voted, and fourteen thousand voted for the Administration, and four thousand voted for the Administration, and four thousand voted. The recent elections showed this. the Administration, and four thousand against it the Administration, and four thousand against it. There was about the same proportion in the Wisconsin regiments. He thought that four-fifths of the men who are fighting the battles of the country would vote to support the President. He was for exerting every effort to put down rebellion, and to crush out traitors everywhere.

Mr. NESMITH (Dem.), of Oregon, said he should vote for the resolution, but still he thought there were cases where these arrests ought to have been made. He would do saything and everything to put were cases where these arrests ought to have been made. He would do anything and everything to put down traitors everywhere. He related a case where a man, after getting a leave of absence from the rebel army, actually came to Washington and got from the Treasury money for a claim which he had upon the Government before the rebellion.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (R.), of Wisconsin, contended that there was no oppression on the part of the Government where a man was arrested upon susuicion. and he was offered his liberty if he would take the oath of allegiance. It could be no oppression to a loyal man to take such an oath. We are in a state of war, and the President must take energetic measures to preserve this Government, and the people are determined, in spite of treason in the South or North and in entry of all intervention from any

North and in spite of all intervention from any

puarter, that this Government shall live and not die Pending the question the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Admission of West Virginia.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill, for the admission of the State of West Virginia into the Union.

Mr. CONWAY (Rep.), of Kansas, said he had no objection to the admission of this State on the ground of the character of the people, as they are thoroughly loyal. They are opposed to slavery, and would make a prosperous and peaceful State. He would be most happy to vote for their admission if the application came in a proper and constitutional form. He wished a territorial government had been organized there at the commencement of the rebellion—an enabling act could then have been passed, and the State admitted in an unquestionable manner. This bill was not so much for the admission of a new State as it was for the division of an old one. But to this he would have no objection were the measure presented in the proper form. The Constitution of the United States says that no new State shall be creeted out of another, unless the assent of the Legislature be first obtained. While he was willing to palliate at any time a construction of the Constitution for beneficial ends, he could not, however, violate a constitutional and fundamental principle. He did not regard the proposition now presented as having secured the assent of the Constitution: It was not a lawful State. He believed it was the intention of the President to encourage State organizations in all the seceded States, placing the assumption of the State power in the hands of a few individuals appointed by the President. The flagrant and unconstitutional character of the scheme, being revolutionary in its character, ought to expose it to the reprobation of every loyal citizen. It would, in effect, concentrate all the power of the Government in the hands of the Executive. He said, after further argument, that the seceded States are out of the Union. They were in the position of a foreign power. We should hold them as a common territory whenever and wherever our armies occupy them. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. - Admission of West Virginia. the mortar from properly cementing to the mason

occupy them.
Mr. BROWN (U.), of Virginia, replied, arguing

that the creation of the State of West Virginia was perfectly lawful and constitutional. The provision of the Constitution in regard to the admission or creation of new States had been complied with, and in this connection he quoted the presmble of the act admitting Kentucky, which was formed from a part of Virginia. The President has recognized the Wibeling Government, and the portion of the proceeds of the sales of public lands, which the old State had heretofore refused, had been paid to the new State. Precedents, he insisted, supported the new State organizations. He was surprised that the gentleman from Kansas should recognize the right of a State to secede, and he (Mr. Brown) denied that the State was out of the Union. The President was right in the position he had taken in his efforts to restore the Union, and bring them back to their allegiance. that the creation of the State of West Virginia

allegiance.
Mr. MALLORY (Union), of Kentucky, wished to know whether the Legislature, which had given assent to the division, was noticomposed only of those upon whom the new Constitution was to operate.
Mr. BROWN replied that Fairfax and Alexandria counties were not included within the limits of the new State. new State.
Mr. MALLORY. I understand that more than one-half of the counties of Virginia are not represented in the Wheeling Legislature.
Mr. BLAIR (Union), of Virginia. Were not all the counties invited?

Mr. BLAIR (Union), of Virginia. Were not all the counties invited?
Mr. BROWN. All were expressly invited.
Mr. MALLORY. Although all were invited, were not some of them so completely within the control of a foreign Government that they could not send representatives to the Legislature?
Mr. BROWN. I cannot say whether the people were under intimidation or not. It is sufficient to say they were invited to come. If they staid away it was their foult not ours. If they were disloyal should have no voice in the Legislature of Vi

Revenue Bill. Before Mr. Brown had concluded the morning hour expired, when the House took up the special order, authorizing collectors, assistant collectors, assessors, and assistant assessors, under the tax law, to administer oaths, and for other purposes. The bill was passed.

Admission of West Virginia. Mr. BROWN, of Virginia, resumed his remarks in advocacy of the bill for the admission of the State of West Virginia into the Union. He stated the various considerations why the State should be admitted as a matter of expediency. The people of that sec-tion had been struggling for forty years for a sepa-rate existence. He recounted the wrongs they had suffered from the eastern part of the State, and said they had now sixteen regiments in the field, and these were obtained by volunteering and not by drafting. Were they to be turned over to the old Commonwealth and oppressed and persecuted? He had received a telegraphic despatch from Wheeling, containing the substance of the resolution of the Legislature asking for the passage of the pending bill, precisely as it came from the Senate. He most earnestly appealed to the House to give them the relief they ask.
Mr. COLFAX (Rep.), of Indiana, remarked that last session he had great doubts as to the propriety of the passage of this bill. But, on examination, his of the passage of this bill. But, on examination, his mind was now made up that it ought to pass, the State and Legislature being lawful. He alluded to the patriotism of Virginia, in refusing to be thrown into this wicked rebellion. The President and the Heads of Departments, together with both branches of Congress, had repeatedly recognized the State and Legislature without protest from any quarter. He expressed his gratification that the State Constitution provides for emancipation, and comes knocking at our doors with the tiars of freedom on her brow.

Mr. YEAMAN, after briefly alluding to arguments which had been advanced, asked that as Virginia was now represented in Congress, and there

ments which had been advanced, asked that as Virginia was now represented in Congress, and therefore in the Union, what need was there for another act to let her in again?

Mr. COLIFAX replied that the bill proposed to admit not an old State, but West Virginia, embracing the compact portion of the State, leaving the loyal citizens in Accomac and other counties without the limits of the proposed State.

Mr. OLIN (Rep.), of New York, said he would vote for the bill with reluctance, but as a necessity—the new State being the result of revolution, and governed by the higher law of self-preservation and protection and fidelity to the Union.

Mr. HUTCHINS (Rep.), of Ohio, said he would vote for the bill, for, by a constitutional provision, vote for the bill, for, by a constitutional provision, West Virginia would become a free State.

Mr. CRITTENDEN (U.), of Kentucky, appreciated the patriotism and valor of the people of Western Virginia, and the desire which they express western yirginia, and the desire which they express to become a free people; but in this matter he was not governed by feeling, but by the principles of constitutional law. Congress could not admit a new State out of the ancient territory without the consent of the old Commonwealth, and this had not the been given. If States could be made in the method proposed, new ones could be made at pleasure, irrepective of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. EDWARDS (Rep.), of New Hampshire, explained his views for supporting the bill. He be-lieved it would have a tendency to break the power of the rebellion in Virginia, and besides, there was no legal Legislature or Government in Virginia at the time the people of West Virginia took measures to form a separate organization. He would sustain the loyal people, and if there was no other way he would seize the rebellious portions, hold them as ould seize the local representation of Kentucky, asked—You Mr. WICKLIFFE (U.), of Kentucky, asked—You represent the local representation of th speak about repopulating Virginia. What would you do with the people? Would you exterminate, kill, or make slaves of them?

nate that whole people in order to preserve the in-tegrity of the Union. I should go for that. M. WICKLIFFE asked. Women and children? [This unintentional pun gave rise to general laugh-ter.] They are entitled to the protection, aid, and defence of every civilized people of the world.

Mr. MAYNARD (Union), of Tennessee, spoke of his finding patriotic loyal people in Western Virginia, begging to be disenthralled and relieved from the dead carease of Eastern Virginia. It would be unjust to keep them waiting until our arms should compel other portions of the State to obedience. Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, said it was a mockery to hold that the Legislature of Vir-ginia had ever assented to the new State. Accordgink had ever assented to the new State. According to his principles, he could vote for the bill on the ground that the revolutionary State, being a belligerent, was not entitled to the privileges of the Constitution. With his consent, the Union can never be restored as it was under the Constitution.

Without concluding the question, the House ad-

is it is—with slavery.

EUROPE. The "Arabia" at Halifax with Liverpool Dates to the 29th-Specie for Halifax— Wrck of the Bark Parana—The Mace and HALIPAX, Dec. 5. The Ste

rived with Liverpool dates to the 29th ult.

The steamer Glasgow arrived out on the 27th, the Hammonia on the 28th, and the Scotia on the The news is meagre and unimportant.

The popular feeling in Greece, in favor of Prince Alfred, of England, as king, continues. The Arabia has fifty-five passengers and £62,000 for Halifax. She has no specie for Boston. She arrived at this port at 7% o'clock this morning, and sailed at 10 o'clock for Boston.

The steamship Bohemia arrived from Liverpool-The steamship Bohemia arrived from Liverpoolat 1 o'clock on the morning of the 28th.

The crew of the steamship Mississippi, which was abandoned at sea on her voyage from New York to China, were landed at the Cape of Good Hope.

The bark Parana, bound for Shanghae, was wrecked in Simon's Bay on October 9th.

A prize fight for the English championship, between Mace and King, took place on the 28th ult.

After fighting twenty-one rounds, mostly in favor of Mace, King knocked his opponent insensible. Mace could not come to time, and King was declared the victor. It is reported that Heenan will fight King for the championship and £500 a side. GREAT BRITAIN. ing secretary; Mr. Charles H. Bustill, treasurer The London Daily News devotes an editorial to the refutation of the idea that the Democratic party Tuesday evening the Rev. J. C. Gibbs will lecture can be called conservative. It reviews the of the party in the past, to show that the assumption of conservatism is absurd.

The London Morning Post points out that the virtual want of confidence in the Government at Wash-

rual want of conneenee in the Government at Washington, which the recent elections in the Northern States indicate, furnish that Government with a plausible pretext of retreating from its position with some semblance of dignity. It fears, however, that until that Government is forcibly ejected from power, no hope can be entertained of the war being brought to a conclusion.

The London Army and Navy Gazette says that Gen. Burnside's change of base to Acquia creek gives it but little confidence in the plans of the Union leaders, and it does not believe that the rebels wil uietly submit to the movemen At a meeting of the Grear Ship Company, it was stated that if £1,750 was not immediately provided the steamship Great Eastern must pass into other hands. It would also require £5,000 to bring her home. The directors proposed to raise £100,000 on a mortgage for three years. The ship carned £45,000 in 111 days. Scott Russell censured the general management of the company. The proposal of the directors was adopted. directors was adopted. Contributions for the relief of the distressed Lancashire operatives continued on a most munificent scale. The American Chamber of Commerce, at Liverpool, voted £1,000 to the relief fund. An extraordinary general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company is called for the 12th of December, for the purpose of considering a proposition for the issue of £600,000 new capital, in preferential shares of \$5 each, bearing eight per cent. interest, guaranteed by the British Government in the event of success, and any further profits to be first applied to pay four per cent. on the old applial, and the sur-plus to an equal division between the old and new, and the formation of a reserve fund.

FRANCE. The Paris Bourse closed firm on the 29th of November at 70f, 40c, for the Rentes. GREECE. prominent topic.
Great demonstrations continued to be made in Great demonstrations continued to be made in various parts of Greece in favor of placing Prince Alfred, of England, upon the throne.

It was rumored that the Russian Government intended to address a communication to the English Government, seriously objecting to Prince Alfred being considered a candidate for the Greeian throne. The French journals represent that twelve English war vessels have assembled at Pierrans, but the Lordon Gibbs propourage the statement with the landon green and the landon gibbs propourage that the landon green London Globe pronounces the statement utterly de-void of foundation. BELGIUM.

The Belgium Parliament has voted that half a million francs of the appropriation for the public works be applied to the relief of the distressed cot-ITALY. The Italian Chamber of Deputies continued to debate the Roman question. Among other prop-tions adopted, was, one that the Parliamentary sion of 1863 should assemble at Naples.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. Cape of Good Hope mails to the end of October ad been received. Very stormy weather had prevailed at the Cape, oing much damage to shipping, and interrupting business considerably.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—In the London money market the funds were steady. The market was strengthened by the arrival of over £700,000 in specie from the West Indies and New York. The drain of gold continues, but in a modified form. The demand for discount is moderate.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN. London, Nov. 29.—There is no news of poli-PARIS, Nov. 29.—The Bourse closes flat at 70f. 10c. for the Rentes.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The excitement in Greece in favor of placing Prince Alfred, of England, upon the throne, continues.

Commercial Intelligence. Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpoole, November 29, A. M.—Cotton.—The Brokers' circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 39,000 bales. The market opened buoyant, and all descriptions advanced considerably, but the advance was partially lost; the week closing with rates 1/2014 higher than on the previous Thursday for American, and 1/20/24 higher for Surats. Of the sales 14,500 were to speculators, and 2,500 to exporters. The sales of Friday were 2,000 bales; the market being dull, and prices unchanged. The authorized quotations are:

are dull, with a downward tendency.
Breadstuffs.—The Breadstuffs market is generally steady, but quiet.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and Wakefield & Co., report Flour quiet but steady; American 23@29s. Wheat dull; red Western 9s. @9s. 9d.; red Southern 9s. 5d.@10s. 2d.; white Western 10s. 6d.@11s.; white Southern 11s. 3d.@ 12s. 3d. Corn quiet; mixed 29s. 3d.@30s.; white 31s. 6d@33s.
PROVISIONS.—The same authorities call the

seed Oil steady. Cod Oil, no sales. Jute still advancing, and is. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\hbar{1}\$, higher.

LONDON MARKETS, Nov. 29.—Baring's circular reports Wheat firmer, and 1@2d. higher; for Western, 47@5is. Iron firm. Sugar has an upward tendency. Tea dull and unchanged.

Coffee quiet, and 6d@1s lower. Rice tending downward. Tallow firm, at 45s 6d. Spirits Turpentine inactive, at 115s. Linseed Oil quiet, at 38s 6d@39s. Sperm Oil quiet, at £38.

Groves & Todd report provisions very dull. Rice quiet, but steady. Corn tending upward.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Baring reports the market for American Securities nominal, with small sales. They quote Frie shares \$24\times 24\times 1000. market for American Securities nominal, with small sales. They quote Erie shares 42½@43; Illinois Central 42½@42 discount.
Consols closed on Friday at 93%@93% for money.
The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29—Evening.—Cotton quiet and inchanged; sales to-day 3,000 bales, of which 1,000 unchanged; sales to-day 3,000 bales, of which 1,000 were to speculators and exporters.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

Provisions inactive and tending downward.

LONDON, Nov. 29—Evening—Consols for Money close at 93%@41. Erie shares, 42½@43½; Illinois Centrals, 42½@41½ discount.

HAVE, Nov. 27.—Outton firmer, and all descriptions considerably higher, closing, however, very dull. Sales of the week, 8,000 bales. Quotations nominal; stock 54,000 bales.

THE REMOVAL OF THOS. J. DUFFIELD. Eso., From the Common Council.—The National Jnion Association of the Eighteenth ward held an enthusiastic meeting last night at their hall, corner of Richmond and Marlboro streets, to express an opinion relative to the removal of Thomas J. Duffield, Esq., from his sent in the Common Council

The hall was pretty well filled; a deep calmness ervading the mass of the people present, as though they were determined to have their rights maintained, not by any particular ebullition, but as solid, At the appointed hour Henry Bumm, Esq., the president, took the chair. Joseph S. Allen was chosen as secretary.

Mr. Bumm, on calling the meeting to order, said the members had been convened for the purpose of

expressing their sentiments in regard to the action f certain members of Common Council in ejecting by a vote the representative in that branch of the ity government from the Eighteenth ward. The ecretary will read the call of the meeting. The Secretary having read the call, as published in The ress, yesterday. Andrew Zane, Jr., arose and said that he had prepared with care a series of resolutions and a preumble, which he desired to submit to the meeting. The gentleman now read them. (See advertisement Mr. Zane said that in preparing the resolutions

n another column.) he had the advice or assistance of several very prominent members of the bar. It will be seen that everal law points are incorporated in them, which he firmly believed would stand the test of legal criticism; he believed they cannot be controverted. He thought that in the discussion of them the public would become enlightened on the subject of what constitutes parliamentary usages. Mr. Zane cited certain proceedings of the Common Council of several years' standing, which have never yet been repealed, and of which the Democratic members of that body are not aware, or they certainly would not have made such a mistake as they did in regard to the extent of the power. they possess. In conclusion, Mr. Zane said that probably Mr. Wilson Kerr, the president of the Common Council, would reverse his decision at the next meeting, to be held on Thursday afternoon. If he should not do so, then we shall have to resort speedily to the law for redress. Samuel F. Gwinner said that he did not offer the least objection to the resolutions, but he thought they did not go far enough. Mr. Zane has treated the subject as though the Common Council had expelled Mr. Duffield. This they have not done. They are more like knaves than fools, and will attempt to shield themselves under a technicality of a word. They say they have not expelled Mr. Duffield; they have only declared his seat va-We must meet this question firmly and manfully. It is not right to conspire together, even to do a legal act. Even if Mr. Duffleld held a position under the United States Government (which he does not), the majority of members of Common Council have no right to conspire together to thrust or force him from his seat. The Democratic members held a caucus meeting on Wednesday, when the whole of this outrage was concocted. They have committed the overt act, and are ameanable to the law. He would like to see a resolution

ceedings against every man who voted aye on the mestion of vacating the seat of Mr. Duffield, and rdering the clerk to erase his name from the roll. Mr. Zane replied, that this part of the subject would be attended to in proper time. The question was now taken on the resolutions and preamble scriatim and they were adopted. A motion was made that they be printed in The Press and Inquirer. A member moved to amend by striking out Inquier and inserting North American and Daily News. The amendment was unanimously agreed to without debate. After the appointing of a committee to attend to ome business possessing no public interest, the meet-

ing adjourned. THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF HE PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY COMPANY.-The cture room of St. Thomas, Church, Fifth street below Walnut, was crowded last evening, on the occasion of the twenty-ninth anniversary of the Philadelphia Library Company. The president, Mr. D. B. Bowser, delivered the introductory address. Addresses were also delivered by Rev. William J. Alston, late of New York; Mr. Thomas M. Chester, of Harrisburg, and Mr. S. Morgan Smith. These addresses were eloquent in both thought and delivery. The present aspect of the country furnished a fertile theme for discussion, indiciously and ably manned by the various speakers. The emancipation act was alluded to in telling terms. and its mention greeted with enthusiastic approation. The elements of popular education were dwelt upon, and those topics discussed, the right management of which would inaugurate a new state of things in the morality, religion, and politics of of the poor, represented in the audience that evening, should be educated to a precise appreciation of their own prospects and positions, and of those of their equals and co-mates. The audience throughout were profoundly attentive, and frequently expressive of their appreciation by outbursts of applause. This is probably the only incorporated institution of the kind in the United States. The president appointed last night was Rev. William J. Alston, late f St. Philip's, New York. The other officers are Mr. J. C. Weir, vice president; Mr. W. P. Price recording secretary; Mr. F. C. Revels, correspond-

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

last Sabbath week.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1862 The bill reported yesterday to the House by Mr. Stevens, from the Committee of Ways and Means. caused some excitement in the money circles to-day Gold took a start and ran up to 133, but when the first alarm was over fell back to 132, and closed 光學 cent, lower. The wild recommendations, or the would-be enactments of the extravagant-headed Representative from Pennsylvania, only affected the noney market as a flying fowl affects a herd of cattle, making a huge fluttering, but doing no damage. The recommendations of Mr. Stevens are evond all reach of common reason; to undo all that has been done financially for the Government, and to repeat the mistakes and discard repetition of the successful plans of the past year, are some of the hallucinations covered in this "new inancial policy." Mr. Stevens would have the Government to promise a payment, and then, in the ace of millions of the outstanding promises, have the Government to break them all to suit his yaga ries. He would call in one loan and issue another o benefit bank-note engravers. He would upse the deposit arrangements of the Treasurer, but finds no substitute to replace the benefits destroyed. He would "further" raise the price of gold in order to compel Government and individuals to pay more for it, and forgets the howl that will come from the million poor when his bill is passed. He would further enact "that the bonds already issued be exchanged for others or be paid in legal-tender bills, the advantage of the Government alvays to be considered." and further, after redeemng the outstanding bonds with other bonds and legal-tender notes, he would issue more bonds and get the legal tenders back again. Bravely written ind potently submitted! May the wiser head of the Secretary annul some of these fallacies. We may dd that the feeling of security is very considerable that the enormities contained in this bill will be of no account, and no fears of its passage by the House are entertained. Witness the fact that Government securities have advanced, and certificates of indebtdness have improved a quarter per cent. Old demands rose to 127 and fell to 12514, at which figure they closed. Money is without any essential change, a full supply being in the market. The stock market was quite active and prices were firm. United States 6s, 1891, advanced 1/2, the seven-thirties being weak; Pennsylvania coupon 6s sold at 107, the 5s selling up to 94; City 6s, new, rose ; Little Schuylkill Railroad 7s brought 98; Lehigh Valley 6s 107; Elmira 7s 9914, an advance of 1: Schuylkill Navigation 6s, 1882, rose 14; North Pennsylvania 7s rose 1, the 10s were steady; Reading 6s, 1886, sold at par, 1870s at 101%; Pennsylvania Railroad mortgages were a shade lower: Lehigh Navigation shares sold at 54%, an advance of 14; Morris Danal, preferred, rose 3 on yesterday's bid. Beaver Meadow Railroad shares rose 1/4; Reading 1/4; Minehill 1/4; Catawissa preferred 1/4; Long Island and Elmira were steady; North Pennsylvania fell off 3; Pennsylvania rose 1; Harrisburg and Lehigh Valley were firm. Passenger railways were dull. Spruce and Pine sold at 16; Arch-street at 25%: Fifth and Sixth at 52. Bank of Northern

Drexel & Company quote :

Liberties sold at 60; Philadelphia at 115; Farmers' and Mechanics' at 523. The market closed stea y.

\$66,000 in bonds, and 900 shares, changing hands.

vious weekly report, and also with the mot statch of this time last year:

Dec. 7, '61. Dec. 6, '62. Nov. 29. '62.

Capital. \$69,050,000 \$69,123,000 \$69,128,000

Loans. 1.59,739,3953 171,483,837 172,962,291

Specie. 42,318,610 37,662,808 37,949,398

Circulation. \$2,826,730 3,824,818 9,816,324

Circulation. \$3,826,737 189,381,389 193,655,670

Exchanged. 19,851,796 38,748,621 34,661,950

Undrawn. 133,618,787 153,692,777 168,993,716

In Sub-treasury. 6,529,829 9,229,443 13,635,139

Annexed is an estimate of the Ouston itom mand notes now outstanding; May 29-Outstanding.... une 30—Exchanged for 7-30 per cents...

 Dutstanding Dec. 1
 \$14,459,950

 First week in December
 690,09
 Outstanding Dec. 8..... Bank was destroyed by fire during the disastrop conflagration that visited the town, on the morning of the 6th instant. The money, books, and papers of the bank were all saved in its vault, and with the exception of the temporary inconvenience, resulting from the loss of emporary income, enterty, a suitable place for the transaction of its business the bank has not sustained any injury. he bank nes not sustance any many.

Its business will be continued, until the banking nouse is rebuilt, in the room at the east end of the Fallon House, formerly occupied by the bank, The Nashville Dispatch, of the 3d, has the follow ing in regard to Southern money: There has been considerable activity in Southern There has been considerable activity in Southern money for the last day or two. By the term Southern money is meant the good banks of Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama. The market openation of the control of the c South Carolina, and Alabama. The market openal on Monday at 75 in the dollar, but very speedily reached \$5@90, as the buying rates, with an active and we heard of as much as 92 being paid for a select lot. The market became depressed towards the close of the day, and the brokers were offering only 78. Tennessee money may be considered on a new 78. Tennessee money may be considered on a par with green backs, as the brokers sell either the one or the other at one per cent. premium. Or, in other words, they charge one per cent. for swapping. Thuying rates for gold are 25 per cent., and selling at

The York Evening Post of to-day says:
The stock market opens very strong, with considerable disposition shown to purchase at the advanced prices. The report of Mr. Stevens, as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, is the basis for the advance.

The new stock of the Terre Haute and Alton Rail. oad is now called at the Board. The preferred is 39@40, and the common 13 bit. The preferred is 39@40, and the common is bit, with none offering.

Railway bonds are very steady, and in fair demand.

Bank shares continue firm, with but few offering.

Border State stocks are better, at an average advance of about 12@11 per cent.; Virginia sixes are 62@64; Missouris 5332@5332; Tennessees 5005532 per cent.

Governments are very steady at the quotations of yesterday. Coupon sixes of 1881 are 101% per cent. bid; Registered 99@99% per cent., ex-interest; seven-thirties, 103%@103%; Certificates are heavy at 961/@963/ per cent.
Money continues extremely easy at 5@6 per cent.
The large disbursements from various quarters seem to all concentrate at this point, thus keeping the market flush. market flush.

Gold'sis very strong at 133% bid, after selling as low as 132½ per cent. in the street before the board. The fact that the Government will be obliged to buy sufficient to meet the January interest tends to keep the market strong. Dutiable Demand notes are 127 per cent. bid, and 127% asked.

Exchange on London, 60 days, is firm at 147. Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 9.

237 Reading R. 385, 175 do. 155 397, 300 do 385, 1000 Lehigh Val 6s 11 lb, 25 do 85, 1000 Lehigh Val 6s 11 lb, 25 do 85, 1000 Lehigh Val 6s 11 lb, 25 do 85, 100 lb, 25 do 85, 100 lb, 25 do 95, adopted, having in view the institution of legal proprfd 10s. 128 6s '76..... 2d mtg....

cond-street R... 76 Do bonds.... Fifth-street R.... 51% Do 6s......1022/ Phila Ger & Nor. ... Lehigh Val R.... Lehigh Val bds... Philadelphia Markets. DECEMBER 9-Evening The Produce markets continue fullet, and prices o most of the leading articles are unchanged. Back is dull and lower. Breadstuffs are firm, and prices are

looking up. Corn has advanced 2@32. Pbus. Rys Flour and Corn Meal are in demand, and prices are fully maintained. Cotton is firm, and prices are about the same as last quoted. Provisions are unchanged, and there is very little alteration to notice in any kind.

The demand for Flour is limited both for expart and home use, and prices are unchanged; sales comprise about 3,000 bbls, including 100 bbls bath western extra family at \$7; 100 bbls choice Pensylvania extra at the same figure, and 200 bbls bin family at \$7.50. The sales to the retailers and bothers are moderate, ranging at from \$6@6.25 for supermer, \$0.000 fbls bin for extras; \$7.125;@7.75 for extras; \$7.125;@7.75 for extra family, and \$8@.850 is bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$5.506 5.75 is bbl. Corn Meal is scarce and selling at \$3.50 for Pennsylvania, and \$4 is bbl for Brandywine.

Wheat—The offerings are light and the demand 200d—at firmer, prices, with sales of 20,000 bushels western and Pennsylvania red at 145@1482, the latter for prime lots, in store; 2,500 bushels Southern sold at 150c, affoot. White is selling at 100 first the latter for Pennsylvania.

Corn comes in slowly, with sales of 15,000 bushels at 80@82c, which is an advance; 300 bushels at 80@82c, which is an advance; 300 bushels at 9100 bushels are steady, with sales of 15,000 bushels at 14042c for Pennsylvania, and 42c for heavy lieuware. changed, and there is very little alteration to notic 41@42c for Pennsylvania, and 42c for heavy Del BARLEY .- 1,000 bushels Barley and Barley Mail BARLEY.—1,000 bushels Barley and Barley Mar sold at 150c p bushel.

Provisions.—The market continues dull and the sales of all kinds limited. Sales of 500 bbls Mess Pork at \$13.25 p bbl. now held higher. Mess Beef sells for ship's stores at \$13@15 p bbl. Dressed Hogs are worth \$5.50@5.75 the 100 lbs. Bacon—There is very little doing and prices are unchanged. Sales of Hams at \$12@10½c, for plain and fancy can vassed; Sides and Shoulders, with sales of the former at for are nominal. Green Wests—The market These meetings generally commence on the 1st of November, and terminate the 1st of May. Next mer at 6c, are nominal. Green Meats—The market is nearly bare of this description, and prices unchanged. Lard—The receipts are light, and the demand moderate, with sales of bbis and tierces at 91,610. Rev. Mr. Alston was installed pastor of St. Thomas' moderate, with sales of bbis and tierces at \$\frac{9}{2}(n)\$, and kegs at \$10\frac{1}{2}(0)\$3/c \(\mathcal{H}\) \mathcal{h}\, cash; a lot of Mixel Country sold at \$\frac{9}{2}(2)\$. Butter—There is a fair inquiry for prime Roll and good packed; sales of the former at \$19(23c, and the latter \$15(20c, for bbis and kegs; 200 pkgs Pennsylvania Glades sold at \$\frac{3}{2}\$. Eggs are better, and selling at \$22(23c \(\mathcal{H}\) dozen.

METALS.—There is a firm feeling in the market of the country to the plan of \$1000 tons. Anthracite \$1000 tons. METALS.—There is a firm teeling in the matactive for Pig Iron, with sales of 1,000 tons Anthracited \$30@32, cash and 4 mos., for No. 1, and \$22@30 for No. 2; Scotch Pig is held at \$33.50, cash; Bloomis Bars, and Boiler Iron are steady and in good demand at previous rates. Lead is held less firmly; the last sale reported was at 8½c. cash. Copper—Prices are unchanged, with small sales of yellow metal at 27c, 6 months.

BARK.—The receipts and stocks of Quereitron are increasing, and prices are lower; sales of 150 hhds
1st No. 1 at \$36 & ton. Tanners' Bark is un-Ist No. 1 at \$36 ₱ ton. Tanners Blue to changed.

BEESWAX.—There is very little demand for this article; we quote at 40@41c, cash, for yellow.

CANDLES are firmly held, city-made Adamuatine selling at from 18@20c ₱ ħ, and Western at from 20@22c, cash and four mentls. Tallow are worth.12%@13%c.

COAL.—There is no abatement in the activity noted for some time uset, with free sales of Anthratone to the control of the control COAL.—There is no abatement in the activity noted for some time past, with free sales of Anthracite at 35.50@6 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ton, cash, for white and red sch, free on board. The demand for home use is god for the season, and the stock light.

COTTON.—There is a better demand, but the supplies are very light, and prices are well maintained, with sales of middlings at 68@63\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac on private terms.

Fish.—There is a fair demand in Mackerel. All prices are unchanged; an invoice from the whall at about \$12 for No. 1, \$7.50 for No. 2, and \$1. \$6.25 for No. 3. The store quotations are \$12.918 to No. 1, \$8@9 for No. 2, \$5@5.25 for medium at \$6.50 for large No. 3s. Codfish have advanced \$4.c. Pickled Herring sells at \$1.50@3 \$ bbi, according to the control of the code of the \$6.50 for large. No. 3s. Codish have automoded. C. Pickled Herring sells at \$1.50@3 pbb. according to quality.

Fruit.—Prices of foreign continue high, and it stock very light; sales of bunch and layer Raising \$4.10@4.12%, half and quarter boxes in proportion. Citron is held at 50c, and Currants at 1201113.

Domestic Fruit is in demand, Green Apples schill at \$2@3 pbbl for New York, \$1.50@2 for New Jorsey and Pennsylvania. Dried Apples range for Jersey and Pennsylvania. Dried Apples range for Jersey and Pennsylvania. Dried Apples range for ters, 6½@8c for halves, and 14@18c pb for parel. Freights.—The offerings are light, and the 18.38 are unchanged, say 3s 3d for Flour, 11@13d for Grain, and 35@40s for heavy goods. We quote to 3 are unchanged, say 3s 3d for Flour, 11@13d for Francisco at 32@33c per foot, West India frields are dull. To New Orleans the rates are steady at 51 pbbl, \$10 pt ton, and 20c pt foot. The Boston packets are getting 30c for Flour, 6@7c for Grain, and 6g. are getting 30c for Flour, 6@7c for Grain, and 6g. are getting 30c for Flour, 6@7c for Grain, and 6g. are getting 30c for Flour, 5@7c for Grain, and 6g. are getting 30c for Flour, 5@7c for Grain, and 6g. are getting 30c for Flour, 5@7c for Grain, and 6g. are getting 30c for Flour, 5@7c for Grain, and 6g. are getting 30c for Flour, 5@7c for Grain, and 6g. are getting 30c for Flour, 5@7c for Grain, and 6g. are season of the year, but prices are unchanged, and we hear of no sales worthy of notice.

MOLASSES.—The market continues very quick, and being very little stock here to operate in; sales of New Orleans at 42%c, on time.

NAVAL STORES.—There is very little stock here to operate in; sales here, and sales are small; common and No. 1 Rosin here, and sales are small; common and No. 1 Rosin here, and sales are small; common and No. 1 Rosin here, and sales are small; common and No. 1 Rosin here, and sales are small; common and No. 1 Rosin here, and sales are small; common and No. 1 Rosin here, and sales are small; common and No. 1 Rosin here cash. Olls.—There is a fair inquiry for Fish Oils. wi sales of Winter Sperm at \$1.95, on time. Lard oil rather lower; sales of winter at 88@90c. Linsedt is less active and prices are unchanged; sales lots at \$1.25 \(\pm\) gallon, cash. Petroleum is fir with sales of 500 bbls refined on private terms.

Note at \$1.25 \$\Pi\$ gallon, cash. Petrofeum is mixing with sales of 500 bbls refined on private terms. A lot of crude sold at 40c \$\Pi\$ gallon; we quote the former at 75@80c.

RIEE.—The stock here is very light, and prices firm, with sales of Rangoon at 75@75c \$\Pi\$ SALT.—The only sale we hear of is a cargo of Turks Island, on terms kept secret.

SEEDS.—There is a good demand for Cloversceld at SEEDS.—There is a good demand for Cloversceld at \$6.25@6.50 \$\Pi\$ bus. Timothy ranges from \$1.5\Pi\$ at \$6.25@6.50 \$\Pi\$ bus. Timothy ranges from \$1.5\Pi\$ at \$6.25@6.50 \$\Pi\$ bus. Timothy ranges from \$1.5\Pi\$ and stocks being very light, and prices firm with and stocks being very light, and prices firm with sales of 100 hhds at 10\Pi 101/2c for Cuba, and 11\Pi 11/2 for New Orleans on time.

Spirits continue firms but quiet, N. E. Rum with ing at 55c \$\Pi\$ gallon. Whisky is held firmly, and sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio bbls at 40\Pi 10. and shall brudge at 30c \$\Pi\$ gallon.

Tallow.—The sales are light, and prices are inchanged. We quote Country at 10\pi 2c, and City st changed. We quote Country at 10\pi 2c, and City st light, and prices are tending upward. The stock of light, and prices are tending upward. The stock of light, and Pennsylvania Leaf is also light, and kentucky and Pennsylvania Leaf is also light, and Tonacco.—The stock of manufacture stock of light, and prices are tending upward. The stock of light, and prices are tending upward. The stock of Kentucky and Pennsylvania Leaf is also light, and held above the views of buyers.

Wood.—There is a firm feeling in the market, and wood.—There is a firm feeling in the market, and wood.—There is a firm feeling in the market, and wood.—There is a firm feeling in the way of sales, which reach not much doing in the way of sales, which reach not much doing in the way of sales, which reach feece at 67@68c, and fine at 65@68c # B, cash.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:

2,750 bbls.

5,550 bus.

Corn....

The past two weeks our sperm and whale oil marked has been very quiet; holders continue firm. Sales of sperm amount to about 2,000 bbls; 1,100 do. at \$1.75; 900 do. at \$1.70@1.72, as to quality. In whale 1,000 bbls of brown and dark, 32e; 900 do. do. qd. 66@83c. NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET, Decen