FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1864. We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts Voluntary correspondence is solicited from al parts of the world, and especially from our different nilitary and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

THE SITUATION. It is possible, but not probable, that Savannah has fallen. Admiral DAHLGREN, in his despatch to the Secretary of the Navy, thinks no event could give greater satisfaction to the country than the arrival of Sherman's army before the city, and it was probably in honor of his successful march that the salute was fired by the fleet and the vessels decorated with flags. SHER-MAN, however, ought to be strong enough to take the city without the co-operation of the naval force, and the news of its surrender may now be on the way. Savannah is not defended by a large army, and pro-

twenty thousand men, including the Geor-Simultaneously with the confirmation of SHERMAN'S success, come the tidings of a great victory over Hood. Thomas is reaping the fruits of his defensive policy, and yesterday his army, rested and reinforced. attacked the rebels, driving the entire left wing of the enemy from their entrenchments. This battle must have been resumed to-day, and is the beginning of a struggle which we predict will end in the complete retreat of Hoop from Tennessec.

bably the rebel forces do not number

Canadian Reciprocity. Whatever policy may be pursued from the double outrage committed by Canadian instrumentality upon the peace and goodwill of the United States, it is perfectly clear, at the outset, that we should not blindly do just what the rebel Government have designed and desire that we should do. We have said the release of the St. Albans raiders is a double outrage, because Canada must bear the odium of the crimes as well as the acquittal of the criminals. Thirteen robbers and murderers have not only been discharged, but their plunder has been restored to them. Every robber and raider in Canada has thus derived encouragement and impunity; and had the Governor of Canada, instead of JEF-FERSON DAVIS, placed commissions in the hands of such scoundrels, the immediate effect would not be more distinct or startling. But it is because the occasion is serious, and we have the gravest reasons to complain, that all rash counsels should be

Thus far, the release of the St. Albans criminals has been only surveyed from an American standpoint. But the injury done to Canada by this act is, perhaps, far greater than that done to ourselves. Canada has larger material interests at stake on the friendship of the United States than this country can ever have in Canada, and we do not believe that Canadian statesmen-however one or more may rejoice in the rebel cause, and smile over the comedy of the law which has just confirmed British sanction of the black flag and the Newgate Calendarcan be altogether ignorant of the overbalance of reciprocity on the side of the United States. They must also be aware enough to afford them the best bargain, our people are numerous enough to return the most blows. We place the rebellion aside, as something which we have already humbled and mastered; and, if we know anything of the temper and character of the ultra-Northern and Northwestern people, we are quite sure that the rebellion has only called forth half of their virtue, and that the last half is the most formidable

it will not pay to offend, and we are also strong enough to forego unnecessary revenges. If the release of the St. Albans robbers is a contrived insult to our Government, puppeted by Canadian statecraft against the absurd and fatal policy of sacrificing two nations to war on the shrine of murder and robbery committed by rebels and fostered by Canadians. If the this means to get rid of a troublesome the United States, and disappointing justice in the interest of JEFFERSON DAvis-it has done an act by no means clever, and by all means clumsy. If the release of the prisoners in question was a piece of judicial idiocy, we cannot see how the Government of Canada, which permitted this case to pass before an inferior judge, and thus resigned its own prerogative, can be exempt from shame and blame. Canada must be a conscious sufferer.

The pretext used to defeat justice in the case at hand seems to be an altogether novel one. Judge Coursal decided the freedom of the prisoners because their warrant required the signature of the Governor under the Imperial act. The acts of the Canadian Parliament, passed May 30, 1849, and May 18, 1861, were framed to provide against this necessity, and contain these words: "And whereas, certain provisions of the act passed by the Parliament of Great Britain for the apprehension of certain offenders have been found inconvenient in practice in this Province, and more especially that provision which requires that before any such offender as afore. said shall be arrested, a warrant shall issue under the hand and seal of the person administering the Government, etc." This would seem to open an important difference between the Canadians who favor most their own protection, and those who uphold the imperial law equally against the interests of Canada and common and international justice, and gratuitously aiding a felonious rebellion. Canadians may have to settle this difference for their own honor and interest. If they are patriotic they will.

Of course, the policy of waging a petty war of offence upon the Canadian border, in retaliation for the release of the St. Albans prisoners, is totally out of the question. Angry readers tell us that nothing will do but to send robbers of our own into Canada, but this is neither just nor politic. Making reprisals at random for an act of which, until we hear more, we should not hold the Canadian Government too guilty, would be rashly taking fools' revenge. The order of Gen. Dix takes the full responsibility due to his office, and is unavoidable, from the necessity in which the unfortunate act of a Canadian judge has placed the Northern frontier. As we are threatened with further acts of depredation along the whole of the Canadian horder, Gen. Dix instructs his officers to shoot down the perpetrators while in the commission of their crimes, and, if it be necessary, to cross the boundary to pursue them wherever they may take refuge, and send them, when captured, to United States military headquarters for trial by courtmartial. In view of the immediate consequences to us of such an example as the discharge of the St. Albans raiders, the generals having command o the frontier could not probably do less with honor. The Canadian Covernment, we see, has taken measures to re arrest the fugitive prisoners, and will, it may be expected. fail to overtake them. Suffering under the aggravated legal and moral injustice pursued toward this country by Great Britain, we may still wait with forbearance the further development of this question in its English and Canadian aspect, We are much mistaken if the common opinion of the world does not register itself upon the side of the North, and England, for once acknowledging the power as well as the justice of our Government, does not confess the folly of conspiring against republican liberty. It is not in the probabilities of policy, did we care to imagine

sent difficulty, that England is generou chough to offer Canada to the wolf of war and rebellion

By our latest news it will be seen that the Canadian Parliament has been specially convened, and that the large sentiment of all branches of the Provincial Government is ndignantly against the course of Judge Coursal. This is the feeling which we have the right to expect, and which Canadians owe to themselves. Whether, beyond the duty which they owe to their own national honor, the course of the Canadians will be a compensation and guarantee to their republican neighbors, we must wait to know.

Did Muller Confess !

It is not surprising that considerable doubt should exist on the question whether FRANZ MULLER confessed, at the last moment, that he had murdered and robbed Mr. Briggs in a railway carriage. We have read various reports of his execution. crowded with details related with painful minuteness, and, from the first, though not having any doubt that he was concerned in the murder, an accessory if not the principal, we have not believed that he made a confession. Let us see what the facts are:

From the time of his arrest, on the Victoria, in New York bay, MULLER strongly denied all knowledge of Mr. Briggs, the murder, and the robbery. All through, to the time of his appearing on the scaffold, he persisted in this denial. In certain letters to his friends in Germany, written after his condemnation, and opened by the prison authorities to ascertain whether he admitted his guilt, he reassirmed his innocence. Perhaps he knew that these letters would be examined, and (still hoping for a reprieve, for which the German Legal Protection Society, which supplied him with the means of defence at the trial, were making strong efforts,) purposely repeated his declaration of innocence. On the morning of his execution, he received the sacrament, and when Dr. CAPPEL, the German clergyman who administered it, solemuly adjured him then to confess, if he were guilty, he emphatically repeated that he had committed many sins, but had not murdered Mr. BRIGGS. One hour later, MULLER was upon the scaffold, with the rope around his neck, and what follow-

ed is thus related in The Times: "Following him close came the common hangman, who, at once pulling a white cap over his face, fastened his feet with a strap, and shambled off the scaffold amid low hisses. While this was being done, Dr. Cappel, addressing the dying man, said, 'In a few moments, Muller, you will stand before In a few moments, Muller, you will stand before God. Iask you again, and for the last time, are you guilty or innocent? He replied, 'I am innocent.' Dr. Cappel said, 'You are innocent?' repeating his own words in the form of a question.
Muller answered, 'God Almighty knows what I
have done.' Dr. Cappel said, 'God Almighty
knows what you have done?' again repeating the convict's own words; 'Does God know that you have done this particular deed?' Muller replied, 'Yes: I did it,' speaking in German, in which lan guage the whole conversation was conducted. The German expression used by the convict, according to his confessor, was 'Ich habe es gettan;' and these were his last words. Almost as soon as these words had left his lips his kind spiritual guides

mitted the platform, and the drop fell," Another account, still more minute, says that as he snoke with the can covering his face, the words were scarcely audible, for the voice sounded as if it were muffled -which, no doubt, is true.

The German words Ich habe es gethen certainly mean "I have done it," but, what MULLER said, heard with a cotton cap closely covering his face, and pressing upon his lips, might as well have been Nicht habe es that MULIER had not done it. This asseveration would have been consistent with his continued declaration of innocence, from his arrest at New York to his latest moment of life. The so-called confession and the final denial sound so much alike, especially when spoken with a cotton cap covering the lip and the rope jerking off the speaker into eternity ere the words were thing. Perhaps no event could give greater satisfaction to the country than that which I announce, well uttered, that it is more than doubtful both for offence and defence. The whole what he said whether that he did it or. ontiermen. We are still a country whom persistency and surprising firmness all

through. In his prison-conversations, with Dr. CAPPEL and other clergymen, it was noticed that MULLER used the language to both skill and courage. Scripture very frequently. He appeared and counseled by the friends of the rebels familiar with the Bible, and quoted in England, the whole world may exclaim | liberally from it. A suggestion has been made that, at the last, when pressed by the persistent but well-meaning clergyman to confess, he may have resolved to make his point at which he aimed, but that he accomplis last words especially emphatic, and used the difficult work some twelve or fourteen days Government of Canada could have taken the memorable expression recorded in the New Testament as having been used by question-making overtures of justice to | Our Saviour-Es ist gethan-it is finished. At present all we have to prove that MULLER did confess is the belief of Dr. CAPPEL that the words, coming with a muffled and indistinct sound through the cotton death-cap, were Ich habe es gethan, and not the plain denial Nicht habe es gethan. Moreover, Dr. CAPPEL has given several versions of what, he says, MULLER said at the last.

Change of Opinion.

The old quotation, "Tempora mutantur," is applicable to that great English newspaper, which modestly has been selfdesignated as "The Thunderer." If the times are not changed, The Times is. Its readers must have very short memories if they forget how strongly, how persistently, and how recently its writers declared that it would be most disastrons for the world (i. c., for the South) to re-elect Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States. If such an event occurred, contrary to their hope and belief, they suggested that foreign intervention might become necessary. Week after week, as the defeat of Mr. G. B. McCLELLAN became more and more certain, the tone of The Times became more and more mild. At last, when the news of that defeat reached England, all that The Times said was that Mr. Lincoln's re-election was of little importance—putting this declaration in such a manner as to leave it to be inferred that it was the best thing that could

have occurred. In common with Earl RUSSELL, Mr. GLADSTONE, and some more publicists, whose strong sympathy with the South has been kept down by the practical good sense of Lord PALMERSTON, their superior in office, The Times has declared over and over again, during the last three years, that the present war here was a contest for empire on the Union side, for independence on the part of the rebels. Here, again, we notice a change of opinion, for The Times now confesses that slavery is the cause of the war. In an article on the proposed negro conscription in the South, he great journal says : "We do not expect that this unfortunate race, doomed first to be the cause, and afterwards the main instrument of the war, will distinguish itself by prodigies of valor in favor of either." immediately after the fall of Fort Sumpter, in 1861, the same journal-perhaps the same pen-wrote numerous articles to show that the contest thus begun was a war of tariffs, with which slavery had nothing at

all to do. While drawing attention to the weathercock policy of The Times, it is gratifying to notice the consistency of that noble Italian, GARIBALDI, who has lived among us and knows the country, its institutions, and its people. The special London organ of the Rebels having aunounced that GARI-BALDI had adopted pro-Southern views, (it headed the article "A Recantation,") he are selling at \$1.25 premium. Gold coin bills are at wrote from Caprera, to his friend KARL 2 per cent. premium.

The Nicaragua steamship Moses Taylor salled BLIND, a noble letter, brief, but decided, in which he said: "My opinion on the American question is well known. Not only do I hope from it the abolition of slavery, but I consider the question to be one affecting all mankind and more to the morld if the North do not come out victorious from this strug-

EExplosion of Dupont's Powder Mills. TEN MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED. WILMINGTON, Delaware, Dec. 15 -Six of the mills in the Hagley yard of Dupont's Powder Mills, near this city, exploded this morning, killing ten men and wounding several others. The explosion the worst that might grow out of the pre-

The second service of the second seco

THE WAR. THE REBEL PRESS.

A BATTLE NEAR NASHVILLE GREAT SUCCESS OF OUR ARMY

seventeen Guns and Fifteen Hundre Prisoners Taken:

HOOD'S FORCES DRIVEN THREE MILES

GOOD NEWS FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN IN COMMUNI-CATION WITH HIM.

SAVANNAH PROBABLY IN OUR POSSESSION

REBEL REPORTS FROM GEORGIA.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE. BATTLE IN FRONT OF NASHVILLE-GREAT SUC CESS OF OUR TROOPS OVER HOOD'S ARMY-17 GUNS AND 1,500 PRISONERS TAKEN. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15-11.80 P. M. This Department has just received unofficial

despatches from Nashville announcing that Gen. Thomas, with the forces under his command. attacked Hood's army in front of Nashville at nine o'clock this morning, and although the battle is not yet decided, the whole action to-day is described as splendidly successful. Our line advanced on the right five miles. The enemy was driven from the river, from his entrenchments, and from the range of hills on which his left rested, and forced back upon his right and centre. He had his centre pushed back from one to

works, except about a mile on his extreme right, where no serious attempt was made to dislodge Our casualties are reported to be slight. Hood's whole army, except the cavalry and mall force near Murfreesbore, was engaged. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

three miles, with the loss of seventeen guns, about

fifteen hundred prisoners, and his whole line of earth-

SHERMAN. SHERMAN AND DAHLGREN IN COMMUNICATION— OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM THE ADMIRAL AND GEN. HOWARD-LETTER FROM SHERMAN-SA-VANNAH PROBABLY CAPTURED.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The following telegram was received here in cipher from Fortress Monroe at 10 o'clock last night: PORT ROYAL HARBOR, VIA FORTRESS MONROE. Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: I have just received a communication from Sher man's army. He is a few miles from Savannah, and in fin spirits.

I shall bring all my available force into conne

ion with the army.

A despatch is forwarded with this. Very respectfully,

J. A. DAHLGREN, Rear Admiral. A besser of despatches from Admiral Dahlgren arrived in this city to-day, with the following important despatch for the Secretary of the Navy: FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,

IN PORT ROYAL HARBOR, Dec. 12. Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: SIR: It is my happiness to apprise the Department that General Sherman with his army is near Savannah, and that I am in communication with him. In view of his probable arrival I had stationed

several steamers at different points, and had come own from Tullafinney yesterday in order to be at I had not to wait many hours. This morning, about 8 o'clock, the Dandelion arrived, with Capt.
Duncan and two scouts, Sergeant Marion J. Emmick and George Quilby, bearing the following lines from General Howard :

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARMY OF TENNESSEE, NEAR SAVAN u To the Commander of U.S. Forces in the vicinity of Savannah, Georgia: "SIR: We have met with perfect success thus far. The troops are in fine spirits and near by.

O. O. HOWARD. Respectfully, U. O. HOWARD,
"Major General Commanding." Capt. Duncan states that our forces were in contact with the rebels a few miles outside of Savannah. He says Sherman's army is not in want of anyand I beg leave to congratulate the United States Caproment on his control m. The hope that the

Department will commend Captain Duncan and his companions to the Honorable Secretary of War for some mark of approbation for their success in estab-lishing communication between General Sherman and the fleet. It was an enterprise that required I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. A. DAHLGERN, Rear Admiral, Commanding S. A. Blockading Squadron. The following is an extract from a letter of Gen.

Sherman, written before he started upon his great march, which shows not only that he reached the earlier than he expected: "KINGSTON, GA, 9 P. M., Nov. 3, 1864. Captain Pennock, U. S. N., Mound City:

hope to meet my old friend D. D. Porter again. "Will you be kind enough to write him and tell him to look out forme about Christmas, from Hilton "W. T. SHERMAN, Major General," That Sherman had captured Savannah before the steamer which brought the above despatch had fair-ly got out of the harbor of Port Royal is probable,

from the fact that the messenger, who reached here this morning, says that when coming out of the harbor, and when too late to communicate by signals, the whole fleet began to fire a salute. Upon looking towards the vessels, they were being secorated with flags in honor of some great victory. The opinion prevailed on board the steamer th

se she left the wharf news had reached the Admiral of the fall of Savannah. REBEL REPORTS-BEAUREGARD AT AUGUST! GEN. RILPATRICK REPORTED TO BE MORTALLY WOUNDED. BALTIMORE, Dec. 15 .- The Augusta papers of the

7th, received at the American office, say that Peau-regard arrived at Augusta on the 6th. The Constitutionalist, of the 7th, says the Yankee prisoners report that Klipatrick was shot through the head and mortally wounded in the fight on Sun-The Chronicle of the 7th save passengers by the Savannah, train on Monday afternoon, report all quiet in the neighborhood of Pocotaligo. Another report states that the enemy were advancing their main column on the Coesawhatchie-It was also reported that the enemy captured two guns on Flat Spur Creek on Friday. Nothing

ite, however, was obtained. HENTYCKY AND TENNESSEE. SPREL CONSCRIPTION AND ROBBERY AT HOPKINS VILLE-A JUNCTION BETWEEN STONEMAN'S AND

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 14.—The rebel General Ly on entering Hopkinsville, on Monday, conscripted every one he could find, robbed the stores, and burned what he could not carry away. A conscripted gentleman succeeded in getting his guard inebri ated, and escaped while the rebel soldiers were in General McCook's advance guard had a skirmish with General Lyon's rear guard at Elkton. Generals Stoneman and Burbridge have effected

a junction at Boonsville, and will closely follow Breckinridge. The cavalry of General Thomas' army, which crossed a few days since to the north side of the Cumberland river, were yesterday recrossed to the south side, with the exception of a sufficient force to pursue and rout any rebel force on the north been so strengthened that no danger is appro-

ARRIVAL OF THE CAPTURED BLOCKADE-BUNNES FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 13 .- The blockade-run ner Emma Henry arrived in Hampton Roads this morning, in charge of Ensign John Smith, Jr., of the gunboat Cherokes, Commander Henry E. Dan-, having been captured on the 6th instant, Ion. 76 deg. 48 min., lat. 34 deg. 15 min. north, while on her way to Bermuda. Her cargo is a very valuable one, consisting of six hundred and ten bales of cotton and a large quantity of spirits of turpentine. The Dutch consul's wife and three children were on board at the time of her capture. She is a new boat, and has just made a successful trip into Wil-mington, N. C., with a cargo of rides and blankets for the use of the rebel army.

CATIFORNIA AND MEXICO. CISCO-DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER OF MAZAT-

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.-Heavy rains are still for the last ten days amount to nearly \$2 250,000 Bullion is in demand at \$8.2006.30. Ourrency bills to-day with a large number of passengers. The steamer John L. Stephens arrived yesterday from dazatlan, with nearly \$100,000 in specie, and a arge amount of silver ore. She brings details of e surrender of Mazatlan to the French on No Three French ships reached that port on the 12th,

and a flag of truce was sent ashore to inform Gov. Rosales that the city would be blockaded on and after the 18th, and hostilities commenced on the On the next day there was a harmless fire on the city, followed by its surrender and occupation. The streets were crowded with people, but the affair was conducted quietly. Several decrees for preserving order and for the regulation of the press and mails had been issued, a new official organ had been established, new municipal officers appointed, and a mail route opened to San-Blas.

OOLUMBIA, Dec. 6, 1864.

Extracts from Late Charleston, Savan nah, and Adzusta Papers

GEN, BRAGG CALLS UPON THE MILITIA

Charleston and Augusta papers from December 2d up to the 8th. They contain no surprising features of news from Sherman, and appear to know as ittle of that general's movements as possible.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR BONHAM—THE SOUTH
CAROLINA MILITIA.

The Charleston Morcury of the 7th gives us, in
the following extract from Governor Bonham's nessage, some idea of the militia strength of the ' sovereign " Palmetto State :

"sovereign" Palmetto State:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

By the accompanying telegram from Gen. Bragg it will be seen that the enemy is moving rapidly in the direction of Savannah, possibly to cross into South Carolina. The State has in the field, and by this time organized, four regiments of State troops, who will be commanded by the senior colonel, or by seme one not connected with these forces; and possibly will be separated and distributed by regiments to four different commands. The law admits of no smaller distribution. There are good offisers among them, capable of commanding a brigade, but the rank of colonels being determined by lot, the moet indifferent of the four may command. If distributed they may fall under strangers less fitted than some of themselves for commanding brigades. Without a brigade organization they lose their identity as a State brigade and gain nothing. All officers of experience know that the offisers and men of regiments do not yield such roady and enthysiastic obedience to one of the colonels commanding a brigade, he being of the same grade with their own commander, as they would to the same person clothen with the authority and rank of brigadier general. Moreover, these troops being mostly youths from the schoolhouses and the farms, should be so organized that the Governor should have no difficulty in recalling them whenever he may deem the public interest refutires it. Their being distributed will render this difficult, and, at times, almost impracticable. It seems to be thought not advisable to have the brigadier appointed by the Executive, with the advice and consent of the Senate. I therefore earnestly recommend, in consideration of the present position of our State troops, that you pass an act providing for the immediate election of a brigadier general by the Legislature or by the officers of the regiments, in conformity to the existing law of the State; who shall receive pay and allowances only whilst in service.

Excutring tellingent produced a

EXCITING TELEGRAM FROM GRN. BRAGG.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 5, 1854.

To Governor M. L. Bonham:
About midnight on the 3d Wheeler's cavalry at tacked the enemy en the Savannah Railroad, a few miles below Waynesboro. Following up the defeated cavalry, he came upon a heavy force of infantry tearing up the railroad—at daylight a very heavy force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, before which heretired lighting, to Brier Creek; inflicting a heavy loss on the enemy. This morning it is ascertained they have moved rapidly towards Savannah, our cavalry pressing their rear. Allour avallable means should be concentrated at Savannah and Grahamsville, and the people of the country should tear up and blockade all roads leading across the Savannah river below the mouth of Brier Creek.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

GOVERNOR BROWN DEFENDED, AND THE STATES-GOVERNOR BEOWN DEFENDED, AND THE STATES RIGHT MEN OF NORTH CAROLINA APPROVED. The Chronicle and Schittle of Augusta, a staunch supporter of Governor Brown, defends that gentleman warmly; calls the recent resolutions offered by Leach of North Carolina "Resolutions of Liberty," and endorses the opposition of the North Carolina Legislature "to the one-man rule." Here is what

EXCITING TELEGRAM FROM GEN. BRAGG.

dependent to the committee of the special stays of Honorable Brown:

Governor Brown has been unsparingly censured by a servile press for his fidelityth opposing every measure of the Administration which; in his judgment, would infringe upon the rights of the States and the citizen. But he is honored, and will be hereafter, by the great mass of the people of all the States, as the able and unflinching champion and jealeus guardian of the rights and sovereignty of the States. He is the recognized leader of the States. He is the recognized leader of the State Rights party of the South—if that should be called a party which embraces at least into-tents of the people. He is a true representative of the States, acting in their individual and sovereign capacity, to vindicate and defend their own threatened rights and sovereignty.

The following shows that "State sovereignty" is

The following shows that "State sovereignty" is rampant in the midst of invasion: rampant in the midst of invasion:

RIGHT.—The advocates of a one-man power undertook a few days since, by resolutions in the North Carolina Legislature; to turn over the officers of the State to the coascript officer. The proposition was defeated by a large majority. We are glad to note the fact. It shows a right spirit, It shows that the spirit of State sovereignty is still alive in North Carolina, and is to be kept alive. When the States are ready to turn over-their officers to Confederate conscript officers, they might as well abolish State lines and make one consolidated Government. remment.

The Confederate Government has already too much power over the internal affairs of States. Instead of increasing it, legislation sheald tend to lessen it. The States now should be more careful of their rights than ever. They should not only yield none.

INCIDENTS AND PERSONAL MATTERS. sire expressed by Davis to fill up the ranks, thinks he had better begin with those men he has put into soft places for being willing subservients. The Sun shows that all men of influence who have upheld the President have been put into bomb-proof posi-

The following, from a Savannah paper, is what the skeptical would term "allkely story." During their visit to Warren county, the Federals halted a carriage on the road and attempted to force th negro driver-to shoot his master resenting a his brains out unless he killed his owier. with his eyes as big as saucers, stuttered out, "Can" do it, massa. I raised old massa from alcetle boy Kill me, but don't shoot ole massa." The Yankees, after taking out the horses, sutting up the harness and some homespun, took their departure, leaving the carriage in the road. The Charleston Mercury (Rhett's paper), itemizes some favorite Georgians as follows: "(Notwithstandegislature, soon after a vote of confidence, several so far as reports have resched us, we find the names Senator Starke, from Elbert, and of Represent: tives Thomas Barksdals, from Wilkes, and James Barksdale, from Lincoln—a county named after General Benjamin Lincoln, of the Revolution, a gentleman and a patriot, if not a great general, ar not after the son of Hannah Hanks, who now bears Noticing Henry B. Hirst, a poet, of Philadelphia

The Press, and says: This man used to be considered a good Yankee poet. Here is the *finale* of his last poem on General Birrey. Bathos can no farther go: "Only once on history's page such another spirit pas'd,
So passing, conquering Fate by his imperial will;
'cle d'armee in h s vision, Napoleon to the last,
Birney, like Birney living, dying, was Birney
still."

Such is fame. An article from The Press, on the "Exchange of Prisoners," is also extracted. We trust that it will be pendered. Corinth, says the Constitutionalist, " is our point of concentration, to withou place all the hospitals have seen ordered to go immediately from Macon."

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.

General Condemnation of Judge Coursal's Decision HIS COURSE PROVED TO BE ILLEGAL OPINION OF THE CANADIAN CABINET.

NEW WARBANTS ISSUED FOR THE RAIDERS. QUEBRO, Dec. 15.—The Parliament, which usual y meets on February 1st, will be summoned to as-

passed to meet the emergency of the great change of public feeling towards the Confederates, since they have shown an intention of embroiling the country The Cabinet had a long session to-day, and it is inderstood that the members unanimously de journed the act of Judge Coursel in discharging the St. Albans raiders. The pretence was that the Canadian extradition act of 1861 was not in force because it had not been ascented to by the Queer in Council. If the Judge had inquired of the Go-

vernment he would have found that her Majesty had specially assented to that sot. He made an assertion scaling the validity of an ast of the Canadian Legislature without proof. It turns out that this assumption was false. The Attorney General, it is understood, advised the issue of new warrants, on the same night, by the judge of the Superio Court of Montreal, for the rearrest of the raiders some of whom have gone east, to Halifax, and some west. Officers are on their track, and they cannot escape if they remain in Canada.

The Canadian Government has no legal right to not directly, as the courts have independent inri diction. If the judges refuse to do their duty, or so corruptly, they may be suspended, or, in some cases, dismissed. It is possible that Judge Coursal will be dismissed. QUEBEC, Dec. 15.-The discharge of the St. Al-

bans raiders surprised the members of the Govern ment, and the ground of the discharge is pronounc ridiculous. The magistrate is likely to be severely the re-arrest of the raiders, and constables are in pursuit of them.

An efficient military force is to be sent to the border towns immediately, to prevent further depre-MONTEBAL, Dec. 15.—The conduct of Judge Coursel, the magistrate, and Lamothe, the chief of police, is denounced. They are accused of complicity.
An investigation is going on by Council, and it is thought that Lamothe will be dismissed.

TORONTO, Dec. 15.—There is a profound sens

the raiders. The best legal authorities pronounce it contrary to law, and it meets general condemns DIX'S ORDER. ALBANY, Dec. 15.—A public meeting has been called, to be held in Troy to morrow (Friday) evening, for the purpose of endorsing the late order of Major General Dix in reference to rebel raids from Canada, and to suggest or adopt such other mea sures as will insure the protection of our frontier. The names of General Wool and Major Thorn head the list of signers.

tion in regard to Coursal's deci

REGIMENTS OF ILLINOIS VETERANS FOR HANCOCK'S CORPS.—There are many veteran soldiers in
Illinois who are now out of the service, and some of
whom are desirous of returning to it. We doubt
not that if competent veteran officers should take
the matter in hand a regiment of these men could
be enlisted and organized in the State, to be attached to the lst Veteran Corps, which the brave
and popular General Hancock has been authorized
to organize at Washington. The inducements to
enter this new command are unusually attractive to
the sons of Mars. Which of our Hingols veteran
officers, now out of the service, will be the first to
move in this matter? The new corps will no doubt
be the best in the whole army organization. It is
the intention it should be. Illinois ought certainly
to be represented in it, —Chicago Journal. 

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 15. INSTALLATION OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE. The Supreme Court Chamber was filled this morning with ladies and gentlemen, to witness the ceremony of Chief Justice Chask taking his seat. At a few minutes past 11 c'clock, the crief formally announced the coming of the Justices, who, as our tomary, appeared in their robes of office. Justice WAYNE walked in front of his associated and was followed by the Chief Justice. They all separated to their chairs, and remained standing till the Chief Justice himself read the oath of office a written copy of which had been handed him by Justice WAYNE. Mr. MIDDLETON, the Clerk of the Court, read and recorded the commission. All the Justices being seated, the Court proceed-

THE NEW YORK BANK TAX CASE. In the Supreme Court of the United States, Justice Wayns announced to the Bar that the bank tax case from New York would be called for argument immediately after the argument of the case from the Court of Claims, involving the question of January next. THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS. The Government is officially informed that fresh

warrants have been issued for the apprehension of the St. Albans raiders, who were recently dis-charged pursuant to a decision of a Canadian court, and that the police in that quarter are making every effort to prevent their escape. THE POST OFFICE REPORTS.

The calendar of the House has already been cleared of public bills, leaving only those of a privato character to be acted on. The House to-day passed, in the precise form in which it was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, the joint resolution giving the true construction and meaning of so much of the internal revenue act as refers to the tax or duty on cigars. It to be assessed on the real value—the price for which the same shall have been sold, or alleged to have been sold, or offered to be sold, is only to be n item of evidence to enable the inspector and assessors to ascertain the true value.

THE EXPORTATION OF ARMS, &C. The twenty-first section of the tariff act of July f goods from public stores and bonded warehouses, or export or transhipment, to three years. The order of the President, dated November 21, 1862, "that no arms, munitions, or material of war shall be cleared or allowed to be exported from the United States until further orders," &c., has prevented the exportation or transhipment of such goods, in cortain cases, until the limit has been nearly reached. The Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to the hairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, mays that unless speedy relief is afforded by Congressional enactment the goods must necessarily be sold as abandoned to the Government without any default on the part of the owners. In one case, the time will expire early in January next. In accordance with the recommendation of the Secre-tary, the House to-day passed a bill applicable to this subject in the way of relief.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS----Second Session. SENATE. Mr. CLARKE, of New Hampshire, president pro tem. the chair.

THE LAKE WAYY.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, offered the follow ing, which was adorted: United States be requested, if not inconsistent with the public interests, to furnish to the Senate any information on the files of the Department of State, concerning the papers published in the volume of treaties, and entitled an arrangement between the United States and Great Britain, between iveen the United States and Great Britain, between Richard Kush, Esq. acting as Secretary of State, and Charles B. Agos, his Britanuic Majesty's Envoy Extra-ordinary, relating to the Laval force to be maintained upon the American lakes.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. TAX ON CIGARS.

INCREASE OF ARMY PAY. Mr. WILSON, of Ressachusetts, presented a petition respective of the Was referred to the Committee or Military Affairs. DISLOYAL NAVY YARD EMPLOYEES.

Mr. I ane's resolution was then passed.

THE PENSION LAWS.

On motion of Mr. GRISWOLD, of New York, a resolution was passed directing an investigation of all the facts as to the prestical objectation of the pension laws, a system of permarent relief, and to inquire into the actual condition of the present invalids, and what measures should be passed to secure to them employment, independent of pensions.

DIFFICULTIES ON THE NORTHERN BORDER,

On motion of Mr. RICE, of Minnesota the House took up and passed the Senata joint resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Captain Winsiow and to Lieutenent Chaptaing, the one fordestroving the Alabama, and the other for descroying the Albamarie. THE HOMESTEAD LAWS.

caimed should rever; to the Government. Reserved to
the Committee on Public Lands.

Nr. DAVIS, of Maryland, from the Committee on
Foreign Affairs, reported the following resolution;
Resolved, That Congress has a constitutional right
to an authoritative voice in declaring and prescribing
the foreign Dolley of the United Sites, as well in the
recognition of new Powers as in other matters, and it
is the constitutional daty of the President to respect
that policy, not less in diplomatic negotiations than in
the use of the national force when authorized by law;
and the propriety of any declaration of foreign policy
by Congress is sufficiently proved by the vote which
pronounces it, and such proposition, while pending
and undetermined, is not a fit topic of diplomatic explanation of the prescription on the
passage of the resolution. Willingis, moved that the

The Postmaster General's estimate of postal expenses for the year 1866, as communicated to the House to-day, is \$14,098,500. He asks for \$182,000 for trans-Atlantic service, \$400,000 for letter-carriers, \$7,800,000 for inland transportation, and \$48,000 for the West India service.

THE HOUSE CALENDAR.

MR. ASHLEY'S BILL. The bill reported by Representative Ashlay to-day, providing for a republican form of government for the States subverted or overthrown by the rebellion, is based on the bill passed by both Houses at the last session, but from which the Executive approval was withheld. It recognizes the State of Louisiana as reconstructed under the new Consti CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nomiations: Joseph F. Bowman, Assessor of Internal Revenue in the First district of Indiana : Bens F. SCRIBLER, Collector of Internal Revenue in the ame district; B. PLATT CARPENTER. Assessor Internal Revenue in the Twelfth District of New York; JONATHAN J. WRIGHT, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Sixth District of Indiana.

Mr. WILLBY, of West Virginia, presented a memorial from the citizens of the District of Columbia, asking an amendment of the charter of the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition from the cigar makers of Philadelphia, asking that the tax be taken off of manufactured articles and put on the raw material. Referred to the Committee on Fi-

Mr. LANE, of Earsa, offered the following:

"Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the
Wesolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the
leged charges that lerge numbers of disloyal persons
are in the employment of the Government in the navy
yards, quartermaster's and ordinance depois of the
country to the exclusion of loyal men, with power to
send for persons and papers. country to the exclusion of loyal men, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. LANE, of Kansse, I desire to make a statement that was a sade in my presence last night before a large assembly of gentlemen, in a public speech, that a few days ago the son of a rokeier, who died of atravation in a robel prison, applied at the Philadelphia navy yard for employment, which was necessary for the maintimence of the family left by this soldier who died of starvation. Be was refuted, while at the moment of his refusal there was thousands of disloyal men in the employment of that navy yard. I make that statement in the hearing of the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and call his attention to it. I sak for the passage of the resolution. ease of the recolution.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, suggested that, as the
Committee on the Conduct of the War had zs much before it as it could possibly do between now and the 4th
of March, the resolution had better be referred to a spe-

of March, the resolution had between how and the 4th of March, the resolution had better be referred to a special-committie.

Mr. I.A.E., of Kansas, said his object was to have the investigation made and the report upon it before the investigation made and the report upon it before the investigation of the new Administration. If there was such an evil as that spoken of, it should be made known, and the policy of the Administration about be changed in its installation. He was one of the men who believed that no Government could be successful y administered unless it surrounced itself with office-holders in a mysatly with it. He wanted the report be ore the 4th of March next.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, did not know that he had any more confidence in the Administration than the Senator from Kansas, but he had no doubt that the President would see to it that offices were filled by loys! men. Whatever might be said as to the loyalty of the navy yard employees, it was a fact that they all voted for Mr. Lincoln. He did not believe the Senate had any light to intorfere in this matter, which he thought was one pertaining to the Kacutive Department of the Government. Suppose the investigation furned out as the Ecnator from Kansas anticipated, what could the Senate do? Nothing but express an opinion which could have no legal binding whatever upon the President, and he might or might not disregard it, either because he thought it his interest to dee or not. As he did not concur in the conclusion of the Kenator our the subject, he was opposed to the resolution.

Mr. Lane's resolution was then parsed.

MR. CHANDLER'S RESOLUTIONS.
Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, asked to call up the irst resolution offered by him pes'ordey. He wished to be referred to the Military Committee without debate.

Er. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, suggested that it be referred to the Uommittee on Foreign Relations. If it took that direction, he would have nothing to say; otherwise he should speak on it.

Mr. CHANDLER was willing that it should go to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and it was so referred. Mr Chandler then called up the second resolution offered by him yesterday, and it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. BROWN offered the following, which was adorted:

adopted.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military and the Richisa be, and they are hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amening the act of Congress of March 8th, 1792, entitled "An act to more effectually provide for the national defence," by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States; and also the several acts amendatory of the same as shall provide for the enrolment of all male chizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years, resident in the respective btates; without respect to color; and also to submit such other provisions as may tend more efficiently to organize the militia system of the United States, and to report by bill or otherwise. INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the House bill to regu-late commerce among the several States was made the special order for the first Wednesday in Japuary. OR motion of Mr. SUMNER, the bill to transfer a gunboat to the Government of Liberla. Was taken up.
Mr. POWELL was opposed to the bill. He did not believe the Government of the United States ought to sell gunboats to other Governments.
Mr. FUMNER said the bill was drawn up in accordance withthe recommendation of the President in his message, and read the passage in the message which relates to the subject.
The year and nays were demanded by Mr. POWELL and resulted as follows: year 33, nays 9, Masers. Buckalew, Carlisle, Davis, Harding, Powell, Richardson, Riddie, and Wright voting in the negative. THE LIBERIAN GUNBOAT. ADJOURNMENT TILL MONDAY. Mr. FOOT moved that when the Senate adjourn be till Monday next, which was carried. MILITARY BILLS.

spect the policy. He was opposed to excusing the gentieman from Maryland from service on the Committee
on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BUUTWELL, of Massachusetts, said he voted
with the majority to lay the resolution on the table;
he could not see that the vote of the majority was a reflection on the gentleman from Maryland. No gentleman, enjoys to a fuller extent the respect of this House
than he does. He, therefore, koped the gentleman
weuld be excured. It was well known that at the last
session the House passed a resolution affirming the Monroe doctrine, which was not sustained by the Senate,
hence the resolution could not be taken as the expression of the sames of Congress. It merely expressed the
will of this House. The resolution which the House has
laid upon the table is peculiar on this point. It asserts
"that Congress," not the House, has a constitutional
right to an authoritative voice in declaring and presoribing the foreign policy of the United States as well
in the resolution and stopped there, no gentleman
would have questioned its propriety but it went further, and declared that it is the constitutional dary of
the President to respect that policy, not less in diplomatic negotiations than in the use of the national force,
when authorized by law. This part of the resolution
corveys the impression that the President is seknowledged to oby Congress in the exercise of the constitutional rights of Congress.

Mr. FARISWORTH explained that he made the mo-

mailt negotiations than in the use of the national Toros, when authorized by law. This part of the resolution corveys the impression that the President is acknownledged to obry Congress in the exercise of the constitutional rights of Congress.

Mr. FARNSWORTH explained that he made the motion with no intention of disrespect toward the gantieman from Maryland, but purely from a sense of day. He hoped the gentleman would not be excused.

Mr. SPAJUDING of Ohlo, said he joined most heartily in the action of the House in the resolutions passed during the last seried protesting against any foreign interference in the affairs of Mexico. He wished to stand, live or die, by that doe' rine. He believed it was periectly legitimate for the House to express its views on that subject irrespective of any to ordinate branch of the Government. When the proposition came up this morning he was inclined to vote for its adoption and agains slaying it upon the table, but on further reflection and examination of the resolution he was fearful of the phraseology, as it conveyed a direct attack on the Chief Executive of the nation. He did not wish to lend his sid to any such legislation. He believed we have a President who preserves unimpared all the institutions of our country, and he would not do anything to impugn his integrity. He trusted the gentleman from Maryland would withdraw his request, as the House had confidence in his wisdom and patriotism.

Mr. DAWER, of Massachusetts, trasted it would not be considered disrespectful to repeat that from the sublime to the ridiculous was but one step, as maintenance of hear with both a little longer, because to the nation of the gentleman from Maryland sair the sublime to the ridiculous was but one step, as maintenance of hear with both a little longer, because to the nation of the gentleman from Maryland sair the sublemant of the gentleman from Maryland sair the sublemant of the gentleman may be hear with hoth a little longer, because to the repeat here are the province of the continue of

MILITARY BILLS,
On motion of Mr. Wilison, several military bills,
which passed the House last session, were taken up
and referred to the Military Committee, among them
one to define the rank and pay of changalins in the army.

THE ASSAULT ON PETERSBURG. Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, offered a resolu-tion, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Cord duct of the War to inquire into the facts connect-ed with the assault on Petersburg on the 15th of July, 1964 The Senate then adjourned till Monday, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

GALL FOR MILITARY ORDERS.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish a copy of the order issued December 21, 1563, in regard to rrops enlisted on condition that they should be discharged when the regiments were mustered out of service Also, the order, dated December, 1583; addressed to the Governor of Massachusetts in regard to troops to the Governor of Massachusetts in regard to troops to fill up old regiments; and also to inform the House whether, the principles thatein announced have been applied to all soldiers mustered to fill up old regiments. Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, objected to the consideration of the redulitor, unless it were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, which he said now had that subject under consideration, and had already obtained information on the subject.

Mr. Holman's resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. THE AEREST OF LIBUTENANT GOVERNOR JACOBS Mr. MALLORY, cf Kentucky, asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the President to communicate papers bearing on the arrost and imprisonment of Lieu teant Governor Jacobs and Colonel Wolf.cd.—the latter one of the Presidential electors of Kentucky—by whose order arrested, and where they are imprisoned.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, objected. Mr. STEVERS, of remarkatana, apportunity of the indiana distributed court.

On motion of Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, the House ok up and passed the Senate bill, providing for a secial term of the Court for the District of Indiana.

Mr. COX. of Chic. offered a resolution, which was Mr. (OA. of Ohio, ouered a coatern, which was adopted:
Resolved, That the Secretary of State, if not in compatible with the public service, communicate to this House all communications on file in his office with reference to the difficulties upon the Northern border, and which have been referred to the Committee on Foreign sfairs.
Mr. COX said this information was desired with a view to some action of the Committee on Foreign affairs, and for the eluciation of the question submitted to them. them. Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, moved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire thio the expe-diency of exempting sating vessels of 800 tons and up-

wards from the two-per-cent, tax imposed in the 94th section of the internal revenue act of 1864. Adopted. NAVY YARD AT OSWEGO. Mr. LITTLEJOHN, of New York, offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, directing an inquiry as to the establishment of a navy yard at Oswego, New York. SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT SCHENCK. Of Ohio, reported from the Committee littery Affairs a bill for the better organization of absistence Department THANKS TO WINSLOW AND CUSHING.

Mr. DONNELLY, of Minnesots, tatroduced a bill to require al! persons applying for the benefit of the pre-emption and homescad laws to make each that they had never deerted from the army, or resisted the draft, or secreted themselves to avoid boing earolled or distord, or discovarged enliktments; and providing that whenever such offences could be proven, the land calmed should revert to the Government. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

passage of the resolution.
Mr. FAENS WOLFH, of Illinois, moved that the resolution lie on the table, which question was decided in the affirmative—yeas 69, naye 63, as follows:
YEAS. the House of Representatives at the dictation of the Fresident. He would not allow his name to go shoud in
that connection.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, of New York, said he voted to lay
the resolution on the table. It was of grave importance
The gentle man from Maryland immediately moved the
previous question, thus cutting off the right to discuss,
or ug change its phraseology. Besides this, he did not
believe that in this exige any good woult result,
from its discussion. England and France well understand our position on the question to which the gentleman referred. No manentertsized more respect for the
private character and public position of the gentleman
than he did, and he hoped he would not be excused.
The question was then taken, and the House refused
to excuse Mr. Davis from further service on the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADJOURNMENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS. Grinnell, Mr. STEVENS offered a resolution that, the Sanata conducting, the House will adjunt on Toursday, 22d int., to January 5, 1865. He said it was perfectly clear the House would gain nothing by refueling to adjourn over the bolidars. Cole, Davis (N.Y.), Dawes, Deming, Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, introduced a bill to guarantee to certain S. ates, subverted or overthrown by rebellion, a republican form of government, which was ordered to be printed.

MR. SCHOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution, which was passed, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of establishing a narine hospital at Erie, Penn-ylvania.

Mr. ASPLEEY, of Ohio. gave notice that on the 5th of Jahusiy next he will call up the pending joint resolution from the Senate proposing a constitutional amendment for the sholition of slavery throughout the construy, and that he would demand a vote upon the resolution the Monday following. ohrson (Pa.), Cravens, Davis (Md.), Dawson, Dennison, Loan,
Mallory,
Marcy,
Modllister,
Miller (Pa.),
Morris (Ohio),
Morrison,

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The House passed the bill making appropriations for invalid and other pensions, the bill making an appropriation for the diplomatic and consular establishment, the joint resolution giving the tene construction and meaning to so muc: of the internal revenue act as relates to the tax on tobacco and cigars; and, in addition to the above, passed a bill wroviding that, in computing the three years allowed by the twenty-first section of the act entitled an act increasing temporarily the duties on imports and for other purposes, approved July 14, 1852, for the withdrawal of goods from any public store or honded warehouse, for exportation to foreign countries or transhipment to any part of the Pacific or western clast of the United States; if such exportation or transhipment of any scode shall either for the whole or any part of the said term of three years have been prevented by reason of any order of the President of the United States, the time during which such exportation or transhipment of such goods shall have been so prevented, as a forest of, shall be excluded from the said computation. Dennison.

Meden.

Wedeworth.

Wedworth.

Wedeworth.

Wedeworth. said computation. The House then adjourned till Monday. The Released Prisoners. VISIT TO ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, AN-NAPOLIS-THE MEASURES TAKEN FOR THE COM RANGEMENTS.

[Sp.cial Correspondence of The Press.]

Annapolis, Dec. 8, 1864.

The St. John's College Hospital here is under the management of Dr. Palmer, surgeon in charge, and his executive officer, Dr. Tremaine. They are correspondence with the French Government, and he asked the House whether it would not to day assert its own digptity?

Mr. COX, of Ohio, said if the House should excuse the gentleman from Maryland, he himself would ask to be excused from further service on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The House sent this resolution on French intervantion to the committee. The gentlemen examined it with great deliberation and much learning, as the report in the case would show. That report challenged the admiration of everybody, excepting those who are not intelligent enough to read the proceedings of Congress, or who do not understand the diplomatic history of the subject. There was nothing of a personal character in it. Every intelligent man reading it must be satisfied Congress has some to ce in drecting the foreign affairs of the country and the diplomatic arrangements by which we keep pease with the world. There was no reason why the voice of the chairman of the committee should house the House, in the House, has the resolution, and it went to the Senate, and there, for certain reasons, it sleeps the sleep of death that knows no waking. The country land the continent thave been invalved by the French intervention in the affairs of Maxico? The House, in a moment of pride, and nationality, and true dignity, asserted its proper previgative on this question. its cleanly apartments, and for the very kind atten ion they bestow on their 700 patients. I visite the hospital a day or two ago, and, from what I saw there, can assure every mother, wife, and sister of the sufferers here that their hearts need not ache because they are not with them. If they could only see how comfortable they look in their neat white spread beds all pain would be spared them. One of the surgeons informed me that all the applian are bestowed either by the Government or the Sant tary Commission. As I passed through the different wards, I noticed that each one was well supplied with rocking chairs, and alluding to the great con fort they must be to the invalid, the surgeon reolied: "Yes, this is one of our rich gifts made to us by the Sanitary Commission." The invalid tool up the words and remarked: "I think it's likely dientity, assexued its proper prespective on this question, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs earlied out its wishes. He did not think the gentle man from Maryland shoul ask to be seenesd from serving on the committee, unless he holds this House and Congress in with the rand absolute content. He hoped something would make a proper the committee, unless he holds this House and Congress in with the rand absolute content. We have had for three years some of the old questions which have agitated Rayland for centuries, namely, the contest between royal prerogative and parliamentary privilege, with the exception that in England the Parliament is paramount and two doubt the content of the co my flannel shirt, this wrapper, and pretty n I've got on, has the stamp of the United States Sanitary Commission on it."

who, with her assistants, was busy preparing delicacles of various kinds for two hundred patients who whole atmosphere was filled with the odor of savory viands. On the stove I counted mutton chops, beef steaks, oysters, chicken, milk, tea, and other very uttering nicely toasted bread : before him were olliars of strength to the inner man. The chief tered twelve hundred slices of bread; or toast, daily for the diet patients, and prepared eighty-sig with this good-natured person, the butcher brought one hundred pounds per day for the so-called diet kitchen, though this did not sound much like it. Sefore we left this attractively clean place the gallons is my every day deposit here;" and oh! they were so in expressibly fine-looking, I could not resist robbing some poor fellow of one large bivalve to accertain their quality. Next we were shown the store-room, where there was a good supply of Saniflings, stock of crutches, fans, and other comforts. United States Sanitary agent. They were nueful The executive officer having given us permission to find our way among the patients, we passed several hours most profitably and interes onversing with those who had none to cheer them for many months, and writing letters for those who were too feeble to use the pen. When the day closed our labors we felt like the disciple of old, who said,

The diet kitchen is under the care of Miss Rich,

ADJOURNMENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

QUARANTEES TO SUBVERTED STATES.

MARINE HOSPITAL AT ERIE.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

by doing good to the sick, the lame, and those who NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15. THE CPDYKE AND WEED LIBEL SUIT is absorbing a fair degree of public attention, the court room being crowded by men both prominent and unprominent, who appear to feel an uncommon interest, not perhaps so much in the parties themselves as in the developments which, it is expected, will be made during the progress of the simultaneous appearance of both Messrs. Opdyke and Weed, together with Albany and New York eed, leading men of both cities, who knew, or perhere for the purpose of settling their difficulties. The battle promises to be of the earnestly contested sort, in which one of the combatants must be badly used up. If the promise be fulfilled, somebody will come out somewhat threadbare in reputation and

which was originated by the Herald a day or two after the conclusion of the Sanitary Fair, will probably be put to a better use than the one to which it was to have been devoted. The admirers of Mr. McClellan, it would appear, have lacked the necessary enthusiasm, the amount of the fund thus far being only \$692 10; about half the sum requisite for the sword purchase. Various propositions for its application have been made; among others, that it should be devoted to the procurement of a good din-ner and comfortable winter clothing for the Bohe-mians of this city. Beneficent charity and stern propriety are here at loggerheads, however; and it is now propored to devote it to a fund for purchasing the house and grounds which are to be bestowed upon Admiral Farragut. At all events, the sword dea has fallen through—a failure.

FIREMEN'S RIOT. In the absence of or during the temporary liber nation of the prevalent species of criminal, some of our firemen have volunteered in their stead, and atempted to get up a tragedy of much proportion and goriness. Two hostile companies have had a mutiny on Broadway, and joined issue in conflict. Some twenty persons were more or less injured by pistol shots and minor contusions, and several are now in hospital under treatment. The chief engineer has suspended these companies from duty, and the ringleaders of the riot have been arrested. during the affray, and a general scattering of non

THE EVENING STOCK BOARD. THE BYÉNING STOCK BOARD.

The following are the quotations reported at Gallagher's Evening Board: Gold, 235%; New York Central, 117%; Erie, 93%; Hudson River Railroad, 11%; Reading, 139%; Michigan Central, 139%; Michigan Southern, 72%; Hilmois Central, 139%; Michigan Southern, 72%; Hilmois Central, 138%; Cieveiand and Tittsburg; 110; Cleveland and Toledo, 112%; Chicago and Rock Island, 107%; Northwestern, 43%; do, preferred, 76%; Chicago and Fort Wayne, 101%; Canton Company, 36%; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 35%; Cumperland Coal, 49%; Quicksilver Mining Company, 93%; Mariposa, 35%.

unsafe to go from Alexandria to Mount Vernon, and there is the same danger now. The guerillas are very bold around here, frequently coming to within five miles of the city limits; and if a courier is met by them on say of the high reads he is unceremoniously robbed, though seldom receiving bodily harm unless resistance be made. The farmers in the yidinity have lost heavily in their stock, these rebei robbers having a great predilection for seizing all the horses they can lay their handsupon. From the suburbs of Alexandris you can see a range of hills, on which can also be discorned the tower of Fairfax Seminary; and beyond that tower it is very unsafe to travel, for the region in the vicinity is infested with gradular, some of whom may, as you look towards those very hills, be gazing therefrom with a correlute, some of whom may, as you look towards those very hills, be gazing therefrom with a correlute sye upon the city, and enly kept from entering it by the Union troops stationed there. And as to Mount Vernon, it is now very rarely visited. There are no longer tourists from all parts of the country gathering to do hou age at the shrine of Washington. The negro hackdrivers in the streets of Alexandria prudently decline to drive anybody out there, no matter how large is the professed pay. It is fortunate that the Prince of Waley visited Washington's tomb before the war, for it would have been rather humiliating to have been obliged to send with him a large military assort to Mount vernon, to save alm from the rebeis prowing around and candria, ve.

the acts of the President and the Secretary of State ware the same, the Secretary being the chief eleck of the Six ect tive Department, and appear of to the Houseto stand up to its own, self-respect and dignity.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, said his request had been made in all earnastness. He was not in the least degree refided in the temper. He had been brought up in minotities, and lived in minorities, and trusted he would always bear himself with equanimity. During eighty ser's service in this House he had manifested no personal spicen or disapport iment, and hence there were no occasion for the mean malice of the gentleman from Massachuseits. It had been repeatedly stated that the resolution asselled the President. He was ready to assail the President or anybody else when they stood across the broad track of plain principles, and yet no-body on the committee concempiated an assault on the president. The resolution was not acobweb of his own brain, brought here to hang dissertations upon. To subject was of the gravest importance, and had attracted the attention of the word, and every friend of law. A free nation was blieding under the sations of the French ragie, and the House said it would not recognize my royal Government on the ruins of a republic. This was more of a reality now that at the last session, and more the fault set to a matter pendiag in the Lagislative Department, where the Exceutive cyc had no right to penetrate, and entered the explanations to deprive the House of moral power, and questioned not yithe wisdom and expediency, but the power of the House to say one word. That resolution was drawn carefully and crificially, with a stinding in the Lagislative Department, where the Exceutive cyc had no right to penetrate, and entered the explanations to deprive the House of moral power, and questioned not here the wisdom and expediency, but the power of the House to say one word. That resolution was drawn carefully and crificially, with a stinding in the Lagislative Department of State.

The Secretar CITY ITEMS MR. EDWARD P. HIPPLE, No. 920 askes the important announ Manding the large advance in the tographing materials, he will be notice, We scarcely equalled in this ch MESSES. Wood & Cary, 725 Chestag Bonnets, Fanoy Hats, and other line, to which we would direct the WE attended the sale of the New York Art Gallery, which commo Art Gauery, which commenced at the B. Scott, Jr., and were realif exprise attendance so good. The bidders we withstanding the inclement weather, that good paintings were fully app and to-morrow evening, at 7% o'clock

A PAIR OF SHORS MADE IN PIVE HO ingenious man who made a pair of in such a short space of time, by cu of a pair of boots, slitting down the lemade his son a roundabout by stop tail off of a frock coat, and it could the same time. This might be called a One price Clothing Store, under Hotel, Chestnut, near Ninth. SHERMAN'S MARCH. - Sherman's that the main body of the army,

that the main body of the army, who drayoons," is coming—that the preached, and a junction formed we good time. It is understood that a Sherman gets through with his of elegant outfit at the Brown Stone Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 204 street, above Sixth. BUY THE "FLORENCE."-It Is along in making purchases to get the bar bar so in relecting a Sewing Machine, and son we feel under obligations to rereaders to examine the "Florence ing. We say examine, merely, for w near of a single instance in which an of this great machine has not rear

ing Machine carried to perfection. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LININGST, S. cure for burns, scalds, sprains, rheuner shot wounds, &c. A single application osin from a burn the instant it is applied y should be without it. TO NEUTRALIZE OFFENSIVENESS forms we use disinfecting agents. In fier, and a great luxury as a destrict ulsive breath is by its use rendered at its

longer noticed. Sold by all Druggists. DIAMOND SET FOR SALE.-A lady's may set, consisting of Bracelet, Breathy, rings, with thirty diamonds of the first sa full eighteen-karat gold. Weight Lein CHILDREN'S CLOTHING FOR HOL

SENTS.—Boys' and girls' overcoats, is and best assortment in the city, at M. s Co.'s, No. 4 North Eighth street. EYE, EAR, AND CATARRE, Succession by J. Isaacs, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, ill ? Artificial eyes inserted. No charge for an GEORGE STRUK & Co.'s Planes, and Hamiin's Cabinet Organs, for sale only Gould, Seventh and Chestnut streets

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Second. The purchaser obtains the Pisne findly us, the manufacturers, and sayes the amenua the agent, who usually claims greater profits 'Master, it is good to be here," and wished that we Third. The agent's responsibility amounts in night set up our tabernacle and glorify the Lord the market, and the purchaser must run the Whereas, on the other hand, we, as the manufacture held responsible, and cannot shirk the mobility like the agent. Our reputation less said other than first-class instruments.

Fourth. Admitting that such instruments rual to our own when new, they cannot give! satisfaction, or wear the same length of time

> country, and when our new improvements now to greek are completed, it will be one of the largest world. Our object is to make this branch of in enable us to keep on hand a large stock of material procure the best machinery, &c. procure to e best machinery, &c.
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> the interested sale of other Pianos who may differ from us; to s sale of other Planos who may discribed the have only to say that it would give us much pleased any time to test our instruments with any other which they may choosa to name.
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> We again ask our friends and the public to call examine our superior Planos. We feel satisfied the zamine our superior Planes. With us, our prices touse in this city can compete with us, our prices asonable and terms accommodating.

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HECET'S CROUP. SYRUP. The following testimenials, from a liwhich the proprietor is daily receiving. and proved its virtues: WINCHESTEE, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, ested in, or having charge of, chi unfailing ours for the most stubborn attacks of that I would be deselled in duty to retire without having a bottle of it at hand. Within week one of my children had, messpeckedly; it

evere attack I ever witnessed, in which case do otherwise than recommend it, believed fails; it certainly never has with me. this as you see proper.

Truly yours, HERESET THOM BRIDGE HAMPTON, Long List October 22, 15th C. E. Hecht, Esq.:

Dark Sir: I have used two bettles of your Syrup in my family, and find it to be a most at preventive and cure for Croup, and also an ansat mady for Colds, Coughastand Sore Throat.

Yours, &c..

THOMAS MCK. GRI

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