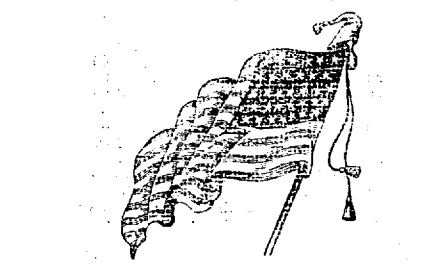


Daily Telegraph.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's banner streaming o'er us,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

OUR PLATFORM.
THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTION—AND
THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

THE UNITED STATES LAWS
ARE PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY IN
THE PENNSYLVANIA DAILY TELEGRAPH.

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FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

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GEORGE BERGNER,
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HARRISBURG, PA.

Monday Afternoon, December 16, 1861.

ENGLAND.

England's interferences with the colonies on this hemisphere, lost her the American States. This should be warning to a government as old as that of England, but her rulers seem to be unmindful of the past and regardless of experience, if we may judge from the foreign news published this morning and repeated this afternoon, in the TELEGRAPH. We are not willing to give the statements thus made by the English press, as much credit and importance as they will receive on change in London and New York, but, nevertheless, if it is true that England intends to interfere in the contest for the authority and perpetuity of this government, the act may lose her all sway on this continent, if it does not affect her sway and influence everywhere throughout the habitable world. From the beginning of the struggle in which we are now involved, the British government has been itching to interfere, if it has not actually done so by supplying the slave-driving rebels with arms, ammunition and finances. We have maintained from the beginning, that the loyal men of this land, had no right to depend on the aristocracy which controlled England; and therefore the pretence which the British cabinet seeks to make of the Mason and Slidell case, is the shallowest of all the pretensions on which the British government now rests, and the meanest subterfuge to which it has ever resorted to justify English perpetration of a monstrous and cowardly action. It is not Mason and Slidell for which the English cabinet is solicitous—it is not any right of nations which has suffered, that so moves John Bull and his aristocratic upholders. All these are mere secondary considerations in comparison to the hope that by such an interference, every vestige of free government would be swept from this earth, and man's ability for self-government at once and forever destroyed.

If the news brought by the *Europa* is correct, and England has really concluded to raise her arm to aid the rebellion among a portion of the people of this government, we must neither permit the information to startle us from our faith in our cause, or hesitate one moment as to the policy which should govern us under the circumstances. To give up Mason and Slidell would be political suicide, while to be compelled to fight England now would add prestige and attractions to our arms, that would gather an army around our banners, such as could at least cope for a little while both with slave-driving rebels and the purchased cohorts of the English government. And yet we do not believe that England can so forget her own position as to attempt an interference in American affairs. Her relations to the governments of France and Russia are neither friendly or frank, so that in the emergency of her meddling in our quarrels, both a French and Russian army might be found arrayed wherever a British bayonet gleamed for the purpose of aiding American rebellion. But on this aid, our government will not depend. Its dependence will rest on the loyal people of the land. If we must battle with the world for the maintenance of our free form of government, it is best that the contest begin at once, that the fight may be speedily ended, the victory made our own, and peace once more bless and prosper our people and government.

SENATOR POLK of Missouri, is in league with the rebels, and will therefore be expelled from the Senate immediately.

THE TRUTH.

The truth is always potential. Error and falsehood may prevail for a period, but results prove that in the end, when judgment is to be fairly controlled, and common sense allowed its just sway, the truth becomes the most acceptable and beautiful in the estimation and the eyes of intelligent people. These facts in relation to the truth, were never more fairly illustrated than they have been recently by a peculiarity in this respect in the report of one of the cabinet officers of this Government. We do not desire to foment discord by referring to this fact, nor are we ready to denounce the President for exercising his prerogative in altering the report of the Secretary of War. President Lincoln has a right to make that alteration and he is responsible only to the people for its unreserved exercise. But while he had this right, time must prove whether it was wise, judicious and polite for him thus to claim its exercise. We cannot close our eyes to the truths thus officially suppressed—nor can the President close his ear to the loud approvals which have greeted those same truths as they appeared in the report of the Secretary of War which had passed beyond the reach of Executive abridgement and alteration. Those truths have entered the hearts of the American people, where they will eradicate and bring forth fruits of freedom. They have aroused the energies of the north, and started loyal men in a new direction of thought, action and achievement. The grand ideas thus suppressed in an official report, have been revived in the hearts of the masses—they nerve their arms—they give a new and a glorious ardor to the struggle for the Union, simply because they point the shortest and the safest path to success, and leave no dangers behind, as we progress in triumph, to be revived for the future disturbance and future embarrassment of the operations of this government. The people understand these facts—they appreciate the truths sought to be suppressed too well to hide them from their contemplation. Those who would now trample them into the dust, should beware how they trifle with popular indignation. Those who now deny their power will live to stand in awe of their majesty. No wiser lesson has ever been taught to the American people than that which inculcates a warning against the treachery and dangers of the institution of slavery. He who would teach other doctrines is either prejudiced in favor of or is blindly attached to slavery; because if we desire peace, we must obliterate the cause of discord—if we would have a permanent Union we must prevent the growth and deny the power of all and every principle which refuses the full recognition of the right to life and liberty as being invested in the person of every human being on God's foot-stool. While official authority essays to suppress the dissemination of such ideas—while it persists to assure traitors that we would make our antagonism a species of amelioration in the prosecution of this war, we must expect the struggle to go on indefinitely, until freedom and free principles are eventually absorbed by the more vigorous efforts of those who battle for slavery!

—But as the truth has gone forth, so let it work among and arouse to energy and action the masses of the people. At all events, this is only a battle for the truth. It is the old struggle as to whether man is capable of self government by the minions and advocates of slavery, as of old, on one side, and the patient, thoughtful, persevering people on the other. Men who understand the people—men who have mingled with and are of the people, ARE WITH THEM—while those who study nations and their wants in the precedents of books and in the experience of the dim and misty past, are generally behind in the prosecution of great reforms, and are the first to become startled with change. Let the people profit by this fact, and not allow themselves to be intimidated in their devotion to the truth. In this contest we can only triumph with the truth, as it is directed and supported by the bayonet and sword against Traitors!

American Fuss over English Bluster.

During the past three days the whole country has been in a state of peculiar excitement over the reception of the news from England, which embodies the feeling and action in that kingdom upon the reception of the intelligence of the seizure of Slidell and Mason. The papers have been full of the whole matter, from the indignation meeting at Liverpool, which would have been considered as a very respectable fizzle if held here at the Cooper Institute or on the steps of the Exchange, to the comments of the newspapers, and the sayings of My Lord So-and-so, and even plain Mr. This-and-That. The papers have not only been overcrowded with accounts and speculations, but knots of men have discussed it in the streets, and at the bars while taking their lunch, and even women have saluted their evening visitors with the first question—"Well, what do you think of the accounts from England?" Every utterance on the other side of the water seems to be regarded as oracular on this; and an indifferent observer from another country, would be driven to the conclusion that the whole American people regarded the action of Great Britain on the Slidell and Mason affair, as embodying the question whether we are longer to be permitted to exist as a nation. Certainly no anxious family waiting in the outer room, while a consultation of doctors have made a final examination of a very sick patient, have ever assailed the medical men when they came out, to know whether the patient was to live or die, with a greater nervousness than we have shown in consulting the English files and the words of a few English statesmen and merchants. What must the world think of us, in this connection, if it takes the pains to think at all! And what must we think of ourselves, when we take time to review the action in the light of a very little national dignity?

We have before asserted that, except under one of two conditions, the Mason and Slidell affair could not possibly involve a conflict between the two countries. But waiving for the moment the assertion, and conceding that the seizure may have in it the elements of a quarrel, what has that fact to do with any such commotion as that we have been briefly noticing? Do we hold our national existence upon sufferance from England, after two wars that have demonstrated how abundantly able we are to take care of ourselves? And especially are we to feel in this manner at the moment when we have just developed the fact that we have men and monied resources of which not even the most sanguine of us before dreamed? Are we to be particularly anxious about the action of a power that has been shaking in its national boots, any time the last ten years, for fear the French Emperor should feel disposed to cross the channel in a war steamer instead of a pleasure yacht? Are we to be seriously afraid of the landing of that army, of the ardent attachment of which to its

colors when it comes within the reach of American institutions, we have recently had a specimen in Canada, where whole regiments have nearly half deserted within a few weeks past? Are we prepared to accept as a very easy thing to do—the task at which one of the English papers hinted the other day, that under certain conditions they "would be obliged to send out a few ships and blot out the very name of our little navy from the seas?" Do we fear the screw-steamer and the steel-plated frigates, at the moment when England can scarcely find means to feed the men who man them, and when we have a row of grain-warehouses at Chicago which can beat, in the long run, any fleet of war-ships that ever hoisted sail or put on steam? Is it exactly the time for England to show her claws, when Ireland has grown nearly tired of supplying her soldiers, and when that country is not only ripe for revolution, but fifty or a hundred thousand Irishmen are ready to go and settle up a long account of blood and oppression? Is it the time for us to be nervous and fidgety, now that we are becoming a power in arms as well as in arts and enterprise—when we used to look the lion very fearlessly in the face though our whole military force numbered eight thousand, and we had less than one-fourth of the effective navy we have already gathered?

The fact that we repeat it, once more—we are making ourselves ridiculously by this nervous timidity as to what the British Mrs. Grundy thinks or says. We have our national duty to do, and for a little while we seem to have been doing it. This attention to our duties, rights and dignities does not suit our cousins over the waters quite so well as our previous dead and alive condition; but who expected that it would?—and what if it does not? The capture of Mason and Slidell was a necessary and proper act, and it was done without any unnecessary word, and even without remarkable forbearance, which Captain Wilkes has since satisfactorily explained. If the act was to be done over again it would be done over again, provided force enough could be found to perform it, however the British lion might show his teeth and lift his menacing paw. Mason and Slidell are in the prison allotted them as traitors; and they will not come out of that prison at the beck of any Englishman whether he be a private merchant of Liverpool or a government official. There is not a loyal citizen of the United States who would raise his voice for their release; nor is there one who would call upon any Capt. Wilkes, under like circumstances, to let them go again. There is not one loyal citizen who would not give his best blood to defend the act and to meet its consequences. What is the use, then, of all this speculation and of all this half-whining anxiety? Is it neither dignified nor necessary; and the less of it we have, the better for our future prosperity.

We said that only in one of two chances could the Mason and Slidell affair produce a war between this country and England. The first of these chances is, that England may have determined to have a fight with us, whether or not, and on any shadow or pretext. This being the case, we should have no power to balk her will, nor should we be very anxious to let the fight come, if it must, and God be with the right! The other event is the possibility that we may at once incense and disgust the popular feeling in England, by the alternate bragging and whinnings of our so-called leading newspapers, which, if they should be taken for anything, would have the effect of making the English people believe that we had spite enough in us to wish to fight, while we had neither the power nor the hope of victory. This is by far the more dangerous chance of the two; and if we come to a brush with the giant power over the Atlantic, it will very probably be found that we have been precipitated into the struggle by our reckless and undignified newspapers, just as a deadly quarrel came very near to being inaugurated between France and England, two or three years ago, by the unmitigated assaults of the English press on the French Emperor and nation. Neither the Mason and Slidell question—that of the right of the Nashville to refit as a confederate States pirate at the port of Southampton—the refusal of the Admiralty to allow the captain of the Harvey Birch to search for his stolen property on board of her—nor Messrs. Spofford & Tilton's legal demand on the stolen vessel, which has before this time reached England—will, under the circumstances, produce any serious trouble between two nations, unless England is determined to have a fight, or we are determined to badger and whine her into one.

Later from Fortress Monroe.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

Proclamation of General Phelps.

FORTRESS MONROE,
via BALTIMORE, Dec. 15.
No flag of truce left here to-day on account of the high wind.

The steamer James Adger arrived from Baltimore this morning.
The transport steamer Constitution, Capt. A. T. Fletcher, arrived here this afternoon.
The Constitution left Portland on the 21st of November with the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts and the Ninth Connecticut regiments arrived at Ship Island on the 3d inst. All the troops were landed the next day in four hours, by means of the rebel steamboats recently captured by our fleet.
The Constitution remained at Ship Island four days and sailed for Key West and Havana. She stopped at Havana two days.
She will take on coal here and sail for Boston to-morrow evening, when it is supposed she will take on board three more regiments for the south.
A steamer, doubtless the Spaulding, from Beaufort, is coming up the Bay.
Brig General Phelps, at Ship Island, Mississippi, on the fifth instant put forth a proclamation to the loyal citizens of the south west strongly anti-slavery in tone.
COLONEL RE-COMMISSIONED.
ALBANY, Dec. 15.
Col. Kuzlay has been re-commissioned Colonel of the 54th regiment, a position which he had resigned owing to difficulties with General Bleeker which have been explained and adjusted.

BY TELEGRAPH. 2D EDITION.

The Great Fire at Charleston.

A THOUSAND HOUSELESS PERSONS IN THE STREETS.

THE INCENDIARIES AT WORK.

GREAT SUFFERING AMONG THE PEOPLE.

The Fire Raging at Last Accounts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.

The following are the complete dispatches published by the Norfolk Day Book on Friday last.

BRANCHVILLE, S. C., 89 miles from Charleston, Dec. 12th.—Passengers who have just arrived here report a destructive fire last night at Charleston. The fire commenced in Charleston last night December 11th, at nine o'clock, in Russell & Co., cash factory at the foot of Hazel street, and communicated to the opposite side of Hazel to Cameron & Co.'s Machine shops. Under the impulse thus given and a stiff breeze, with a small supply of water the conflagration assumed a formidable character, nearly equaling the most extensive conflagration on the American continent.
The theatre, Floyd's coach factory, opposite the express office, the old executive building, and all the houses between that point and Queen street are burned. The whole of one side of Broad street is destroyed, from Colonel Gadsden residence to Massach street, and a considerable portion of the city from East Bay to King street is destroyed.

Among the prominent buildings burned are the Institute and St. Andrew's Halls, Theatre, Catholic Cathedral and the Circular Church.
At last accounts from Charleston, up to five this morning, December 12th, the fire had passed Broad street and was sweeping furiously. The telegraph lines to Charleston are down, consequently we are not able to state whether the fire has ceased or not.

BRANCHVILLE, Dec. 12.—5 P. M.—The fire is still raging. A thousand houseless persons are huddled in the streets. The Express train left Augusta this afternoon with provisions to supply the wants of the sufferers and men to assist in controlling the fire. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Boundary Line between Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

JUDGE BLACK APPOINTED REPORTER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.
In the Supreme Court the case of Massachusetts and Rhode Island establishing a boundary line between them was heard to-day. Hon. John H. Clifford and S. H. Phillips appearing for Massachusetts and Messrs. Jencks and Bradley for Rhode Island, and Attorney-General Bates for the United States.

After hearing the parties the Court passed a final decree establishing the boundary line as set out in the reports of the Engineers, the decree to take effect on the 1st of March, 1862.
This controversy commenced as far back as 1750, and was submitted to the commissioners in 1745, whose award was rejected by the King and his council. Since then the question of boundary has been an open one, but is now settled forever.

It is understood that Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed reporter of the Supreme Court. E. M. Stanton was not a candidate for the office.
Dr. Leslie Hoyd, who was arrested at Vienna, some weeks ago, charged with sympathizing and having intercourse with the rebels was soon thereafter released. He is now a member of the unconditional Union party of Alexandria.

XXXVIIth Congress--First Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.

Mr. KING, (N. Y.) presented the petition of the New York Chamber of Commerce asking that the New York assay office have the privilege of coining.

Referred to the Committee of Finance.
Mr. GRIMES, (Iowa,) presented the petition of citizens of Iowa for a change in the law which excludes Jewish chaplains from the army; also a petition that in consequence of the rebellion that slavery be absolutely and unconditionally abolished. Mr. SUMNER, (Mass.) presented several.

Petitions asking that the slaves of rebels be emancipated; also a petition from the Mayor of Boston and others, asking a repeal of the law in relation to Jewish chaplains.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CHANDLER, (Mich.) presented a petition for an exchange of prisoners.

Mr. TEN BROEK offered a resolution that the President be authorized to suspend the Constitution, and the object is to save the former and enforce the latter. It was so in the beginning and should be to the last. That measures extreme and radical, and disruptive in themselves involving in a common fate, loyal and disloyal should not be resorted to, and that in suppressing treason the government cannot prove a traitor to the organic law. Laid over.

Mr. HALE, (N. H.) offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be requested to inquire into the expediency of providing in a uniform manner in dealing with the slaves of rebels, and those made prisoners or escaping from their masters.

Mr. LAKE, (Ind.) offered a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be requested to provide by law so that the aiders and abettors of treason may be prevented from bringing suits for the collection of debts in United States courts. Agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER, (Mass.) offered a resolution, that the committee on patents be instructed to inquire if any additional legislation is necessary to secure for persons of African descent the right to take out patents. Agreed to.

Mr. WILKINSON, (Min.) offered a resolution: Whereas, Jesse D. Bright, Senator from Indiana, did on the 1st of March last, write a letter to Jefferson Davis; [The letter was here read introducing a Mr. Lincoln to Mr. Davis, as having an improvement in fire arms];

And whereas, Such letter is an evidence of disloyalty; therefore
Resolved, That the said Jesse D. Bright be expelled from the Senate of the United States.

Mr. COWAN, (Pa.) moved the reference of the subject to the Committee on the Judiciary.
Mr. BRIGHT, (Ind.) said that perhaps it was not improper for him to say a word as to the truth of the charges which have been made against him through a licentious press. It had

been charged that he had absented himself from the Senate, from fear of such a resolution of expulsion being offered. It was not so. He had been confined to his room. He had no objection to the resolution. He believed that in a service of seventeen years he had done nothing inconsistent with his duty as an American Senator or citizen or gentleman. He courted an investigation into all his acts, public and private, and asked to have a letter read in answer to the one already brought to the notice of the Senate. The letter alluded to was then read. It was addressed to Mr. Fitch, his colleague, saying that he was opposed to the abolitionists, but had always been for the preservation and integrity of the Union. He was, however, opposed to the coercive policy of the government. The resolution was then referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER presented the memorial of the legislative assembly of Colorado asking for the establishment of a branch mint in that territory. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. CONWAY, (Kan.) rising to a question of privilege alluded to a dialogue between himself and Mr. Fouke on Thursday. The former had included the battle of Belmont as in the series of defeats to our arms. Mr. Fouke had ineffectually asked Mr. Harding, who had the floor, to yield to him that he might in his own language nail the falsehood to the counter. Mr. Conway had explained that he obtained his information from the newspaper. Mr. Conway, as he did not at that time hear the offensive to himself with distinctness, he now desired to know whether Mr. Fouke intended to make the charge of falsehood personally applicable to him.

Mr. FOUKE, (Ill.) replied that he never heard of any newspaper paragraph to that effect except in the Chicago Tribune, which was afterwards contradicted. He then made a brief statement of the battle of Belmont to show that it was unkind in Mr. Conway to insist on characterizing it as a defeat. He would permit the gentleman to make the application of the language he had heretofore uttered, as he (Mr. CONWAY) was the only judge in the matter.

Mr. CONWAY in reply said Mr. Fouke had refused to avail himself of his generosity. He submitted to the candid judgment of the House whether such conduct did not clearly manifest a deliberate purpose to bring on a personal collision without cause, and whether such conduct was not unbecoming a member of the House but rather that of a blackguard and a scoundrel. (Sensation.)

Mr. RICHARDSON, (Ill.) immediately called the Speaker to order saying this was not the place to settle such difficulties. [Cries of order! order!]

Mr. FOUKE wanted to say one word in reply.
Mr. STEVENS, (Pa.) and others objected. They had enough of such things.
The SPEAKER informed Mr. Fouke that no debate was in order.

Mr. FOUKE, amid cries of order, was understood to say that Mr. Conway was a disgrace to the nation and to humanity.
Here the matter ended in the House.

Among the bills introduced and referred was one by Mr. MORRILL, (Vt.) donating lands to the several States for founding agricultural colleges.

The House passed a bill to strike from the pensions rolls the names of all persons who have taken up arms against the government or in any manner aided the rebellion.

Mr. GRANGER, (Mich.) introduced a bill for the relief of Union soldiers now prisoners in Richmond and elsewhere in the rebel States. A letter was read, at his instance, from the prisoners, showing their destitution, &c.

Mr. WICKLIFF, (Ky.) stated that the quartermaster's department had promptly met their necessities by sending to the South two thousand full suits of clothing.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CHADLER, (Nevada,) introduced a bill to establish a branch mint in the territory of Nevada.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. VALANDINGHAM, (Ohio,) introduced the following:
Whereas, The Secretary of the Navy has reported to this House that Capt. Charles Wilkes, in command of the San Jacinto, an armed vessel of war, did, on the 8th of November, 1861, on the high seas, intercept the Trent, a British mail steamer, and forcibly remove therefrom James M. Mason and John Slidell, disloyal citizens.

Still Later from Europe.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

Continuation of the War Excitement in England.

Anticipated War with the United States.

ACTIVE NAVAL AND MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

Napoleon Offers His Services as a Mediator.

FRANCE IN NO "HURRY" TO RECOGNIZE THE REBELS.

PEACEABLE ADVICE GIVEN TO ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.

The advices by the City of Washington, off Cape Race, are dated in London on the 6th instant.

CONTINUATION OF THE WAR EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND.—MORE ARTILLERY FOR CANADA.

The seizure of Mason and Slidell continues to monopolize the columns of the press, which continues to denounce the act as an insult to the strongest terms.

Active naval preparations are going on at the government dockyards.

It was asserted that the Australasian had been chartered to convey troops and a battery of artillery to Canada. She would sail about the 12th.

The partial effect of the Persia's news was sent per *Europa*. It was then regarded hope fully, and consols and cotton slightly improved; but after carefully digesting the sentiments of the American press on the Jan Jacinto affair, a reaction set in, and fears were entertained that the Washington government would seek to justify the act. The English journals generally were very bitter and hostile in their remarks, and continue to treat the matter as an insult which cannot be tolerated.

Lord Lyons' instructions, on which the Cabinet were unanimously, are explicit and determined.

WHAT ENGLAND THINKS IS HER DUTY.
The London Post says the acknowledgment of the error and surrender of the prisoners, will be received with great joy; but if the federal government fails, no man in England will blind his eyes to the alternative that England must do her duty. Her rights and duties were never more completely blended than in the present case.

THE FIRST WAR ACT OF ENGLAND.

The London Times says it may reasonably predict that three things will immediately follow an outbreak, viz:—
The destruction of the Southern blockade.
The recognition of the Northern ports.
The recognition of the Southern confederacy by France and England.

The London News rejoices that Congress meets before the English demands can get out, and hopes it will act with honor and dignity, without foreign pressure. It hopes the golden opportunity will not be lost.

THE NAVAL REINFORCEMENTS.

Active preparations were making in the various navy yards. A considerable number of vessels had been ordered ready for immediate commission. The transport Melbourne would leave Woolwich for Halifax on the 5th, with 30,000 stand of arms, large quantities of ammunition and a battery of six Armstrong guns. She will be conveyed by the *Orpheus*, a twenty-one gun frigate.

The Warrior would be ready for foreign service immediately. Her destination depends on the answer from Washington.

A royal proclamation prohibits the export of gunpowder and saltpetre, also nitrate of soda and brimstone. The shipment of rifles from England for New York continued.

EXPORT OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION PROHIBITED.

The export of arms, ammunition and lead has been prohibited in England.

FRANCE STILL AGITATED.

REPORTED COMING RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTH BY NAPOLÉON—HIS RUMORED ARBITRATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.
Great interest is excited in Paris. Appearances indicate that the government papers are instructed to write in an anti-American tone.

An article in the Paris *Patrie* attracts considerable attention, as it argues pretty clearly that France will side with England and recognize the Southern Confederacy, and also take a decisive attitude in the international question.

The Liverpool Post gives a rumor that Napoleon has been proposed as arbitrator of the question.

The Americans in Paris paid a complimentary visit to General Scott. Mr. Drayton was spokesman.

A letter from General Scott, in favor of maintaining friendly relations between England and America, attracts much attention.

The Paris *Patrie* has an editorial foreboding a disposition of France to recognize the south, if England does the same.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF A REBEL PRIVATEER.
It was stated that the James Adger captured a privateer off Faya on the 17th, and turned her into that port.

THE VERY LATEST.

THE DEMOCRACY OF ENGLAND IN FAVOR OF THE NORTH.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a recent banquet at Rockdale, Mr. Bright made an elaborate speech on American affairs, in which he declared to give any decided opinion in the Trent affair. He believed if the act is illegal that America will make fitting reparation. He strongly condemned warlike feelings, and stated the idea that the American Cabinet had resolved to pick a quarrel with England. He made an eloquent peroration in favor of the North.

A letter was read from Richard Cobden, of a specific tone, urging a suspension of judgment.

The excitement continues unabated.
The Paris *Temps* repeats the statement that Napoleon has tendered his service as a mediator.

It had been rumored that the Persia had been chartered to convey troops to Canada, but it is pronounced premature.

The Australasian had been advertised to sail for New York on the 7th but the America had been substituted.

IMPORTANT CHANGE OF OPINION IN FRANCE—ENGLAND'S HOME DIFFICULTY.

December 5, 1861.

The tone of the French press is changing.
The Paris *Moniteur* considers a peaceful solution not impossible, and that public opinion in the United States is very powerful, but it is also very fickle, and it is best to await a solution of the question.

The Paris *Journal des Debats* approves the review of the *Moniteur*, and adds that the French government is in no hurry to recognize the South.

Other French papers are of the same opinion.
GERMAN READING OF THE LAW OF THE CASE.

The German press generally takes the part of England.

The Augsburg *Gazette* says, the Charleston blockade is ineffectual, otherwise the escape of the *Theodore* would have been impossible. The Southern commissioners, having reached a neutral Spanish port, embarked on a neutral English steamer, could not be lawfully seized by the North.

From Western Virginia.

Further Particulars of the Late Battle.

Western Virginia Clear of Rebels.

REBEL LOSS 150, UNION LOSS 20.

THE NOTORIOUS JAKE KURN CAPTURED.

CINCINNATI, Dec.