Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 28, 1861.

CITY AFFAIRS.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the Gazette, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, 55 Fifth street,—corrected daily:

	IN SUN	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	28
12 " M.	00	34
6 " P. M.	00	29
Barometer,	29. 19	20

Republican City Ticket.

FOR MAYOR—B. C. SAWYER, Jr.
FOR CONTROLLER—JOHN McCARGO.
FOR TREASURER—WM. EICHBAUM.

Special Meeting of Councils.

A special meeting of Select and Common Council was held last evening.

In *Select*, members present—Messrs. Barkin, Bennett, Berger, Brown, Dickson, Kincaid, Lutton, Morrow, McCarthy, Phillips, and McAuley, President. Absent—Messrs. Allen, Duncan, McCargo, Quinn, Ross, Thompson and Ward.

Mr. Bennett offered the following, which was read three times and passed:

Resolved, That the action of this Council, by which an ordinance entitled "an ordinance to enable the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to remove its tracks from Liberty street, in the city of Pittsburgh," passed a third reading and final passage on the 12th inst., be reconsidered, and that said ordinance be referred to Thomas Bakewell, Reuben Miller, Jr., and John Bissell, who are hereby requested to confer with the directors or agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and prepare and present to Councils an ordinance to encourage the railroad company to remove its tracks from Liberty street, and do justice alike to the city and said company.

A member offered the following:

Resolved, That the City Solicitor is hereby authorized and empowered, on behalf of the City of Pittsburgh, to execute and deliver to Samuel B. Cooper, Street Commissioner of the Second District of said city, a release from all liability for or on account of any damages or costs which may be recovered by Wm. Sterling against said city, in a suit in the District Court of Allegheny county, at No. 92, Nov. term, 1860.

Read three times and passed. C. C concur.

On motion, adjourned.

In *Common Council*, present—Messrs. Anderson, Bailey, Barclay, Caskey, Chambers, Dain, Fryer, Gildea, Hill, Irvin, Killen, Miller, McCune, McGowan, McVay, Rees, Rowbottom, J. Scott and Pres't. McCandless.

Prayer by Mr. McVay.

On motion of Mr. Killen, the reading of the minutes of last meeting was dispensed with.

The resolution passed by Select, by which the ordinance enabling the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to remove its tracks from Liberty street, was reconsidered, was taken up.

A motion to lay on the table was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Bailey, Chambers, Dain, Gildea, Irvin, McGowan, J. Scott, President McCandless—8.

Nays—Messrs. Barclay, Caskey, Fryer, Hill, Killen, Miller, McCune, McVay, Rees, Rowbottom—10.

There being objections to a passage of the resolution, a motion was made to suspend the rules, which was lost by the following vote, and the resolution laid over:

Ayes—Messrs. Barclay, Caskey, Chambers, Fryer, Killen, Miller, McCune, McVay, Rees, Rowbottom—10.

Nays—Messrs. Bailey, Dain, Gildea, Hill, Irvin, McGowan, J. Scott, President McCandless—8.

The resolution passed in Select Council, Dec. 26th, relative to the appointment of a Committee to draft an act of Assembly to enable the city to compromise with the holders of railroad bonds, was taken up and concurred in, and Messrs. McGowan, Dain and Chambers appointed on the part of C. C.

The Chair read a communication from Mrs. Dorothy Weisbarth, St. Clair street, asking a reduction of business tax. Read and referred to the Finance Committee, with power to act.

Mr. Chambers offered an ordinance repealing all ordinances and resolutions passed during the years 1860 and 1861, relating to the grading and paving of Mattock's alley. Read three times and passed. Not acted on in S. C.

Mr. McCune offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of three—one from the Select and two from the Common—be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of Councils upon the death of Hon. Wm. B. McClure.

The resolution was read three times and passed, and Messrs. McCune and Irwin appointed on the part of C. C. No action in S. C., that body having adjourned.

On motion, Common Council adjourned.

More Rebel Prisoners--The Effects of Treason.

There are now one hundred and ten rebel prisoners in confinement at Wheeling, besides twenty-one out on parole. On Thursday, Capt. Baggs and Major Trimble arrived at Wheeling from Wirt county, having in charge some thirty-four prisoners, most, if not all of whom, belonged to the somewhat notorious Mosessin rangers, who have been pillaging and murdering throughout Wirt, Roane, Gilmer and adjoining counties, for some considerable length of time. The prisoners were captured by the men of the 11th Regiment, of which Capt. Baggs and his company are now members. They were found at Big Bend, at Wirt Fork and at their homes in different parts of the counties named. These wretched men presented a sorry sight. The *Intelligencer* says: "The cold weather of the past three or four days drove them into their homes. The music of their popular song, "Never mind the weather," froze in their throats and they had to seek shelter. They had eaten up everything in the woods, including hoop pole bark and were forced to come into a civilized neighborhood to get something to eat. We have no hesitation in saying that they are the hardest looking set of vagabonds we ever saw. Some of them are lame, halt, and frosted, and there is scarcely a comfortable suit of clothes in the whole crowd. Among the stragglers is the notorious Dan Dusky, who is said to have boasted that he had a little graveyard of his own in which he had buried a considerable number of Union men."

A Week of Prayer.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church, and also of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, the second week in January will be generally observed as a "week of prayer."

The recommendation of the Presbyterian Assembly is as follows: "That the churches be requested to observe the week, from the 5th to the 11th of January, 1862, inclusive, as a season of special prayer for the prosperity of the work of Christian missions throughout the world."

The action of the United Presbyterian Assembly is in these words: "Feeling that God has approved and signally blessed the exercises in connection with the World's Prayer Meetings, we would recommend that the second week of January, A. D. 1862, be spent in religious exercises."

Appropriate exercises will be set apart for each day of the week, and it is expected that all the congregations will pay proper respect and attention to the recommendations.

Death of a Minister.

Rev. J. R. Thompson, a prominent minister of the United Presbyterian Church, died a few days since at his residence near Hickory, Washington county, Pa. The *Preacher* says:

"This brother was among the most excellent of our ministry—a most estimable man, an able preacher, and an active friend of all the enterprises of the church. He was in his place as a member of the Board of Superintendents of the Allegheny Seminary, at the opening of the present session. He was then in good health, and full of energy. Now, in a few short weeks, he is numbered with the dead; and in no recent death has our church suffered a greater loss."

REMEMBER THE SOLDIERS.—If you have a friend in camp, send him a paper at least once a week. Nothing gratifies them more than to hear the news from home. A gentleman of the Second Virginia Regiment, writing us from Camp Elkwater, Va., says: "We all want something to read. This is a dreary, desolate place, and our Pittsburgh friends might send us out something to read."

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

Death of Hon. Wm. B. McClure.

The community was startled this morning by the announcement that Hon. Wm. B. McClure, President Judge of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, had expired at his residence on Penn street, in this city. The sad event was not altogether unexpected to his family and more immediate relatives, but the community generally were not prepared for this painful dispensation. He had been ill for several weeks, but it was only within a few days past that his symptoms became alarming, and his family began to realize that death was at hand. His illness was an affection of the chest, and some time elapsed before it assumed a definite type. It finally developed itself in *angina pectoris*, and on Wednesday last fears were entertained for his recovery. His physician, Dr. Thomas Dickson, consulted with Dr. Reiter, and the case was pronounced extremely critical. On Thursday he experienced much pain, and during Thursday night and Friday morning his sufferings were intense. He complained of intolerable pain in the left breast, and in the region of the shoulder, and remarked to a young friend in waiting that he feared he could not long survive. His excruciating pain was accompanied by a sense of suffocation, and he expired at five o'clock in the morning.

WILLIAM BLAIR MCCLURE was born in Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., in 1807, and was in the fifty-fifth year of his age. He was educated at Dickinson College, where he graduated with distinction, and soon after removed to this city. He entered the office of the late Judge Kennedy, as a law student, and was admitted to the Bar of Allegheny county in the year 1828. His preceptor, Judge Kennedy, was subsequently elevated to a seat on the Supreme Bench. Hon. Thomas Williams was a student in the same office, and was admitted to the Bar about the same period. Judge McClure had been a close scholar and a laborious student, and entered upon the practice of his profession with fair prospects of a prosperous future. After his admission, he practiced with success until 1838, when he formed a co-partnership with Hon. Wilson McCandless, now Judge of the United States District Court.

The law firm of McCandless & McClure soon became distinguished throughout the State. They enjoyed perhaps the largest practice of any firm in this city—certainly the largest at that time. This partnership continued with uninterrupted success until the year 1850, when Mr. McClure was appointed by Hon. Wm. F. Johnston, then Governor of the State, as President Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions—the commission of Judge Patton having expired. Subsequently, during the same year, the Constitution of the State was amended so as to render the Judiciary elective by the people, and the terms of all the Judges expired at the same time. In 1851, all the Judges throughout the State were elected, under the amended Constitution; and Judge McClure having given a decided evidence of ability during his brief experience on the Bench, was nominated by his fellow-citizens of the Whig party, and elected during the fall of that year, for the term of ten years. All our readers know with what ability, fidelity, firmness and humanity he discharged his arduous and responsible duties during the past ten years. His honesty and uprightness and dignity became proverbial, and when his term expired he was unanimously re-nominated by his fellow citizens, and elected without opposition, by the largest popular vote ever cast in this county for any similar office. During the last term of Court he was at his post as usual, but soon after the business of the term was over he became ill, and was absent from the Bench upon several occasions. He got better, however, and about two weeks ago appeared in Court, and took the oath of office from Judge Williams, under his new commission. This solemn obligation was the last judicial act of his life.

Judge McClure was a jurist of more than ordinary ability, and was perhaps the most distinguished criminal lawyer in the State. His extensive experience on the Bench, added to a natural love of research, had made him familiar with all the doctrines of the criminal law; and the facility with which he quoted decisions and authorities upon all points, clearly indicated that he had traversed the whole range of criminal jurisprudence. Indeed, so thoroughly had he mastered this department, that he longed for some new position, where his mind might derive additional vigor and pleasure in exploring new fields of science. As a judge, he possessed many striking characteristics. His perception was as quick as thought itself, and his conclusions, even in the most difficult and trying circumstances, were generally correct, and in accordance with both law and reason. His weightier opinions exhibited great research, and a thorough knowledge of the law, notwithstanding they were of necessity the labor of a singing night. His keen perception enabled him, as it were, to read the criminal, and but few guilty ever escaped the punishment of their crimes. He set his face like flint against the wanton transgressors of law, and meted out justice with an even hand. Yet he was a man of the most tender sympathies, and his heart was ever full of love and regard for the poor and unfortunate. Woto those who sought, by means of the criminal law, to harrass or oppress the weak and the defenseless. All such were driven in shame and contempt from the halls of justice. To the members of the Bar, his courtesy and kindness were unlimited, and it was his delight to instruct and encourage the young practitioner by all the means in his power. As a speaker he was forcible and eloquent, and his arguments were powerful and convincing. His verbal charges were models of brevity, and no one to whom he addressed himself ever found difficulty in comprehending him. His command of language was remarkable, but his sentences were noted for brevity and perspicuity.

Judge McClure was also a man of great refinement. His love for the poetical was almost passionate, and his literary taste was of the highest order. Some of his lectures and orations are models of composition; but his excessive modesty, or perhaps his indifference as to his own abilities, prevented him from enjoying a wide reputation as a speaker and writer.

It perhaps does not become us to speak particularly of the social qualities of the lamented deceased, but we may say that he was a man of most generous impulses and refined sensibilities; a fast friend, an affectionate husband, and a devoted father. He was united in marriage to a daughter of the late Mrs. Sarah Collins—his wife being a sister to Mrs. Judge McCandless. Judge McClure had two sisters, one of whom is the wife of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Gen. Wm. Robinson, and the other was joined in marriage with the late Dr. George Hays. His brother, the late Hon. Adam McClure, was at one time Secretary of the Commonwealth, and also a member of Congress from the Cumberland district. Charles McClure married a daughter of Chief Justice Gibson, which brought the subject of this notice upon terms of personal intimacy with that distinguished jurist, for whom he entertained the highest sentiments of regard. Judge McClure leaves an estimable wife and three daughters to mourn this sad dispensation.

This brief sketch would not be complete did we neglect to say that Judge McClure was a sincere and consistent Christian, being a member of the Episcopal Church. His moral character was above reproach, and his reverence for the Deity, and for the sacred rites of religion, was apparent in all his writings and speeches. He was beloved and honored by all, and his death is regarded throughout the county as a great public calamity.

Meeting of the Bar.

The death of Hon. Wm. B. McClure was announced in the Court of Quarter Sessions and District Court, this morning, after which both Courts adjourned forthwith. An informal meeting was then held in the Quarter Sessions room, at which Judge Shaler presided.

Committees were appointed to draft resolutions, and also to wait upon the family and consult with reference to the funeral obsequies. The following named gentlemen compose these committees:

To Draft Resolutions—M. Swartzwelder, John H. Hampton, and J. W. Riddell.

To Consult with Family—Hon. Thomas Mellon, Thos. M. Marshall, and J. H. Miller, District Attorney.

The meeting then adjourned until Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, when the Committees will report in the room of the Quarter Sessions.

WM. FOXKERT, Carpenter and Joiner, Jobbing Shop, Virgin alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry alley. All kinds of House Repairing done on short notice and in workmanlike manner. Charges moderate. Leave your orders. All orders promptly attended to. ‡

Letter from Col. Geary's Regiment.

CAMP GOODMAN, POINT OF ROCKS, MD., Thursday Morning, Dec. 26, 1861.

In the note of the 20th, in which mention was made of the skirmish on the day previous, a promise was made to write again, and furnish a few ludicrous scenes which were enacted, but a sober second thought, and the fear that I might wantoningly injure the feelings of some who may yet prove themselves brave men and reliable soldiers, therefore I will not enumerate as intended. It is said that some few instances of fast walking for tall timber took place after the first shot, and that a great many had a latent talent for active exercise, which has never before been developed, except at grub. So, you see, a battle better develops the man in the course of a few minutes than months of inactivity. It has long been said that the emergency produces the right man in the right place, but for a long time a great want of pedestrians, swift enough of foot, to carry dispatches to the outposts, has been severely felt, but Thursday morning's exercise has produced some, who, with very little training, will equal the American Deer—especially in the time of battle—and for the future, we may rest contented. No precious time will be lost on their account. Others were so much excited that they groaned, wrung their hands, and appeared powerless to help either themselves or others, and one poor fellow clasped his arms around a tree and poured forth his lamentations in cries and groans and every manifestation of fear. At the same time, he kept his hand behind the tree, forgetting in his fright that much the larger portion of his body was exposed. Had a shot fallen there, or shell exploded, he would certainly have been wounded in the rear, if not in the seat of honor.

Since the 19th every thing progressed in its usual quiet style until the 21st, when boxes of every size, and packages of all imaginable shapes, began to arrive, and the most stupid could tell that Christmas times were coming. Every man wanted a pass to get his share, and had a parcel arrived for every one who received his pass we would have had but little use for the Quartermaster for a few days. As it was some two hundred and fifty boxes came to hand and were duly examined, praised and digested. Almost every tent had its Christmas dinner, and turkeys, home-made bread and pies, for the time, took the place of hard tack and salt horse. Campaigning was for the moment forgotten, and home and home influences were the important subjects of conversation on every hand. Some who had received miniatures of those left behind them passed them in review to their fellow-soldiers, and the tearful eye and thick utterance gave proof to the looker-on that the heart was all right, if the exterior had grown cold and careless.

It is astonishing the effect a good dinner has on a man; it certainly must be the next in order to a good education, for yesterday, after each had partaken to his stomach's content, not an angry word, not a coarse allusion, not a single appearance of ill humor was manifested. The softening influence of good things brings in its train the kind attention of mankind, either in the shape of wife, mother, sister, daughter or sweet heart, and all know the feeling of lovely kindness which like a halo surrounds each of these relations. But I must stop all this and get back where I belong.

The officers and men, determined to have the day pass, if not as pleasantly as at home, at least in a manner which would create a diversion for the ills, and drive dull care away, some time since organized a mixed company of dramatists, Ethiopian minstrels and acrobats, who each and all perform their parts in masterly style, which brought down the house every few minutes. The audience was large and respectable. Many ladies from the country honored us with their presence, and manifested the utmost satisfaction with a rare performance. The men were all fashionably dressed in the style of Uncle Sam, having received their new clothes, and a more brilliant audience could not be drawn together even in the Smoky City. The house was large, being all *out of doors*, so there was room for all, and considerable to spare. The mail is closing and so am I. Yours, W. J. K.

Our Book Table.

THE REBELLION RECORD. EDITED BY FRANK MOORE.—The tenth monthly Part of this valuable work has been issued. It has no competitor as a complete and carefully collated array of facts—ready in due succession, in the order to time, for all the purposes of reference. That this is not mere assertion, prompted by any partiality of ours, will appear when it is stated that the "Rebellion Record" has already been quoted in a court of law, as a work of such acknowledged accuracy that it has the weight of an authority conceded to it. The present Part contains two portraits, engraved from potographs by Brady—the one of Brig. Gen. Blenker, and the other of Brig. Gen. Rosecrans. It is published by G. P. Putnam, New York, and may be procured from all booksellers and dealers in periodicals.

SPIRIT OF THE PULPIT.—This forms a suppliment to the "Rebellion Record," and contains a collection of sermons by distinguished Divines, North and South, with reference to the present crisis. The first part, which is, just issued by the enterprising and accomplished G. P. Putnam, New York, the publisher of the "Rebellion Record," contains about twenty sermons, in which the reader will find abundant evidence that the pulpit is not all but, a reflex of the platform, in these days, when at length the Great Question, so strenuously suppressed and ignored by timid and time-serving ministers—servants of cant and masters of hypocrisy, many of them—will not a any longer remain suppressed, or either itself to be ignored, to suit the convenience or interest of any party whatever, whether priests or politicians. How far from unanimity the pulpit stand-point leads off, may very distinctly appear to the reader who will go through but the two first sermons in this pamphlet. Nay, the very titles of these will alone indicate such difference as may well be pondered over. The first is by the Rev. Dr. Palmer, of the First Presbyterian Church, New Orleans, and is entitled "Slavery a Divine Trust—The Duty of the South to Preserve and Perpetuate It." The second is by the Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, on the "Demoralization of the National Soul"—which at once suggests something very different from the result of fulfilling a "Divine Trust"—as different as assuming the livery of saints to serve the Devil in, or as pretending to "conserve" our Government and free institutions by conspiracy, treason and rebellion, and by "preserving and perpetuating" every relic of the ages of feudal injustice, tyranny and barbarism!—"The Spirit of the Pulpit, with Reference to the Present Crisis," is, then, a work of varied controversy, and presents phases of the great Rebellion not elsewhere to be met with.

A CONTRACT FOR MAKING SHELL.—Messrs. Sweeney & Son, of Wheeling, have received a contract for making one hundred tons of shell for the army.

DRY GOODS still the same prices, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street. But then, stock bought before the great rise in prices is rapidly diminishing, and when it is gone, of course, their prices must be advanced, so go at once and be sure to buy. If you are not disposed, take our assurance of the cheapness of their goods, stop on the way and learn how they are being sold elsewhere, but be sure before you buy to see and compare their prices. Of course we can have no other motive in offering this advice than the promotion of the interests of our patrons.

NOW IS THE TIME to purchase winter clothing, and to our readers who desire to do so, we would commend the establishment of Messrs. Wm. H. M'Gee & Co., corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Alleghany City. They have now on hand a full stock of ready-made clothing, and having an experienced cutter and a large selection of suitable goods, they are also prepared to make men's and boy's clothing to order in any desired style, at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

DEATH IN CALIFORNIA.—Among the deaths announced in the San Francisco papers of the 21st ult., is that of Amelia A., wife of A. R. Gunnison, a native of Wheeling, Va.

THE County Poor House has now about two hundred inmates—comfortably clothed and well fed.

DOCTOR C. BEALS, Water Cure and Homopathic Physician; also agent for Rainbow's celebrated Truss for Ruptures. Corner of Penn and Wayne streets. ‡

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 246 Penn st., attends to all branches of the Dental profession. ‡

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Interesting from Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—The following *resume* of recent military operations in Missouri are obtained from a reliable source, within the past two weeks:

The Union army captured 2,500 rebels, including about 70 commissioned officers, 1,200 horses and mules, 1,110 stand of arms, 2 tons of powder, 100 wagons, an immense amount of commissary stores and camp equipage, and a large foundry at Lexington, used by the rebels for casting cannon, shot and shell. Most of the rebel craft on the Missouri river, including ferry boats, have been destroyed or captured. A pretty clean sweep has been made of the whole country between the Missouri and Osage rivers, and Gen. Price has been cut off from all supplies and recruits from North Missouri. He is in full retreat for Arkansas with his whole army, having passed through Springfield on Monday last. Our loss, in accomplishing these important results, does not exceed 100 killed and wounded.

These are the results of the brilliant strategical combinations of Gen. Halleck, which have been so ably executed by Generals Pope, Prentiss and McKean; Colonels Jeff. C. Davis, of Fort Sumter fame, Fred. Steele, of the 11th regular army infantry, and the brave soldiers of our army, regulars and volunteers. Price's efforts, through his emissaries, to stir up rebellion in North Missouri, and simultaneously burn all railroad bridges, stations and rolling stock, on the 20th of this month, in accordance with plans promulgated from the rebel camp, have been completely foiled, to a great extent, by the energy of Gen. Halleck and the activity of our forces, which are kept in constant motion notwithstanding the severity of the weather. The damage done to the North Missouri and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroads has been much exaggerated. Repairs are rapidly being made, and both the North Missouri Railroad and telegraph wire will be in working order to-night.

Ten bridge burners have already been shot, and 50 are in close confinement to be summarily dealt with, under Gen. Halleck's stringent orders, in a few days. It is confidently expected that our moving columns will as effectually break up bridge burning in North Missouri, as the rebellion has been crushed South of the river. No mercy will be shown to the scoundrels. Gen. Halleck's emphatic orders, with reference to all bridge burners, are to shoot down every one making the attempt.

Major Glover has just returned from Camden county with ten wagon loads of subsistence, and a rebel captain, with 13 men, who left Price's army since his retreat commenced.

Gen. Pope's official report of his expedition to Central Missouri is received, but it contains nothing important not previously reported.

OTTOVILLE, Mo., Dec. 27.—A prisoner who escaped from the rebel camp at Humansville, last Saturday, reports that when the news that Gen. Pope's cavalry had driven in Gen. Rains' pickets at Johnstown, was received by Price's army, the greatest consternation prevailed in the rebel camp. Cavalry, artillery, infantry and raw, ragged and unarmed recruits, were mixed up in inextricable confusion, and many hours elapsed before anything like order was restored. The retreat of the whole army commenced as soon afterwards as possible, and so fearful were they of pursuit that they burned bridges, and placed every obstruction in the way of their fancied pursuers. Even the celebrated bridge built by Gen. Fremont across the Osage, at Warsaw, was not spared by the flying rebels. It is reported that one regiment was left on the Osage as a rear guard, and that several small bodies are scattered through the counties about Warrensburg, collecting supplies. A cavalry force has been sent out in pursuit of them, but our horses are so worn and weary by other long and forced marches that there is little prospect of capturing these rebel bands. The last report from Price is that he passed through Springfield *en route* to Arkansas, and it is pretty certain that he will not attempt to return this winter.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—In accordance with orders from Gen. Halleck, the Provost Marshal General directs that sixteen slaves, now confined in the St. Louis county jail and advertised for sale, under the State statute, be released from prison and placed under the control of the chief Quartermaster of this department for labor till further orders; said slaves being the property of rebels, and having been used for insurrectionary purposes.

Important from New Mexico.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 27.—Judge Arny has arrived in this city from New Mexico, bringing dispatches from the federal army officers in New Mexico to the government. He reports a strong Union feeling in the territory. Col. Canby in command of the Military Department in New Mexico, has retaken Forts Craig and Stanton, on the Marilla border, driving the Texans away, and he was, at latest dates, *en route* for Fort Fillmore, to dispossess the enemy of that post, which was traitorously surrendered by Col. Lynde to an inferior force of Texans. Thence he intended marching into Arizona to drive off the rebels, and leave a sufficient force. There can be no doubt of his success.

The Legislature met on the 2d. Gov. Connolly, in his message, recommends active measures with reference to the Indians, who have been tampered with by Albert Pike, suggesting that they be located on the Reservation, and encouraged in Agricultural pursuits. The Indians, for the greater part, are peaceable and friendly to the government.

Judge Arny, on his way hither, passed, on the Big Bend of the Arkansas, camps of the Confederate tribes of the plains, consisting of about 6,000 Arapahoes, Kiowas, Camanches, Cheyennes and Prairie Apaches. They desired him to say, when he reached Washington, that they will fight for the Great Father and the defense of the Union.

Gov. Connelly has recommended to the Legislature the repeal of the slave code enacted two years ago, and from the tone of public feeling set for that purpose will be passed.

Kit Carson is now a Colonel in command of a regiment of rangers south of the Rio Grande, making his headquarters at Albequerque. Judge Arny has succeeded him as Indian Agent, and is co-operating with him, using the Indians as scouts. As the Union forces advance south, the rebels retreat.

Important from Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 27.—A letter to the *Democrat* from London, Ky., says that there are only 1500 rebels at Cumberland Gap, under Col. Rains. They have sent their sick to Knoxville, and their pickets extend to five miles this side the Gap. There is no news from Somerset to-day. Mr. Duff, just arrived, reports a fight at Joseph Everson's house, in Perry county, between 18 rebels and 47 Union men. The rebels were completely routed, with 16 wounded: the federals loss was nothing.

The rebels are prowling through Perry, Letcher, and Breathill counties, robbing, and swearing Union men to support the Southern Confederacy.

Projected Telegraph Enterprises.

MONTREAL, Dec. 27.—No decision has yet been made by the authorities as to building a military telegraph line to Quebec. The Mutilating telegraph company of Canada seriously contemplate extending their lines some 200 miles to Cape St. Rosier, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, via Campbelltown, at the head of the Bay of Chalons. If this enterprise is carried out, the news by the Canadian line of steamers will be received at least one day sooner than by way of Farther Point. Should the line be extended to Cape Rosier, it is expected that the steamers to and from Quebec will make that part of their route next season.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—President Lincoln, accompanied by Capt. Dahlgren, visited the Pensacola to-day on her trial trip.

Colonels Meagher and Abbott have been nominated to the Senate as Brigadier-Generals.

General Rosecrans arrived here from Western Virginia to-day.

The President has approved the bill providing for the appointment of three commissioners from each State to visit the camps, and to receive and forward to the friends and families of the soldiers the letters and allotment of pay.

It is reported and generally credited that the Trent affair has been adjusted.

From Halifax.

HALIFAX, Dec. 27.—The steamer Europa arrived at 5—and sailed at 7 o'clock this morning, for Liverpool. Mason and Slidell were not on board.

The steamer Asia reached here yesterday to go up the St. Lawrence, but could not on account of the ice. She will not land her troops here, but sail for New Brunswick to-day. The 62d regiment will be sent to St. Johns to-morrow on the Delta.

Arrival of the Steamer Nova Scotian.

PORTLAND, ME., Dec. 27.—The steamer Nova Scotian has arrived. Her advices have been anticipated.

Items from New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The schooner Olive Branch arrived at Aux Cayes, Nov. 28th. She reported having been chased by a supposed pirate, showing British colors.

The Nova Scotian has arrived. She spoke the North American on the 20th, and the Jura in lat. 49, lon. 43.50, bound east.

On the 26th she passed the Europa, off Salt Island.

There was quite an excitement in the Stock market this afternoon, with an advance in prices, which is attributed to the impression that a suspension of extension payments in specie, by the banks, will precede the next large Treasury negotiations.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 27.—*Via Baltimore.*—A flag of truce took an immense quantity of clothing to Norfolk this afternoon, destined for the federal prisoners at Richmond, New Orleans and elsewhere.

The steam gunboat Keystone State arrived here this afternoon from Bermuda. She has two cases of smallpox on board and has been quarantined. She has been in pursuit of the pirate Sumter, but has not yet seen her, and brings no news.

The brig Empire from Boston, via New York, arrived this afternoon. She has an assorted cargo of apples, preserved meats and such articles destined for Port Royal.

Steamer Edinburgh Signalled.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The steamer Edinburgh is signalled below, and will be up about two o'clock. Her advices have been anticipated. She brings the mails that the Arago should have brought.

Col. Mulligan.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 27.—Col. Mulligan, the heroic defender of Lexington, Mo., left here at 7½ o'clock, for Philadelphia.

River and Weather at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 20.—The river is rising slowly, with 6 feet 8 inches water in the canal. Weather clear. Mercury 28°.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—Evening.—Flour dull; sales 2,000 bbls at $5 34 for superfine, $5 62½ for extra and $5 75@6 for extra family. Rye flour at $4 and corn meal at $3. Wheat declined; sales 8,000 bush. at $1 31 for Penna. red, $1 34@1 35 for Southern red and $1 40@1 41 for white. Sales 1,000 bush. rye at 73c. Corn quiet at 62c. for old yellow and 50c. for new. Oats dull at 38@39c. Provisions very quiet; mess pork at $12 50 and prime at $8 50. Sales 300 tierces of lard at 8¼@8¾c. Iron firmer; 1,500 tons, No. 1 Anthracite, sold at $19 50. Sales 400 bbls Ohio whisky at 22c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Evening.—Cotton quiet. Flour heavy; 13,500 bbls sold at $5 75@5 85 for Ohio. Wheat quiet; sales 18,500 bush. at $1 28 for Chicago, Spring and $1 37 for red. Corn heavy; sales 34,000 bush. at 63c. Pork heavy at $12 27@12 75. Lard heavy at 8@8¼c. Whisky lower; sales at 18¼@19c.

The Feeling of Americans in Europe.

PARIS, December 6.

If I were to fill volumes I should fail to convey to you any adequate idea of the painful state of suspense in which we are awaiting here the decision of the vital question of peace or war between England and America. So painful, indeed, is our position, so intense our anxiety on the subject, that the prospect of waiting till Christmas for a solution seems almost more than human patience is capable of supporting. For here in Paris we are compelled to remain as it were isolated spectators rather than actors, lookers on and waiters upon the decision of those at a vast distance, rather than taking an actual part in it, and being at once moved and supported by the national sentiment. All we can do is to arm ourselves with patience and hope for the best; and I trust that there are few Christian men here, either English or American, who feel ashamed or unwilling to own that they regard the prospect of a conflict between their respective countries with unmitigated affliction and dismay, and as one of the most disastrous events which could happen to the civilized world. There are men on both sides who seem mad enough to thirst for such a spectacle; but let us hope that the influence they are able to exert in the decision will be in proportion to the smallness of their judgment rather than to the strength of their passions. * * * *

In the excitement occasioned by the sudden arrival of the intelligence of last week I omitted to mention some particulars connected with the General's presence in Paris. One of these is, I think, particularly affecting at the present crisis of affairs between the two countries: The General arrived just in time to be present at the annual service of Thanksgiving day. Owing to the American Episcopal church not being available for use on such days, an application was made for that of the English in the Faubourg St. Honore. It need scarcely be said that the request was complied with with alacrity. The Americans, therefore, returned their praises to Almighty God for his blessings, and offered up *their prayers* for the preservation of peace between the two countries in the church of their English brethren, many of the latter of whom, with their own pastor, took part in the service, and, after it, warmly welcomed the old General to the shores of Europe. Is it really possible that two nations *between whom alone in the world* the interchange of such scenes is made possible, by community of language and religion, are seriously meditating slaughter and the cutting of each other's throats? Religion and common sense alike cry shame on such a supposition, that they will fight for the Great Father and the defense of the Union.

Gov. Connelly has recommended to the Legislature the repeal of the slave code enacted two years ago, and from the tone of public feeling set for that purpose will be passed.

Kit Carson is now a Colonel in command of a regiment of rangers south of the Rio Grande, making his headquarters at Albequerque. Judge Arny has succeeded him as Indian Agent, and is co-operating with him, using the Indians as scouts. As the Union forces advance south, the rebels retreat.

Important from Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 27.—A letter to the *Democrat* from London, Ky., says that there are only 1500 rebels at Cumberland Gap, under Col. Rains. They have sent their sick to Knoxville, and their pickets extend to five miles this side the Gap. There is no news from Somerset to-day. Mr. Duff, just arrived, reports a fight at Joseph Everson's house, in Perry county, between 18 rebels and 47 Union men. The rebels were completely routed, with 16 wounded: the federals loss was nothing.

The rebels are prowling through Perry, Letcher, and Breathill counties, robbing, and swearing Union men to support the Southern Confederacy.

Projected Telegraph Enterprises.

MONTREAL, Dec. 27.—No decision has yet been made by the authorities as to building a military telegraph line to Quebec. The Mutilating telegraph company of Canada seriously contemplate extending their lines some 200 miles to Cape St. Rosier, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, via Campbelltown, at the head of the Bay of Chalons. If this enterprise is carried out, the news by the Canadian line of steamers will be received at least one day sooner than by way of Farther Point. Should the line be extended to Cape Rosier, it is expected that the steamers to and from Quebec will make that part of their route next season.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—President Lincoln, accompanied by Capt. Dahlgren, visited the Pensacola to-day on her trial trip.

Colonels Meagher and Abbott have been nominated to the Senate as Brigadier-Generals.

General Rosecrans arrived here from Western Virginia to-day.

The President has approved the bill providing for the appointment of three commissioners from each State to visit the camps, and to receive and forward to the friends and families of the soldiers the letters and allotment of pay.

It is reported and generally credited that the Trent affair has been adjusted.

From Halifax.

HALIFAX, Dec. 27.—The steamer Europa arrived at 5—and sailed at 7 o'clock this morning, for Liverpool. Mason and Slidell were not on board.

The steamer Asia reached here yesterday to go up the St. Lawrence, but could not on account of the ice. She will not land her troops here, but sail for New Brunswick today. The 62d regiment will be sent to St. Johns to-morrow on the Delta.

Arrival of the Steamer Nova Scotian.

PORTLAND, ME., Dec. 27.—The steamer Nova Scotian has arrived. Her advices have been anticipated.

Mr. Chase's System of Finance.

A pamphlet has appeared from the Government Printing Office, understood to be from the pen of Silas M. Stillwell of New York which discusses Secretray Chase's plan for a system of national finance and currency, and the additional proposition now made by the Secretary, to enable all existing banks and associations for banking purposes to become national institutions. In the opinion of the writer, the constitutionality of the currency proposed is beyond doubt, and if properly managed, the Secretary's plan will furnish for the nation all the credit and money that a prudent Administration ought to require to conclude the war with an honorable peace. The statements and comments of the writer thoroughly examine and explain the Secretary's system, and are intended to prove, *First:* That the credit of this Government depends much upon financial skill, inasmuch as the ability of the nation to sustain a debt is sufficient, where proper energy, economy, and prudence are observed by all the departments.

Second: That in raising money for war purposes, the Government is bound to devise a plan that will displace as few individual securities as possible, and create no disposition to foreclose mortgages and disturb the value of taxable property.

Third: That State banks may organize under an act of Congress, and become national institutions, and also become the fiscal agents of the Treasury, to collect taxes and other dues, and disburse the same, for a commission in all parts of the Union.

Fourth: That the bonds which may be received from all banks will be locked up in the Treasury, and that thereby, the National Government will possess a full and perfect power over the currency, inasmuch as the Secretary may sell the bonds deposited and redeem the bills of insolvent banks.

Fifth: That the credit and soundness of all our currency will depend upon the care and skill with which the public promises and pledged faith of the nation are kept and redeemed. If the national faith shall remain unblemished, then this plan of national finance and currency will protect bank bills against depreciation, and enable the Government to obtain all the money for its bonds that prudence would authorize it to ask for.

An Irrepressible Reporter.

A letter from Washington to the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, gives the following incident to illustrate the desperate determination of reporters to obtain full particulars of every important event:

Col. Baker's funeral ceremonies took place at Mr. Webb's. The friends, the Honorables and the military filled the house, and reporters were shut out. Now came the tug of war. One reporters effort's alone I will give as a sample, selecting the victor in the case. Having failed in all other efforts to get in he brassed it up to Gen. McClellan and asked a pass. This was ridiculous of course, as it was neither McClellan's house nor funeral, and reporter was snubbed. Off he goes to Gen. Marcy, Chief of McClellan's staff, and was as cavalierly treated as he deserved. Round the house he goes, and, finding the omnipresent contraband, gives him a dollar to shove him down the scuttle hole, when round through larder and lobby he creeps to the side of the Parson. But he dare not use his pencil lest it bring on a gentle leading out by the ear. Down he sits with one eye half closed in full funeral flow, and the other on the Parson's manuscript. The address over, down knelt the venerable