that he was justly regarded as one of the foremost of the Whig leaders. His health forced him out of Congressional life. Ever since his retirement he has had a leading part in shaping the State policy, and no important movement has been made without consulting him.

He has taken a very active part in his own State against secession. When the secession troubles broke out he went to Washington, and procured from the President, arms for the Home Guards, a military organization raised chiefly upon his suggestion, to counteract Buckner's army of the secession militia. By this movement, he and other Union patriots foiled Buckner completely in his efforts to "precipitate" Kentucky. As a public speaker, Davis is cogent and forcible.

Pedro V., King of Portugal, whose death has been announced, was born September 16th, 1837. He ascended the throne when barely sixteen years of age, but left the government in the hands of his father, as regent, for some years. He visited England in 1854, and France in 1855. He journeyed afterwards to Rome, Naples, Sardinia, and returned home by way of England. On his return he was formally crowned king, and assumed the reins of government. He made himself at once greatly beloved by the care with which he sought to have justice done throughout his dominions, and the devotion he showed for the welfare of his people. When an infectious disease appeared in Lisbon, and drove all out who could get away, the courtiers vainly implored the young king to seek safety in flight. He resolutely remained to superintend the efforts made to save life, and by his example in the hospitals and elsewhere, inspired the physicians with energy, and his people with equal devotion. He showed courage not only in facing death, but in opposing the routine of his ministers.

Shortly after his accession he sent for a list of prisoners in the kingdom. A list was given him of such as the authorities deemed worthy of his Majesty's notice. He at once demanded a complete list; declaring that he did not dare overlook his meanest subject. The administrator of a petty district having died, his son asked for the place. The king was urged not to promise, because, said his minister, "the young man is too young—only twenty-five." "How so?" replied the king, "I am much younger, and yet am thought capable of governing Portugal. Let the appointment be confirmed." Great things were justly hoped of this young king, who was virtuous, energetic, and possessed of common sense. His death is a great loss to Portugal. He is succeeded by Louis Phillippe, Duke of Oporto, who was born October 31, 1838.

For the Presbyterian Banner.

Tribute of Respect.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Please publish the following resolutions. They will be seen to refer to the sudden and distressing death of Lieut. John M. Annan, who, in the spirit of true patriotism, had left all the attractions of college life, that he might share in the privations and dangers of the gallant soldiers, who are contending in defence of their country's rights:

LA FAYETTE COLLEGE, Nov. 19, 1861.

Resolutions adopted by the Senior Class of La Fayette College, Easton, Pa., on the death of our former class-mate, John M. Annan:

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father, in his all wise providence, has seen fit to remove from our midst, our class-mate, John M Annan, whose familiar voice we were accustomed to hear in the class-room, but who lately having joined our noble army of volunteers, was deprived of life by the accidental discharge of a carbine in the hands of a fellow-soldier; therefore,

Resolved, That we as a class, mourn the loss of one so promising and exemplary; one giving such fine promise of usefulness in the Church and in the world; and one that was an honor not only to his class, but also to the College.

Resolved, That we most sincerely sympathise with his parents and friends in the loss of one so young, so beloved, and so full of promise; yet we would ask them to rejoice with us in the hope and belief that he has now joined that blood-washed throng which surrounds God's throne.

Resolved, That as a class we tender our sympathies to those who went out to do battle in their country's cause, and who yet remain to uphold their country's flag; while he who was their officer and friend, lies now in a patriot's grave, respected by all who knew him, and honored as one of La Fayette's patriot sons.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the friends of the company of which he was an officer; and that they be published in the papers.

W. G. MEIGS, EDWIN SHULTER, W. H. JAMES, } Committee.

From Rome to Venice.—It is stated that King Francis of Naples has resolved to change his residence from Rome to Venice; and it is certain that the Duke of Bordeaux has offered him the Cavilli Palace on the Grand Canal. In any case the Queen will come to Venice to visit her sister the Empress Elizabeth.

General News.

Lime Depot.

It will be seen by an advertisement of Robert H. Canan & Co., that they propose to sell white lime equally as good as the Louisville manufacture, and at lower prices. From the character of the advertisers, and what we have heard, doubtless persons in want of this article will find it to their interest to purchase of this firm.

Governor Letcher's Message.

The journalist who will, in these times, enable his readers to judge correctly of things, must give information of sentiment and occurrences on both sides of the country's dividing line. Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, in his late message to the Legislature of that State, says:

"No hesitating or doubtful policy will answer when armies are in the field. Nor will it do to act alone on the defensive. The Susquehanna is a better fighting line for us than the Potomac, and the sooner the war is pushed forward to that line the better for Virginia and the Southern Confederacy. To that line we must go if we would save Maryland. Let our actions show to her people that we feel for their condition, and that we intend to aid them in effecting their deliverance from the tyranny that now oppresses them, and thousands will welcome us to their States and flock to the standard of the Southern Confederacy, with a resolution to plant that flag firmly upon her soil, or die in the attempt. This war will not end until we show the Northern people the difference between invading and being invaded.

* * * *

"I refer with mortification and regret to the unpatriotic spirit which has been exhibited by a portion of our people in North-western Virginia, and to the disloyal and revolutionary acts to which they have resorted to dismember this commonwealth, and to organize a new State within its limits. Their conduct is without justification or excuse.

* * * *

"While claiming the common name of Virginians, they have sought to place brethren under the subjection of a tyrant and despot who, in utter disregard of the Constitution and laws passed in pursuance thereof, has invaded the territory of their native State by a hired soldiery, composed of the reckless and abandoned, the dissolute and the depraved, gathered from the purlieus of the cities and villages of the North, and the floating scum of Western population. The *personnel* of their army is a living libel on mankind. Abandoning their own brethren, they have given aid and support to these mercenaries, and have justified them in shedding the blood of Virginians upon their own soil. They have rejoiced with them in their small victories, and they have mourned when a few thousands of Southern volunteers have driven their tens of thousands from the field. Could anything be more unnatural, disgraceful, and treasonable.

"The North-western portion of Virginia must not be abandoned and surrendered by the traitor residents and the mercenary soldiers who now occupy it.

* * * *

"The commonwealth must not be dismembered. When this war ends she must be what she was when it was inaugurated. The Ohio River was the Western boundary then, and it must continue to be her boundary.

"This war is to end some time, and when it does end the question of boundary between the two Governments is to be adjusted. We must therefore recover exery square foot of Southern territory before we can think of negotiating upon the subject. We cannot afford to surrender any part of the slaveholding territory; and any policy that looks to such a result should be indignantly repudiated."

The main points here are, 1. The war must be carried to the Susquehanna: 2. Our volunteers are men reckless, dissolute, depraved, a living libel on mankind: 3. There can be no peace till every foot of slave territory—say Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, is recovered and embraced in a Southern Confederacy.

Effect of the War News.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—The effect of the English news in Baltimore has been to call forth warm Union sympathy with the position of the President, whilst the secessionists are rejoicing at the prospect of securing the aid of England to overthrow the Union. Nearly all the Irish population in Baltimore have been Secessionists. but they are now rallying for the Union against England.

In other places the feeling seems, as per our numerous exchanges, to be very much the same as expressed in Baltimore. There is no very great apprehension of war, as being imminent; but if it must come, let it be met boldly. No cringing.

Latest From Kentucky.

Gen. Buell is expected to take the field in person in a few days.

It is reported that our troops are crossing Green River.

Buckner is coming up the railroad to offer battle, this side of Bowling Green.

In the Kentucky Legislature, several members made elaborate speeches in favor of the Union.

The secessionists are jubilant over the prospects of a war with England. The Union men come square up to the mark, and demand war before one word of apology.

There was a grand review and inspection of seventeen thousand troops at Cairo, Bird's Point and Fort Holt yesterday.

Four regiments of infantry and three gunboats had been sent from Columbus, Ky., to New-Orleans, where a battle was being fought, and the city threatened with demolition by our forces. The inhabitants were fleeing from the city. [Doubtful.]

Congress.

DEC. 11.—SENATE.—The Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire what reduction may be made in the expenses of the army.

A number of bills and resolutions were read and referred.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted recognizing the patriotic services of Gen. Lyon.

The resolution censuring Gen. Holleck for his army order excluding colored persons from his lines, was considered and laid on the table.

DEC. 12.—SENATE.—A resolution of inquiry relative to Suttlers, and looking toward the prescribing of the articles they may sell, was adopted.

A bill providing for the retiring of Navy officers who have served forty-five years, was passed.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—The day was passed in propositions and debate, which lead to no action. Adjourned till Monday.

Dec. 16.—SENATE.—A resolution was passed, to prevent rebels from bringing suits in the United States Courts.

The motion to expel Mr. Bright, of Indiana, for his sympathy manifested for the rebellion, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE.—Mr. Vallandigham introduced a strong preamble, followed by this resolution:

Resolved, As the sense of this House, that it is the duty of the President to more firmly maintain the stand thus taken approving and adopting the act of Capt. Wilkes, in spite of any menace or demand of the British Government, and that this House pledges its full support to him in upholding now the honor, and vindicating the courage of the Government, and the people of the United States against a foreign power.

Mr. Fenton, of Mo., moved that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The motion was agreed to, yeas 109; against 16 nays.

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

A bill passed authorizing the raising of twenty thousand additional troops in Kentucky, for service in that State.

The House agreed, if Senate shall concur, to adjourn from Thursday next (19th) till January 6th.

DECEMBER 17.—SENATE.—The day was occupied with petitions, resolutions, and debates, not leading to direct action. The House resolution for recess till after the holidays, was laid on the table.

HOUSE.—The resolution relative to the confiscation of the slaves of rebels, was debated and referred.

Operations relative to the Income Tax are to be postponed till April.

A bill was reported, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to construct twenty iron-clad steam gunboats by contract, or otherwise. It was stated that each would cost from $500,000 to $580,000.

After a brief debate, the consideration of the bill was postponed. The House then adjourned.

Washington.

DECEMBER 16.—The news from England has occasioned no marked excitement among public men, the indignant tone of the British press having been anticipated; hence the absence of expressions of surprise. As to the Administration, there is reason to believe that neither the President nor any member of the Cabinet will be diverted in the least degree from their present course of conducting the war.

A few days ago the House of Representatives passed a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to furnish information concerning the disaster at Ball's Bluff, but the General-in-Chief considers that it would be injurious to the public service to transmit any reply at present in satisfaction of the request.

Col. Murphy's 15th New-York Regiment made some interesting experiments to-day near the Navy Yard to show with what facility the means for crossing rivers can be arranged. A pontoon bridge, three hundred and sixty feet long, was thrown over the Eastern branch of the Potomac, on which the regiment, with heavy wagons, passed with perfect safety. A number of floats were piled over the river, the soldiers using shovels as propellors.

Our Government has replied to the invitation of England, France, and Spain to take part in the expedition against Mexico, declining to have anything to do with it.

Eighteen hundred mechanics are employed at the Navy Yard, their monthly wages amounting to one hundred thousand dollars.

The harbor at Port Royal has been buoyed off, so that a vessel drawing twenty-five feet of water can enter with perfect safety.

The health of the troops continues good.

There is great activity at the Navy Yard.

Fire at Charleston, S. C.

A fire broke out on Wednesday night, which was supposed to be the work of an incendiary, and at the date of the last dispatch, 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, the conflagration was still raging. The Round Church, the Theatre on Broad Street, the Institute and other public buildings are stated to have been destroyed. The fire had swept across Broad Street. Assistance had been sent for to Augusta.

The Mills-House, the well known hotel, and the Roman Catholic Cathedral, are also said to be destroyed. Engines had been sent from Savannah, Columbia and Augusta, but they arrived too late to stay the conflagration.

The fire destroyed some $5,000,000 worth of property.

The Expedition Down the Mississippi.

The expedition now being prepared at Cairo, to operate against the rebels, is one of much interest. It will probably proceed against Columbus and Memphis; but possibly it may go up the Tennessee. A description of the marine part we copy from an exchange:

The expedition will consist of a fleet of 11 gunboats, 38 floating batteries, and 28 river steamers. There are now over 200 pieces of cannon, of the heaviest calibre, at Cairo, ready to be mounted on them.

DESCRIPTION OF ONE OF THE GUNBOATS.

The dimensions are to be: Length over all, 175 feet; breadth of beam, 51½ feet; depth of hold, 6 feet. The sides are sloped at an angle of about 45 degrees, and nothing but a plunging shot from a high bluff could strike the surface at right angles. They are sheathed with wrought iron plates 2½ inches in thickness, securely bolted to each other and through the heavy three-feet oak timber beneath. Each plate has been severely tested by shots from rifled cannon at different distances, and is now calculated to resist any missile known to modern warfare. The bow is pierced with four port-holes, through which protrude the muzzles of four 32-pound Parrott guns; the stern has three pieces of the same sort, and the sides have each six formidable 10-inch columbiads. When ready for service, little will be presented above the water-line save the muzzles of the guns and the top of the smoke-stacks. The boilers and the machinery are all under water; and this part is so divided with water-tight compartments that, in case a ball should enter one, it can do no material damage. In strength and effectiveness these gunboats are equal to any frigate in the navy, and seems as though able to cope with Hollins' famous *ram* itself. This brief outline of the flag-ship *Benton* will serve as a specimen for nearly all the balance. Take them altogether, they are about as formidable looking instruments of destruction as ever navigated American waters.

The *mortar-floats*, or floating batteries, are built of pine logs three-ply thick. They will carry one 64-pound columbiad each, and will be used only for throwing shells among the rebels on shore.

THE FLEET AND ITS OFFICERS.

A few days more will put the entire fleet in working order. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the naval officers for the great work they have accomplished in an unprecedenedtly short time, without the conveniences and appliances of a navy-yard. Generals Grant and McClernand also, at Cairo, have been vigorously at work night and day, and straining every nerve in forwarding the business of preparation. The great work of demolishing the rebel batteries and opening the Mississippi has, no doubt, got mainly to be done by these gunboats and their aids. The work is difficult and extremely perilous, but our gallant navy, in action, has always been equal to the demands of the country upon it.

The military part of the expedition will, it is believed, be under the general command of Major-General Halleck, who has now his grand army organized at St. Louis and other points, and this will be joined by the columns of Gen. Grant, at Cairo, and that of Gen. Smith, at Paducah. There will probably be between fifty thousand and seventy-five thousand men in the expedition.

The naval part of the expedition will be under the command of Com. Foote, who has superintended the construction and armament of the gunboats. Com. Foote is an open-hearted, affable sailor and gentleman, and is known in the navy as one of its most efficient officers. He distinguished himself in China, by the bombarding and breaching of a Chinese fort, the fort being, in all respects, a superior work of masonry. The feat called forth the praise of all foreign naval officers on that coast.

The following is a list of the naval officers now at Cairo, intended for command in the "Flotilla of the Western Waters:"

Flag Officer, A. H. Foote,	Captain Steimbel,
Captain W. D. Porter,	Lieutenant Phelps,
Captain A. H. Kelty,	Lieutenant Shirk,
Captain Dove,	Lieutenant Wilson,
Captain Mack,	Lieutenant Paulding
Captain Pennock,	Lieutenant Bishop,
Captain Winslow,	Midshipman Lord,
Captain Roger Perry,	Master's Mate Buter.

We know nothing as to the time when the expedition will start, nor as to its destination, nor would we state such things if we knew. But the above facts are all known and published at Cairo, and of these no concealment is even there attempted to be made.

Western Virginia.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—A special dispatch from Cheat Mountain to the *Commercial*, says that on yesterday one of the hardest and best fought battles of the war was fought at Allegheny Camp, Pocohontas County, Va. Gen. R. H. Milroy commanded the Union troops, and Gen. Johnson, of Georgia, commanded the rebels. Ours was the attacking party, and the fight lasted from daylight till 3 P. M.

The Union loss is only about thirty, while that of the rebels is over two hundred, including a Major and many other officers, and thirty prisoners.

Gen. Johnson was shot in the mouth, but not fatally.

The 12th Georgia regiment suffered most.

Gen. Milroy's force numbered 1,800 men, from the 9th and 13th Indiana, 25th and 32d Ohio, and 2d Virginia regiments. Johnson's forces numbered over 2,000.

The 9th Indiana regiment fought bravely to the last.

After driving the enemy into their barracks no less than five times, our forces retired in good order for the night, intending to renew the battle in the morning; but the rebels set fire to their camp, and retreated to Staunton.

Gen. Milroy has driven the last of the enemy out of Western Virginia.

From Missouri.

SYRACUSE, MO., Dec. 15.—Scouts bring in news of a proposed meeting of rebel recruiting officers and the formation of a rebel camp in the timber.

The Federal troops in this district are kept actively employed. Squadrons, companies or battalions of cavalry, and sections of light artillery, if required, are ordered out by Gen. Pope, with a reliance and a mystery which is always productive of good results. The commanding officer alone knows where the blow is to be struck, and rebel spies in camp are thus thrown off the track, and the expeditions thus sent out are almost invariably successful.

Scarcely a day passes without bringing news of a skirmish, and the capture of squads of Price's recruits. The expedition sent North a few days since, under Major Marshall, routed a band of rebels under Joe Shelby, and captured four Captains, two Adjutants, one Lieutenant and forty men, with arms, horses, wagons, a mortar, and other articles.

The capture of leading secession recruiting officers and the breaking up of their embryo camps, is doing much to restore peace and quiet. Those who are disposed to lay down their arms and return to allegiance, are offered to do so.

Price's army is on its last legs. His men are leaving in large numbers, and if the present vigorous policy against those in arms, or who furnished aid and comfort to the enemy, is pursued, a better state of things is sure to follow. Gen. Pope, who is now in command of the district embraced within the lines of the Missouri and Osage rivers, has established a school for the instruction of commissioned officers, at each cantonment, post and station within this district, and the most rigid rules are observed for the acquisition of military knowledge.

The Sumpter.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14.—Capt. Briggs, of the brig *Joseph Park*, reports that he was overhauled by the pirate *Sumpter*, which had the American flag flying, in lat. 6, North; lon. 42, when he was ordered to heave to, and an officer came aboard, saying the brig was a prize to the *Sumpter*. At the same time the pirate run up his flag and hauled down the Stars and Stripes. The brig was thoroughly overhauled, and every thing valuable robbed from her. The officers and crew were only allowed their clothes. A hundred and sixty-five sovereigns were taken from Captain Briggs, who with his crew were put aboard the pirate, and the brig was then burnt. The Sumpter then sailed Northward, not using steam, and reported herself to various foreign vessels as a United States craft.

Decotah—Colorado—Nevada.

Decotah contains 326,902 square miles, or 209,217,280 acres; that is, 52,450,400, or the whole extent of the former Territory of Minnesota; also 156,762,880 acres of the Northern part of Nebraska.

The lands of this territory are reported as being of the most fertile character; the climate healthy.

The returns of the Deputy Surveyors indicate singular richness and uniformity of soil; the bottom lands of the Missouri and other rivers furnishing splendid natural meadows; the prairie, which is high and rolling, being covered with rich pasturage. The Surveyor General reports that the capacity of the Territory for stock raising cannot be over estimated.

The new Territory of Colorado embraces an area of 104,500 square miles, or 66,880,000 acres, of which 8,960,000 were formerly included within the Territory of New Mexico. The portion of Colorado formerly included in the Territories of Utah and Kansas being 47,657,600 acres. In that of Nebraska, 10,262,400 acres. No treaty for the cession of Indian lands in Colorado has yet been ratified. By the treaty concluded on the 18th of February, 1861, but not yet ratified between the United States and the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, about one-third of the area of Colorado, situated North of Arkansas river, East of the Rocky Mountains, and South of the South Fork of Platte river was ceded to the United States.

The Surveyor General reports that the valleys of the Platte and Arkansas, with their mountains, are being cultivated with success. The plains situated in the Eastern portion of the Territory are not so suitable for tillage as for grazing purposes.

The Territory of Nevada embraces 64,550 square miles, or 41,312,000 acres, formerly constituting the Western portion of the Territory of Utah, and embracing a strip from the Eastern side of California, but the latter only upon the condition of that State's assent.

The Walker Valley, above Walker Lake Indian Reservation, is represented as containing about 300,000 acres suitable for settlement.

The Truckee River Valley, eight miles above Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, contains a large amount of the best lands.—*Land Office Report.*

Foreign News.

Firmly as Americans believe that Capt. Wilkes was justifiable in capturing the rebel Commissioners, Mason and Slidell, on board the English steamer *Trent*, still there is great anxiety to know how the English Government will view the affair. The arrival of the news there made a great commotion. The funds fell one per cent. immediately, under the fear of a war. The London *Times*, however, the great organ of English opinion, and which certainly views the United States with no special favor, says:

"*Unwelcome as the truth may be, it is nevertheless a truth that we have ourselves established a system of international law which now tells against us.* In high-handed and almost despotic manner we have in former days claimed privileges over neutrals which have at times banded all the maritime powers of the world against us. We have insisted even upon stopping the ships of war of neutral nations and taking British subjects out of them; and an instance is given by Jefferson in his Memoirs in which two nephews of Washington were impressed by our cruisers as they were returning from Europe, and placed as common seamen under the discipline of ships of war. We have always been the strenuous asserters of the rights of belligerents over neutrals, and the decisions of our Courts of Law, as they must now be cited by our Law Officers, have been in confirmation of these unreasonable claims, which have called into being confederations, and armed neutralities against us, and which have always been modified in practice when we were not supreme in our dominion at sea. Owing to these facts *the authorities which may be cited on this question are too numerous and too uniform as to the right of search by belligerent ships of war over neutral merchant vessels, to be disputed.* 'The only security that nothing is to be found inconsistent with amity and the law of nations known to the law of nations,' said Lord Stowell, in his celebrated case of the *Maria*, 'is the right of personal visitation and search to be exercised by those who have an interest in making it.'

"Again, Lord Stowell, in the same judgment, which is the store-house of all the English law on this subject, says: 'Be the ships, the cargoes, and the destination what they may, the right of visit and search are the incontestible right of the cruisers of a belligerent nation. Till they are visited and searched it does not appear what the ships or the destination are; and it is for the purpose of ascertaining these points that the necessity of this right of visitation and search exists. This right is so clear in principle that no man can deny it who admits the right of maritime capture; because, if you are not at liberty to ascertain by sufficient inquiry whether there is property that can be legally captured, it is impossible to capture. The many European treaties which refer to this right refer to it as preëxisting, and merely regulate the exercise of it. All writers upon the law of nations unanimously acknowlege it.' The great American authority, Kent, treating upon the same subject in his Commentaries, says: 'The duty of self-preservation gives to belligerent nations this right. The doctrine of the English Admiralty Courts on the right of visitation and search, and on the limitation of the right, has been recognized in its fullest extent by the Courts of Justice in this country.' So far as the authorities go the testimony of international law writers is all one way, that a belligerent war cruiser has the right to stop and visit and search any merchant ship upon the high seas.

"We quote these authorities because it is essential that upon a matter so important as that now before us the public mind should be well informed. But it must be remembered that these decisions were given under circumstances very different from those which now occur. Steamers in those days did not exist, and mail vessels carrying letters wherein all the nations of the world have immediate interest were unknown. We were fighting for existence, and we did in those days what we should neither do nor allow others to do, nor expect ourselves to be allowed to do, in these days."

The London *Star* has this statement:

"The event has not been unanticipated. It was, indeed, expected to have come off on this side of the Atlantic. It is notorious that Federal ships have left our own ports to watch for the mail steamer, with deliberate intention of taking from her the Commissioners. The opinion of the law officers of our Crown has been taken on the subject, and we are assured that it is clearly in favor of the right assumed by the United States Government."

Later intelligence is far more alarming. The *City of Washington* brings news to the 5th inst. We give a few items.

The *Observer* states that the Government has demanded from President Lincoln and his Cabinet the persons of the Southern envoys to the British Government. A special messenger of the Foreign Office has been ordered to carry to Washington the demands of the British Government for Lord Lyons, and will proceed to-day by packet from Queenstown. There is no reason why Mason and Slidell should not be restored to the quarter-deck of the British Admiral at New-York, or Washington itself, in the face of some ten or twelve men-of-war, whose presence in the Potomac would render the blustering Cabinet at Washington as helpless as the *Trent* was before the guns and cutlasses of the *San Jacinto*. It is no fault of ours if it should come to this. The arrangements for increasing the force in Canada are not yet complete, but in a few hours everything will be settled. In the meantime a large ship, the *Melbourne*, has been taken up and is now being loaded with Armstrong guns, some eighty thousand Enfield rifles, ammunition, and other stores, at Woolwich. It is not impossible that this vessel will be escorted by one or two ships of war. The rifles are intended for the Canadian military, and a strong reinforcement of field artillery will be dispatched forthwith.

The *Morning Star* declares that the statement of instructions having been sent to Lord Lyons to obtain the restitution of the Confederate Commissioners, or to take leave of Washington, was premature, and so exaggerated as to be virtually untrue.

The Liverpool *Courier* believes that the *Warrior* has been ordered to Annapolis with the ultimatum of the Government.

The steamer *Jura* arrived out on the 29th.

The London *Times*, in alluding to the decision of the British Cabinet, says that the arrest of Mason and Slidell is a clear violation of the law of nations, and believes that Lord Lyons will be instructed by the first steamer to demand reparation, and if not complied with, will be instructed to withdraw the Legation from Washington.

At the banquet at Rochdale, Mr. Bright made an elaborate speech on American affairs, but declined to give a decided opinion in the *Trent* affair. He believed that if illegal, the United States will make fitting reparation. He strongly condemned any warlike feelings, and scouted the idea that the American Cabinet had resolved to pick a quarrel with England, and made a brilliant peroration in favor of the North.

The export of arms, ammunition and lead to America is prohibited.

The Paris *Patrie* has an editorial foreshadowing the disposition of France to recognize the Southern Confederacy if England sets the example.

The English journals were very bitter and hostile, continuing to treat the affair as an intolerable insult.

The instructions to Lord Lyons, on which the Cabinet was unanimous, are explicit and determined.

The London *Post* says that an acknowledgment of error, and a surrender of the prisoners, will be received with great joy; but if the Federal Government fails to comply, no man in England will blind his eyes to the alternative that England must do her duty.

The London *Times* continues to assert that it has been Mr. Seward's policy to force a quarrel with England, and calls for energetic military preparations in Canada.

A serious decline is daily taking place in Canadian securities, amounting to 12 per cent.

The London *Times* predicts three things to follow an outbreak with the United States; namely: the destruction of the Southern blockade, the complete blockade of the Northern ports, and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by England and France.

The *Daily News* says that the American Congress meets before the English demands can get out, and hopes that it will act with honor and dignity, and that the golden opportunity will not be lost.

A large number of naval vessels are ordered to be ready for immediate commission.

The iron-plated steamer *Warrior* is to be ready for foreign service immediately, and her destination will depend on the answer from Washington.

The shipment of rifles from England for New-York continues.

Appearances indicate that the French papers have been instructed to write in an anti-American tone. The *Patrie* argues pretty clearly that France will side with England, recognize the South, and take a decided attitude in the international question.

The Liverpool *Post* gives a rumor that Napoleon had been proposed as the arbiter of the question.

The Americans in Paris paid a complimentary visit to Gen. Scott, Mr. Dayton acting as chairman.

Commercial.

Pittsburgh Market.

WEDNESDAY, December 18, 1861.

APPLES—$2.50@2.75 ⅌ bbl.

ASHES—Soda Ash, 2@2¾c.; Pots, 4@4½c.; Pearls, 5½c. The stock in first hands is ample for all ordinary purposes.

BEANS—Prime White, $1.25 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$1.87½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

BROOMS—Common, $1.50; fancy, 2.00@2.25.

BUTTER—Choice Roll, 10@11c. ⅌ lb.

CORN—40@45c. ⅌ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—$5.00@6.00 ⅌ bbl.

CHEESE—Western Reserve, 6½c.; Hamburg, 8½c.

DRIED PEACHES—New crop, $3.00 ⅌ bushel.

DRESSED HOGS—3½@3¾ ⅌ lb.

EGGS—16½c. per dozen.

FEATHERS—Prime Western, 37½c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR—Extra, $4.75; Extra Family, $5.10@5.25; Fancy, $5.50.

GROCERIES—Coffee: Good Rio, 18½@19c. Sugar, 10@10½c. Rice, 8½@10c. Molasses, 48c.

HAY—$9.00@10.00 ⅌ ton. at scales.

HIDES AND LEATHER—Green beef hides, 6@6½c.; green salted hides, 5½@6c.; dry flint, 12c. Rough country leather is dull at 20@22c. Dressed leather is quoted as follows: Red Spanish Sole ⅌ lb., 21@24c. Slaughter Sole ⅌ lb., 26@28c.; Upper Leather, ⅌ dozen, $24@33; Bridle Leather ⅌ dozen, $40@45; Skirting Leather ⅌ lb., 27@29; Harness 24@26.

HOMINY—Flint, $4.50 ⅌ bbl.

POTATOES—Pink Eyes, 35c. per bushel. Nechannocks, 35c. Prince Alberts, 50c.

SALT—No. 1, $1.30@1.75.

SEED—Clover, $3.75@4.00. Timothy, $2.00. Flax, $1.00.

STEARINE—9½@9½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Rough, 5c.; Country rendered, 6c.

Married.

By Rev. J. H. Nevius, on the 10th of September last, Mr. JACOB R. SMITH to Miss M. E. HENRY. On the 11th of September, Mr. JEREMIAH SHRADER to Miss MARY HARTSELL. On the 30th November, Mr. JONATHAN E. LAFFERTY to Miss MARIA LAFFERTY. On the 23d of November, Mr. ROBERT S. SCOTT to Miss MARY E. COLVER, all of Mercer County, Ill.

On Thursday, the 5th inst., by Rev. J. Mateer, Mr. WM. M. BURNS, Piney Township, to Miss SARAH JANE MYERS, Monroe Township, Clarion County, Pa. On the same day, Mr. IRVIN J. WHITE to Miss ROXENNA M. VANHOUTEN, both of Porter Tp., Clarion County, Pa.

At Armagh, Pa., on November 12th, by Rev. O. H. Miller, Mr. CORNELIUS HUTCHISON to Miss SUSAN WILEY.

On the 5th inst., by Rev. J. Dallas, Mr. ALEXANDER THOMPSON to Miss PRISCILLA A. WALKER, both of Shelocta, Indiana County, Pa.

December 5th, by Rev. R. Brown, Mr. JOHN FORBES to Miss ELIZA SMITH; all near Wellsville, Ohio.

In Chandlersville, November 20th, by Rev. John Kelly, G. P. SMITH to Miss MARY SMITH; all of Muskingum County, Ohio.

On 21st of November, by Rev. D. Harbison, Mr. RINSON ERASTUS SMITH, of the State of Maine, to Miss ELIZABETH ROBERTS, of Ebensburg, Pa.

At Armagh, Pa., November 12th, by Rev. O. H. Miller, Mr. CORNELIUS HUTCHISON to Miss SUSAN WILEY.

On November 5th, by Rev. J. R. Duncan, Mr. SAMUEL B. ALLAN, of Muskingum County, to Miss LUCY GARVIN, of Guernsey County, Ohio. On November 7th, Mr. HORACE JAMES, of Noble County, to Miss MARY M'CLURG, of Muskingum County, O. On November 26th, Mr. JOHN S. SNEEX to Mrs. ISABEL CAIRNS, both of Guernsey County, Ohio. On November 27th, Mr. WM. STRANETHAN to Miss KATE, daughter of Rev. Thomas Thomas, all of Cumberland County, O.

Obituary.

[ANNOUNCEMENTS, GRATIS; ADDITIONAL REMARKS, FIVE CENTS A LINE, NINE WORDS BEING A LINE.]

DIED—Near Ontario, Ohio, November 25th, 1861, Mrs. MARGARET STEELE, a worthy member of Ontario Presbyterian church, in her 80th year.

DIED—At Minor's Hill, Va., near Washington City, November 26th, of typhoid fever, Mr. BENJAMIN F. GOURLEY, a member of the 62d Regiment Penna. Vol., (Col. Black's,) a citizen of Rural Valley, Armstrong County, Pa., aged 27 years, 1 month, and 22 days.

He was an amiable and interesting youth, beloved by all who knew him. His remains were interred in Rural Valley Cemetery. "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori."

H. F. M.

DIED—November 21st, of typhoid fever, in the United States service, near Muddy Branch, Md., JOSEPH H. MILLER, of North Benton, Ohio, aged 23 years and 7 months.

"Brother, rest; thy warfare o'er,
Sleep the sleep that knows no waking;
Dream of battle-fields no more,
Days of danger, nights of waking."

*

DIED—At his residence, in Union Township, Muskingum County, Ohio, October 30th, 1861, JOSEPH S. FERGUSON, in the 80th year of his age.

Mr. F. was the nephew of the Rev. Joseph Smith, the well known Gospel pioneer of Western Pennsylvania, and the father of Rev. W. M. Ferguson, of Washington, O. Soon after his marriage with Miss Elizabeth M'Cluskey, he emigrated from Western Pennsylvania to Ohio, then a wilderness, and settled on a farm, where he lived an honest, frugal, industrious, and Christian life, till called to his reward in heaven. His disease was palsy. WILLIAM.

DIED—At Camp Pierpont, November 27th, 1861, Mr. SAMUEL HOULSWORTH, only son of Samuel H. Houlsworth, of Ira.

The deceased was a young man of marked amiability and moral worth, giving promise of meeting the cherished expectation of kindred and acquaintances. Though possessing ample means of spending life in ease and comfort amid the quiet scenes of a rural home, yet in the hope of serving his country, and aiding it to quell the factious and disloyal who seek its ruin, he was induced to join the Ringgold Cavalry, Company F., which forms part of the First Regiment Penna. Reserves. But the exposure and hardships of camp life were more than he could long endure. Attacked with typhoid fever, a few weeks' illness sufficed to terminate his soldier life. Though he fell not amid the din of battle nor the shouts of triumph, yet he fell at his post, a worthy son of patriotic sires. His earthly remains being sent, agreeably to the wish of surviving friends, now sleep in New Providence church-yard, beside those of his mother, a visit to whose tomb was among the last acts of the youthful soldier, before repairing to the seat of war. J. M.

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