The Royal Family of England.—Prince Albert and Victoria were married on the loth of Rebrancy 1840. Their children, his authority should not be given for any report 10th of February, 1840. Their children, 10th of February, 1840. Their canteren, nine in munifer; and all now living, were ham Lincoln, were added by himself. The most born as follows:

Nov. 21, 1840. 2. Albert Edward. Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841.

3. Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 4. Alfred Ernest Alberta, born August 6, 1844.

5. Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 281 1446T T 6. Louise Carolina Alberta, born March 18, 1848, 7. Arthur William Patrick Albert, born

May 1, 1850. 8 Leopold George Dungan Albert, born April 7, 1853. 9. Beatrice Mary Victoria Foedore, born April 24, 1857.

John Quincy Adams .- When John Quincy Adams was Minister to the Court of Hol-land, he joined a Society of learned men who met once a week for mutual improveyoungest members, soon became a great fa-Hunter and Lane know their business, and will vorite; his finely-toned mind and delight-both fight for the Union. ful conversation won him many friends, and receiving as much enjoyment as he

gave, he was always punctually present. On one occasion, however, the meeting was adjourned to Sunday evening. Mr. Adams was not there. It was appointed on the dext Surday evening. Mr. Adams was not there. His fellew-members noticed Sunday evening it met. Mr. Adams' chair was still vacant. Many were surprised that he, who was formerly so prompt and punc-tual, should thus suddenly break off.

How did it happen? Press of business was supposed. At last the meetings were returned to a week-day evening-and lo! there was Mr. Adams in his place, brilliant and delightful as ever. The members welcomed him back, and expressed their sorrow that press of business or duties of his office should have so long deprived them of his company.

Did he let that go as a reason? "Not business engagements hindered me," replied he; "you, met on the Lord's day—that is a day devoted to religious uses

He then told them he had been brought up in a land where the Sabbath was strictly observed, and from all that he had felt and seen, he was convinced of the unspeakable advantages always arising from the faithful observance of it.

Gen. Schepf was born in Hungary-was a distinguished officer of the Hungarian army, and shared with Kossuth his imprisonment in Turkey. After he came to this country he served for many years under Professor Bates in the Computing Office of disappointed seekers for the same office, and that the Coast Survey Department, when he the testimony is clearly exparte." was transferred to the Patent-Office as an It requires great knowledge of mankind, much Assistant Examiner, receiving his appoints self-possession, unusual prudence, and unflinchment from Commissioner Holt. During ing integrity, rightly to fill the place of a President Summer Mr. Holt urged the Governdent, Secretary, or Head of a Bureau, in Wash. ment to appoint Mr. Schoopf a Brigadier ington. General, and saying so much in his favor as to induce General Scott to request an interview with Mr. Schoepf, the result of which interview so well satisfied General Scott, that he immediately added the weight of his recommendation in Mr. Schoopf's favor. He was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers. His subsequent history is known to the country.

Liverpool, December 1st, was only sixtyseven thousand bales less than at the same date in 1860. The stock in England we presume is much larger than it was a year ago, as it is well known that the manufacturers had laid in unusually heavy supplies. The English trade returns for the month of October are just published, and they show the following results as to the impacts of cotton: In 1860, 267,367 cwts: in 1861, 487,437 cwts. Of these imports, the East Indies furnished 467,578 cwts. against 115,504 cwts. last year.

Whenever and however the civil war in this country may end, matters have already gone so far, that the cotton monopoly of the South is ended forever. If peace is made to morrow the old cotton productiveness of that on consultation with officers of the army the South cannot be restored in season to and others, he had come to the conclusion that prevent the firm establishment of the cotton culture in so many quarters of the globe, as to destroy the control of this standard which the sleveholders once enjoyed globe, as to destroy the control of this staple, which the slaveholders once enjoyed, and by a tenure which was proof against everything but their own suicidal folly.

General Rews.

Kentucky. There have been no important movements reported since last week.

Cairo.

The mortars from Pittsburgh are expected shortly. Another expedition is nearly ready; one report says it is moving.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in this week's Banner, by William S. Rantoul, Bookseller, who announces that he will immediately proceed to sell off his valuable stock of Theological, Religious and Miscellaneous books at low cates, previous to a removal from our city. These wanting really valuable books should embrace the opportunity thus afforded, to add to their libraries many works rarely to be

Missouri.

We have now our army in Missouri in the pursuit of Gen. Price, for the third time. First, Gens. Lyon and Seigel followed him; next, Gen. Frement; and now, Gens. Seigel, Curtis, and Davis. At last accounts Price was at Springfield, and the advance of the Federal army was at Lebanon, forty miles North of Springfield. The roads are so seft that movements are almost im-

possible. Gen. Halleck is efficient in administering the

All the troops along the line of the Pacific Railroad, West of Jefferson City, are under marching erders. The Nebraska 1st is going take possession of railroads and telegraph lines, when in his judgment the public safety may reautiful the country to Kansas. A number of ourse it. across the country to Kansas. A number of quire it.

regiments are going South to Join Gen. Davis' Mr. Blair explained that the simple object of the road to be forwarded to Kentucky. Gen. Pope remains. He will make his headquarters a signature at Jefferson City:

from Kaesas, South, and penetrate the Indian to go about to and might lose an opportunity to strike a tion and might lose an opportunity to strike a tion and might lose an opportunity to strike a blow. He had been informed in high military. The expedition was to consist of some 15,000 or quarters that the passage of the bill was emi-20,000 men, to take its ammunition, but no other, nently necessary, nently necessary, in the following vote impediments. The army was to use Indians and

President and the Secretary of War.

How all this would comport with the fact that How all this would comport with the last dury were adopted.

Gen. Hunter, a superior officer, had command of dury were adopted.

The printing of the eulogies delivered on the the U. S. forces in the Department in which Gen. Lane was to operate, did not appear. He seemed to be ignored by letter writers and newspapers. A few days ago, however, he turned up, a living man, anaouncing, in a general order,

m with on this Southern expedition.

time, when something was said to the President 1. Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, born recent report has not that name, but we give it as we find it. It is this:
The President, in a conversation yesterday

with Representative Conway, of Kansas, stated that he appointed James H. Lane Brigadier General with the express understanding that he was to serve under General Hunter, and that General Lane had frequently declared his willingness to de so; that he (the President) had and has now the strongest desire to oblige General Lane, and consequently he appointed a large staff to suit and gratify him; that while he hoped and expected an expedition somewhat to his liking would be sent forward under him, he expected it to be done by amicable arrangement with Gen. Hunter. He never intended and does not now intend that it should be independent of Gen. Hunter, or in any way offensive or dishonoring to him; that Gen. Lane must receive his orders from Gen. Hunter, and the President will be glad if Gen. Hunter, acting within the range of his orders and his sense of duty to the public, can give such orders as will be satisfactory to Gen. Lane.

We trust that the President and Secretary of War understand their business, though they may not tell every one, nor correct erroneous reports. ment. Mr. Adams, though one of the We hope also that it will be found that Generals

Fraud and Treason.

Both these basest of crimes doubtless abound washington, but we do not believe half the tories relative to them which we see published. Correspondents of the sensation press must have something startling to announce. They are paid and regretted his absence. On the third for furnishing news, and they must have it, by discovery or by invention, by facts or by conjectures. They must have something to tell. There are papers, very enterprising, to whose statements we give no credit, till we may find them verified from some other quarter.

Speeches of Congressmen also, and even reports of Committees, are not always reliable. They are too often founded on hearsay and conjecture, or on ex-parts testimony. Disappointed applicants for office, and men who fail to get fat contracts, can tell large tales; and such persons may be found by the ten thousand.

The following paragraphs, from Washington, hint at the condition of things there:

"The number of applicants for a few vacancies in the Departments, of minor importance is almost without a parallel. Senators and members are literally overrun with these ravenous office-seekers, besieging them at the doors of the Capitol, their private quarters, on the streets, at the Departments, and even on their way to church. This rush is simply occasioned by the passion for office, for the salaries and emolu-ments (reduced one-third under the new laws) are barely sufficient for a livelihood in this city of high prices, high rents, and poor accommoda-

"With but few trivial exceptions the report of the Potter Committee will not work much good Those who are named by the Committee as being disloyal, and unworthy to hold office, claim that the evidence has been given by enemies, or by

Congress. JAN. 29.—This was a day of action in both

Houses of Congress. SENATE. -On motion of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, the joint resolution in relation to secret sessions of either House of Congress, was taken up. Mr. Sherman offered the following as a substitute for the first section: During the present rebellion, if any member of the Senate or House of Representatives shall arise in place and state that the President desires immediate action on any mat-Facts About Cotton.—Our foreign files of ter pertaining to the suppression of the rebel-papers represent that the stock of cotton at lion, the galleries shall be cleared, and the member shall then state the action desired, and the reasons therefor, and the House shall defermine without debate, whether to proceed to the consideration of the subject. If decided in the affirmative, the speeches on the subject shall be confined to five minutes, provide that this rule shall not interfere with the previous question in the House. Mr. Sherman's amendment was adopted. Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, moved to amend the second section to read: "That if any Senator or member of the House of Representatives betray, publish, disclose, or reveal any debate, conversation or proceedings had in secret session, he shall be expelled." Adopted.

The joint resolution, as amended, was then On motion of Mr. Wilson, the bill in relation to sutlers was taken up. The question being on the amendment abolishing sutlers, and allowing the Quartermaster-General and Commissary-Gencertain articles by sutlers. Agreed to.

lowing the Inspector-General to permit the sale of Mr. Sherman moved an amendment that if a sutler shall violate the rules of sale he shall be issed. Agreed to. The bill was then passed. The case of Senator Bright was then taken up. Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, proceeded to speak

length in defence of Mr. Bright. Mr. Bright defended himself, and said an examination of his record would show that he always opposed the right of secession, and had spoken against it in the Senate as long ago as in the days of Mr. Calhoun. A sharp colloquy ensued between Messrs. Davis and Bright.

Without action the Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

House.—The legislative, executive and judicial bill was taken up and passed. Among its provisions are the following, namely: That nother ing in this act shall prevent hereafter a reduc-tion of salaries, and that the mileage now due by law shall be paid as soon as certified by the pre-siding officer of each House, but there shall be

no construction for mileage beyond what is allowed by the existing law—namely, mileage for each regular session only. The bill makes appropriations merely for objects authorized by the existing statutes.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Ill., from the Committee on Agricultural Affairs, reported a bill appropriating three thousand dollars, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior for the purchase of

Upland cotton seed, for general distribution The House then passed the bill providing that South. This important and humane course on the part of the Government may result in the rebeen or shall be raised to the minimum standard, turn of Colonels Corcoran, Lee, Cogswell, Woodthrough the Patent Office. Passed. the Colonel or other field officers who shall have ruff, Wilcox, Hodges, and the other officers now the Colonel or other field officers who shall have been commissioned as such, shall be entitled to receive the pay and allowance established by law for the respective grades from the time they were severally authorized in writing by the President. Secretary of War, or Governor of the State to raise such regiment; provided, however, that it me code shell such pay date hack more

that in no case shall such pay date back more than three months prior to such regiments being raised to the minimum standard. The provisions of this bill also apply to Captains whose pay shall extend back two months. Mr. Blair urged the passage of the Senate bill authorizing the President in certain cases to

brigade. Gen. Stell's brigade is coming down the bill is to regulate and limit the power already possessed. Mr. Blair explained that the bill does not compel the taking possession of railroads and telegraphs. The power was to be exercised only in cases of military necessity. We might be compelled to make a draught and

Generals Hunter and Lane.

Much has been said about an expedition, to be commanded by Gen. James H. Lane, to start from Kassas, South, and penetrate the Indian

Negroes, and collect provisions as it went. Thus The Senate Jonit resolution, providing for seit was proclaimed by letter-writers; and they oret sessions on war questions, and imposing added, that Gen. Lane had the sanction of the penalties for disclosing proceedings therein, was taken up and passed.

JAN. 30.—SENATE.—Several resolutions of indeath of Col. Baker was refused. House.—The day, was spent in various discus-

sions, without coming to a vote. JAN. 31.—SENATE A bill passed directing, that he was himself to start, at the head of the the names of persons who have joined the rebel-Speculators as to military movements, stood atthe joint resolution from the House, appropriaghast. What! is Lane not to have the com-

Self-Help, 40,000 copies; and of poet mand? Did not the President appoint him and to the London Industrial Exhibition, was rejected. Crabbe's Life, 18,000 copies.

| Crabbe's Life, 18,000 copies. | Did not the President appoint him and to the London Industrial Exhibition, was rejected. n the Coolie trade, was passed. The debate on the expulsion of Senator Bright,

was continued. FEB. 3.—No important business was put through to-day, but the following, by the Senate. The joint resolution of the House appropriaing \$3,000 for the purchase of cotton seed for general distribution, with an amendment appropriating \$1,000 for the purchase of tobacco sead, was adopted. The resolution directing the removal of the

army bakeries from the capital was passed. The Senate was in executive session five hours, and confirmed from four hundred to six hundred appointments and promotions in the old army, and, as far as can be ascertained, the following and, as far as can be ascertained, the following named gentlemen to be Brigadier Generals of volunteers: Col. Erasmus D. Keyes, Major John W. Davidson, Francis E. Patterson, Major Abner Doubleday, Lieut. Col. Ketchum, David B., Bir ney, W. H. Keim, John M. Palmer, Joseph Cooper, H. W. Slocium, Jos. W. Wadsworth, John J. Peck. D. M. Mitchell, Geo. W. Morrell, John W. Martindale, Maj. H. W. Benham, Captain W. F. Smith, James W. Denver, Col. Geo. H. Thomas, Edgert Viele, James S. Negley, N. J. T. Dana, Thomas F. Meagher, Col. Aber crombie, Col. Sedgwick, Lieut. Col. C. F. Smith, Lieut. Col. Casey, Capt. G. G. Meade, Abram Duryes, Capt. Alexander McD., McCook, Oliver H. Howard,

Alexander MoD. McCook, Oliver H. Howard, Eleazar Paine, C. D. Jamison, Ebenezer Dumont, R. H. Milroy, Lewis Wallace, Wm. A. Richardson, Daniel Butterfield, Major H. W. Wight, Capt. Ord, Lieut. Win. Nelson, Col. Randolph, B. Marcy, Major J. B. Barnard, Major Seth Williams, Major Stewart Vanyleit, Major John Newton, Capt. W. S. Hancock, Thomas L. Crittenden, Col. George Wright, Major Thomas Williams, Capt. Wm. H. French, Capt. T. H. Brooks, Capt. J. P. Hatch, Capt. David S. Stanley, Lieut. Col. T. J. Wood, Capt. R. W. Johnson, Capt. J. & Foster, Major Christopher August, Major G. W. Cullum, Col. Schuyler Hamilton, Captain J. Moschoefield. Additional Paymasters, T. J. Mo-Kean, Capt. John B. Park.

Kean, Capt. John B. Park. FEBRUARY 4.—SENATE.—The bill from the House anthorizing the construction of twenty iron-clad steamers was discussed, and referred.... The case of Senator Bright was further dis-Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign

Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the appointment of Diplomatic representatives to the Republics of Liberia and Hayti. House.—The Treasury bill occupied most of the day, but a vote was not reached.

Washington.

January 29,-The urgent necessity which required the immediate purchase of arms, clothing and other military supplies from foreign countries having ceased, the Secretary of War has or-

First, That no further contracts be made by this Department, or any Bureau thereof, for any this Department, or any Bureau thereof, for any article of foreign manufacture that can be produced or manufactured in the United States.

Second, All outstanding agencies and authorities licensed for the purchase of arms; clothing, or anything else in foreign countries or of foreign anything else in foreign countries or of foreign anything the barriers. eign manufacture for this Department, are ze-

voked and annulled.

Third, All persons claiming to have any conract, bargain, agreement, order, warrant, license, or authority of whatsoever nature, from his Department, or any Bureau thereof, for furnishing arms, clothing, equipments, or anything else for the United States, are required within fifteen days from this date, to give written notice: of such contract, and its purport, with a state-ment in writing of what has been done under it, and to file a copy thereof with the Secretary

Fourth, All contracts, orders and agreements for army supplies should be in writing and signed by the contracting parties, and the original, or a copy thereof, filed, according to paragraph 1049 of the requisition, with the head or the

The Paymaster-General of the army, in a letter to Representative McPherson, answering and inquiry, estimates the annual cost of the bandroft volunteer regiments at over \$5,000,000, exclusive of cost of clothing, subsisting and transport-ing the men composing them. The estimate is founded on the seven hundred regiments now im service, besides the liability to pay each of these musicians, in all 17,500 men, as large a force as the whole army of the United States before the commencement of the war, the hundred dollar bounty, if kept in service two years, or till the ex-piration of hostilities. Mr. McPherson, last week, introduced a bill to discharge them from service on the 1st of March next.

The President has approved the bill repealing the provision of a law which exempts witnesses who have been examined before an investigating Committee of either House of Congress, from estifying before a Court.

Fob. 2. — Notwithstanding the alarms and croakings of some of the foreign journals and letter-writers about stone blockades and other inister reports, the dispatches received at the State Department are regarded as conclusive of a complete restoration of the intiente cordiale be-tween the United States and Great Britain, and one of the best possible understanding of the Governments of France, Italy, and other conti-

nental States. Yesterday Secretary Seward and Lord Lyons exchanged congratulations on the adjustment of the Trent affair in a spirit similar to that which in the same case animated Earl Russel and Min-

It is understood that the tax bill is now being perfected in its details by the Committee on Ways and Means: it proposes a moderate rate of taxation upon most of the aticles of necessity and consumption, with higher rates on distilled. liquors and other articles of luxury; on legacies and probates, on passengers by railroads and other conveyances, and on newspapers and telegraphic messages. From these sources, taken in connexion with the tariff on imports, it is confidently expected, after the most careful investiga-tien, that the Government will derive an annual revenue of at least \$150,000,000. This tax bill. will give to the United States bonds a sure specie security. The Committee have also considered the subject of a national banking law, which will require the deposits of U. S. stock as security for the bank notes that are circulated as

The reunion at Secretary Seward's residence on Friday, embraced the largest attendance of the members of the diplomatic corps, and their families that has been witnessed at any similar assemblage for a year past.

Washington society is cheerful, waiting only for Congress to establish a financial system for the Government, and for sunshine to dry up the roads for military purposes.

Hom Alfred Ely, member of Congress from lew-York, and late prisoner at Richmond, had an interview with the President and Secretary Seward yesterday, and it has been determined to place the privateer captives, now in New-York and Philadelphia, upon a footing of prisoners of war. An order has been issued removing them to military prisons, with a view to their exchange for itizens of the United States incarcerated in the

The Territorial Committee of the House has under consideration a bill to regulate the government of the rebellious States on the same basis as the Territories. A schooner, loaded with salt, left Baltimore

yesterday and went to Aquia Creek, signalizing the rebel batteries not to fire. The States of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey are, by an order issued to day, added to the limits of the army of the Potomac.

February 4. To day the last note of the \$50,000,000 United States notes is in the hands of the signers, and the whole work will be finished Information has reached here that the Ericsson

floating battery, authorized by an act of Congress of August last, and to be commanded by Lieut. Warden, will in the course of next week be sufficiently complete to test its efficiency. February 5 .- The result of an examination cently by the telegraph interest, is that the

recently by the telegraph interest, is that the number of messages over all the lines, during the past year was 2,800,000, yielding a total revenue of \$1,422,000. Should Congress, in the new tax bill, impose three cents of each message, an income of little over \$84,000 would be tle over \$84,000 would be realized. Dequ Secretary Chase, in a letter to the Committee.

says the general provisions of the Treasury bill seem well adapted to the end proposed—that the provision making the notes a legal tender was doubtless well considered by the Committee, and their reflections had conducted him to the same conclusion. He felt great fears as to making anything but gold and silver a legal tender, but owing to the large expenditures and bank suspensions, the provision is indispensable.

The Secretary has suggested amendments providing against counterfeiting, and directing the mainer in which the notes are to be executed.

nearly empty. I have been obliged to draw for been ordered by the Spanish Government to TUST PUBLISHED the last instalment of the November loan. So leave Cadiz, has gone to Gibraltar, soon as it is paid, I fear the banks generally will refuse to receive the United States notes. You closing the Chambers is denied. will see the necessity of urging the bill through without delay,"

It, is now confidently asserted that there are not us now connective asserted that there are not ten Republican members of the House who are prepared to advocate the immediate and unconditional emancipation of slaves. All hope of legislation favorable to this class of politicians abandoned, and the Administration programme f preserving the Union and Constitution, and nforcing the laws, is said to be omnipotent in he House.

Minister Corwin, although desirous of return ng home from Mexico, says he will remain there he can be of service to our country, and the lovernment thinks he can.

Soldiers Passed through Philadelphia.

The number of troops that have traveled over the New York and Philadelphia Railroad, from the commencement of the Rebellion to the lat nst., reached the enormous number of 155,637. Besides these soldiers, immense freight trains filled with articles necessary for camp-life, horses, batteries, &c., all arrived during the period

Savannah in Danger.

Dispatches from Augusta and Savannah, Ga., render it probable that the capture of the latter place by the National forces will be soon The dates from there are to Wednesday last, at which time a number of National vessels had passed up behind Little Tybee Island to the North end of Wilmington Island, thereby cutting off communication between Fort Pulaski and the city. At last accounts six of them were and the city. At last accounts six of them were at Wall's Cut's, and seven at the head of Wilmington Island, commanding the channel of the river. Two steamers with provisions for Fort Pulaski had been convoyed by Tatnall's "fleet" down the river, but our gunboats opened upon them and compelled them to return to Savannah. them and compelled them to return to Savannah. The rebels boast, however, that the Fort is provisioned for six months, and that it cannot be taken by any force which the Government can bring against it. All of which remains to be

The Batlle of Cliff Creek.

The late battle near Somerset, Ky., took place on Cliff Creek, and is to bear that name; though it is often called Mill Spring.

The official report of the killed and wounded states that 38 were killed and 184 wounded. Of the rebels 190 were buried on the field, and 74 wounded were cared for by the National sur-

An Important Launch.

The Ericsson Battery was successfully launched, on the 30th ult., from the ship-yard of Mr. T. F. Roland, Greenpoint, Long Island. Her draft forward is 7 feet 3 inches; aft, 8 feet 1 inch. When all her armaments, coals and provisions are on board, she will draw 9 feet 9 inches, leaving only 21 inches above the water-line. She will be armed with two 11-inch Dahlgren guns, which are the heaviest now used in the navy During an engagement the men employed working the guns will be protected from the shots of the enemy by a bomb-proof turret in the centre of the deck.

A Wreck.

Her B. M. Majesty's ship Conqueror, 101 guns, was wrecked on the North side of Rum Bay. The Conqueror was one of the finest vessels in the British service, and cost £100,000. She had a crew of nine hundred and fifty men, all saved, and efforts were making to save the stores. Forty guns had been taken off the wreck, among which are a number of Armstrongs.

From Fort Pickens.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29 .- The advices from Fort Pickens state that the rebels have withdrawn a sider in special danger. It is understood that the rebel forces, opposite Fort Pickens, is not now over 6,000, inclusive of that at the Live Oak plantation, which is held by from 1,000 to 3,000, and is fortified. Contrabands are constantly coming in to Brown.

The troops at Fort Pickens and Key West are

all in good health. A Big Thing.

The Oil City Register states that the Van Slyke well, on the Widow McClintock Farm, has lately increased from 500 to 1,500 barrels per twenty-

Rews. Foreign

The Asia brings European news to the 19th o anuary. The papers were still discussing American

ffairs. The London Times says that mercantile letters rom New-York represent the cry for promoting nsurrections among the slaves as gaining force. Looking at these threatened horrors, whispers were at length heard of a wish that for the sake of humanity European intervention might be

found practicable.

Additional correspondence has been published in regard to the *Trent* affair, including Lord Hussel's reply to Mr. Seward's dispatch dated Jan. 11th. It expresses much satisfaction at the con-clusion arrived at by the Washington Govern-ment, which it considers most favorable to the maintenance of the most friendly relations. The English Government, however, differ from Mr. Seward in some of his conclusions, and as it may lead to a better understanding on several points of international law, Lord John Russel proposes in a few days to write another dispatch in the subject. In the meantime, he says it is desirable, that the commanders of the United States orusers shall be instructed not to repeat acts for which the British Government will have to ask redress and which the United States Gov-ernment cannot undertake to justify. Lord yons is thanked for his discretion, etc.

Several members of Parliament have been adressing their constituents. Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer in a speech made at Leith, expressed very friendly terms toward America, hoping that the concessions of the American Government would

be received in a generous spirit. He thought, however, that the North had undertaken a task too big for them.
In view of the pending arrival of Mason and Slidell various expedients were being adopted at Liverpool to secure anything but a flattering re-

ception for them.

The London Shipping Gazette says that war or else further diplomatic strife is inevitable between England and America. England and America.

The publication of the correspondence in relation to the Trent affair has led to some very bitter strictures on the dispatch of Mr. Seward, particularly that part of it where it is insinuated that the prisoners, Messrs. Mason and Sildell, would have been detained had the interests of

the Union required it. The London Herald says that the last four lines of Mr. Seward's dispatch is the only part that can be accepted as an enswer to the British

iemand.
The French journals generally compliment the Cabinet of Washington for their action in regard o the Trent affair. The Commissioner of Customs has received orders to permit the exportation of all articles

of war munitions against which the prohibition

It is reported that Earl Russel, in response t

memorial from the Liverpool Ship Owners' Aston; said that he had sent a dispatch in December warning the American government against the ill feeling the proceeding would engender, and that it would lead to the opinion that a reconstruction of the Union was considered hopeless. After the design was carried out he sent shother dispatch expressing strong hopes that it would not be repeated elsewhere.

It is rumored that the French and other governments were taking similar steps.

The Daily News, in reviewing Mr. Seward's Trent dispatch, says that although it contains much that is questionable in law, its main positions are certainly based on acknowledged legal principles. The mere diplomatic correspondence is published, including a letter from Mr. Seward to the Secretary of the Navy, condemning in strong terms the fact that the captain of the British schooner James Campbell was taken into the united States, and another note condemning might be act of an American commendation. ociation, relative to the stone blockade at Charleston, said that he had sent a dispatch in Decem of the United States, and another note condemning the act of an American commander in extracting an oath from three British seamen, captured for a breach of the blockade, that they would not undertake a similar proceeding again. The seamen are relieved from the obligation of

the oath. Lowdon, Jan. 19.—The Observer suggests the expediency of the intervention of France and Brigland between the federals and rebels of America, and says that such an act would be approved by the whole world, and be gladly accepted by both sides.

The Persia arrived at Diverpool yesterday, and the Niagara at Queenstown today.

MADRID, Jan. 19.—The Pirate Sumter having MADRID, Jan. 19.—The Pirate Sumter having answered. London, Jan. 19. The Observer suggests the

PARIS, Jan: 19 .- The Journal des Debats thinks that Lord Palmerston's intentions toward the

United States are not pacific.

The Temps, in announcing that Mason and Slidell are expected at Havre, says that no obstacle will be offered to the fulfillment of their mission to France and England. The plenipotentiaries of the South will be allowed to plead for the recognition of the South. The Presse says that the French Government will receive neither Mason nor Slidell, nor any other Southern Commissioners.

Prussia.—The King of Prussia, in his speech at the opening of the Chambers, rejoiced at the happy issue of the Anglo-American difficul-

Commercial

WEDNESDAY, February 5, 1861. ASHES—Soda Ash, 3@31/c.; Pots, 4@41/c.; Pearls /c. The stock in first hands is ample for all ordinary purposes.
APPLES—\$2.75@3.00 % bbl.
BEANS—Prime White, \$1.25 per bushel.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—\$1.25 % 100 fbs.
BROOMS—Common, \$1.00: fancy, 2.00@2.50.
BUTTER—Choice Roll, 12½@13c. % fb.

BUTTER—Under Res. 27.75 CORN—43c. % bushel. CRANBERRIES—\$5.50 % bbl. CHEESE—Western Reserve, 61,407c. Hamburg, 71,4c. DRIED FRUIT—Apples, \$1.50 % bushel. Peaches, \$3.00 bus.
EGGS—10@101/c. per; dozen.
FEATHERS—Prime Western, 371/c. † fb.
FLOUR—Extra, \$4.50; Extra Family, \$5.00@5.12; Fancy, \$5.50@5.75. GROCERIES — Coffee: Good Rio, 21@22c. Sugar.

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Obituary.

ENTS A LINE, NINE WORDS BEING A LINE.] DIED—In Oswego, Illinois, on the 17th inst., MARGARET A., daughter of G. A. and Sarah J. Tuckor, aged 3 years and DIED—At his residence, in Uniontown. Pa., in the sweet hope of a blessed immortality, Mr. SAMUEL GRIFFIN, in hope of a blessed immortalit the 40th year of his age DIED To Beaver Beaver Con AD, 1862, of diphtheria, MARTHA MATILDA, only daughter of Philip L. and Matilda Grim, aged 8 years, 8 months, 16 days, and 14 hours. DIED—December 14, 1861, in the Christian's hope, DAVID ELDER, M.D., at New Scottsville, Beaver County, in the 28th

DIED On the 1st inst., at Sewickleyville, BEVERIDGE son of James and Elizabeth Calhoun, aged 1 year. VOLUME TWO. (Completing the Work.)

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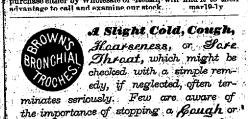
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