THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 6685. MORNING EDITION—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—JAMES KEARSLEY HAS ASSIGNED ALL his property to Charles J. Holt, 504 Hudson street, New York; and the said Chas. J. Holt, hereby notifies the public in general, especially the savings banks, not to make any payments except to the said Chas. J. Holt, or his legal representative.
BENJAMIN GALBRAITH, 127 Fulton street.

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH PROPERTY.—[FROM the Brooklyn Eagle.]—The undersigned residents and owners of property on Clinton avenue, and signers of a petition addressed in October last to the Building Committee and trustees of the Clinton avenue Congregational Church, against locating its new edifice at a less distance from the street line than has been generally adopted on the avenue, deem it our duty to say, in view of the use that has been made of the petition for newspaper controversy, contrary to our expectation and wishes, and which might be in the minds of those unacquainted with the facts, injurious to the enterprise—that we signed the petition under the impression that the society had sufficient ground to locate the edifice, as we felt, and still feel, would be desirable, on a level with the buildings in its immediate vicinity; but ascertaining that the edifice contracted for could not, for the want of sufficient ground, be so located, we regret that our names, as signed to the petition, have been used in any way as indicating hostility to the enterprise.

John Halsey,	A. C. Barry,	J. L. Condit,
F. Walser,	J. H. Henry,	R. A. Donaldson,
Wm. Belcher,	G. H. McKinley,	Loomis Ballard,
J. O. Whitehouse,	E. W. Canning,	Geo. W. Edelman,
J. K. Brick,	Alfred Moore,	Wm. C. Rice,
Julius S. Hitchcock,	Geo. S. Coe,	Wm Halsey,
Dan'l H. Burdett,	E. A. Lambert,	Wm. W. Crane,
A. N. Stout,	Francis H. Abbott,	Charles Hasley,
F. A. Platt,	F. W. Woolsey,	N. B. Taylor,
E. S. Sturgess,	W. M. Newell,	James Nesmith,
W. E. Platt,	Zalmon Taylor,	A. M. Rosembaum,

Brooklyn, Nov. 18, 1854. Edward Hull, Jr.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF CHANCELlor Walworth Lodge No. 271 are requested to be punctual in their attendance on Thursday evening, 14th inst., at 7 o'clock, at Ashler Hall, corner of Broome and Mercer streets. JOHN MURPHY, W. M.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE EASTern Star Lodge, No. 227 F. and A. M. are hereby summoned to attend a regular meeting this, Thursday, evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the northwest corner of Broadwoy and Bleecker street. By order of
JOHN HANNAH, Sec. SAMUEL D WILSON, W. M.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF DORIC Lodge, No. 280, are hereby summoned to attend the regular communication, to be held on the evening of Thursday, 21st inst. Among other business, the election of officers for the ensuing term will take place. By order of HENRY BREMER, W. M.
A. HAHN, Secretary.

MR. EDITOR:—SEEING THAT EFFORTS ARE making by some of the press, together with those gentlemen styled brokers in cattle, to discourage drovers and feeders from bringing their stock to market for sale on Mondays, hoping thereby to break down the opposition of those who are opposing their schemes—and being myself opposed to all monopolies, and especially to those in the necessaries of life—I desire to inform drovers and feeders that on Monday last, the 11th inst., there was some four hundred head of cattle in the yards, and all sold that was merchantable, for cash, at good prices, and not half enough to supply the demand.
AN ANTI-MONOPOLIST.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS, A LETTER WAS DEPOSITED in the Post Office of the city of Detroit, on Sunday, December 3, addressed to Alexander Strong & Co., Boston, containing the following drafts and certificates, viz.:—J. L. Lyell's draft on Strachan & Scott, New York payable to the order of James Stephens, and by him endorsed payable to the order of Alexander Strong & Co., No. 1,360, for four hundred and forty dollars and twenty-three cents, ($440 23); also, A. H. Dey's draft on the American Exchange Bank, New York, payable to the order of Alexander Streng & Co., No. 814, for three hundred and fifty-nine dollars, ($359); also, certificate of deposit in Fairfield County Bank, Norwalk, Conn., for twenty dollars, ($20,) from Edward Couch, for use of N. H. Hartt, and by him endorsed—as the letter has never been received by us in Boston, and is supposed to be lost—all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating either of the above drafts or certificate, as the payment of the same has been stopped.
Boston, Dec. 11, 1854. ALEX. STRONG & CO.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating a note dated St. Louis, August 1, 1854, at eight months, for $294 64, made by Pittman & Brother, payable to the firm of Garner & Co., of this city, as it was mailed in St. Louis, 8th September last, and did not reach its destination, and will not be paid at its maturity. New York, Dec. 2, 1854.

NOTICE.—I WOULD MOST RESPECTFULLY INFORM the public in general that I am in no way connected with the establishment of J. Forsyth & Co. 886 Broadway, corner of Nineteenth street
JAMES FORSYTH, 15 Walker street.
New York, Dec. 13, 1854.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negociating a note, dated St. Louis, 1st August, 1854, at eight months, for $2,954 64, made by Pittman & Brothers, payable to the order of Garner & Co., (of this city,) as it was mailed in St. Louis 8th September last, and did not reach its destination, and will not be paid at its maturity. New York, Dec. 2, 1854.

NOTICE—THE SHIP GREAT REPUBLIC, LAYS IN front of O'Brien's, 153 South street, Peck Slip ferry.

THE EIGHTH AVENUE AND CITY EXPRESS POST office, lately opened at 429 Eighth avenue, is now in full and successful operation, and the proprietor pledges himself to make it what it should be—a regular, safe and expeditious medium of communication. He will give his strictest personal attention. Reference of the highest standing can be given.
D. RUSSELL, Proprietor.

TAXES FOR 1854.—OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF Taxes, New Court House.—Notice is hereby given that one per cent was added on the first day of December, on all taxes unpaid at that date, and that a further addition of one per cent will be made on the 15th day of December, on all taxes then unpaid. Notice is also hereby given, that on the first day of January next, interest will be added on all taxes then remaining unpaid, at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, calculated from the 31st day of August, 1853.
HARVEY HART, Receiver of Taxes.

THE NEW YORK BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—A REgular monthly meeting of this association will be held at 61 Chambers street, this evening, December 14, at 7 o'clock. Members are particularly requested to attend, as a proposition offered at the last meeting, to alter the constitution, will be discussed during the evening. J. BUXTON, Jun., Secretary.

THE TRADES, &c.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTER WANTED, TO GO TO A New England city.—A man of perfectly correct habits, and conversant with the details of the art, may hear of a permanent situation by addressing a line, stating terms, &c., to X., Herald office, for one week.

TO BOSS TAILORS.—A YOUNG MAN, EIGHTEEN years of age, having a slight knowledge of the above trade, would like to apprentice himself, so as to gain a thorough knowledge thereof. Address box 1,529 Post Office.

WATCHMAKER WANTED—TO GO TO THE SOUTHwest; a good workman. Apply to Brainerd & Geffroy, 10 Cortlandt street, up stairs.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, OR IN UNION square, near Sixteenth street, on Monday evening, the 11th inst., a brooch, consisting of one single yellow topaz. A liberal reward will be given to the finder. Apply at Mr. Darling's fancy goods store, 885 Broadway.

LOST—A CARPET BAG, LEFT IN A BROADWAY and South ferry stage, about noon yesterday, containing a silk dress and some other articles of more value to the owner than the finder. A liberal reward will be paid if left at Teffts, Grisswold's & Kellogg's 145 Broadway.

LOST—A SMALL PARCEL, MINUTES OF TRIAL IN the case of Ely against Mason, in Seventeenth st., between Broadway and Fifth avenues. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to E. C. DELAVAN, Jauncey Court, 43 Wall street.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A. DODSWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 806 Broadway, opposite Eleventh street, is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3 and 4 P. M.; gentlemen on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and every other Friday, at 7½ P. M. Practicing assemblies on Saturday evenings for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly soirees as usual. Circulars, containing days, hours and terms of instruction, can be had at the academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

MONS. G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 16 Bond street. Hours for ladies from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.; for gentlemen, from 3 to 5 and 7 to 10 in the evening. On Saturday the hour of closing will be extended to 12 P. M. Private lessons will be given at all hours.

PROFESSOR BOND'S DANCING ACADEMY.—NEW classes forming for the second quarter at his rooms, corner of Bowery and Delancy street; Mondays and Thursdays, 179 Wooster street, near Bleecker. Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 360 Grand street. For particulars inquire at the rooms on the above days

LIQUORS, &c.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BRANDIES, WINES, Scotch and Irish whiskeys, rums, gins, syrups and cordials, London and Dublin porter, Philadelphia ale and porter, in bottles, for family use. For sale at N. H. UNDERHILLS, 430 Broome street, corner of Crosby.

CIDER FOR SALE —300 BARRELS PRIME CIDER. APply to C. W. WARD, 64 Front street.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1854.

THE OLD SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

Mr. SEWARD, (free soil) of N. Y., presented a letter from a convention of old soldiers, stating that there would be, during the present winter, a convention of all the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, and other wars of the United States, held in the city of Washington, on the 8th day of January next, at which the attendance was to be most numerous. The object of the convention is to urge upon Congress the justice of granting them bounty lands. The immediate object of the present letter is to apprise Congress of this intended convention, in order that they may at once take the necessary steps to provide at the public expense for the reception, entertainment, and accommodation of the members of the convention during their stay in Washington. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT, ETC.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a message from the President in relation to the bill passed at the last session for the relief of the heirs of Protean, which has been discovered to have been previously paid.

The Invalid Pension Appropriation bill was then received from the House.

INCREASE OF PAY OF JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. BADGER, (whig) of N. C., introduced a bill increasing the compensation of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the per diem allowance of members of Congress, fifty per cent. He explained that the increase proposed was far preferable to a change of the mode of compensation to a salary. He urged at length the necessity of an increase of the allowance for Congress, and for the Judges of the Supreme Court.

The bill was then laid upon the table for the present.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. STUART (dem.) of Mich. reported back the bill for deepening the channel over the St. Clair Flats and the Flats of St. Mary.

ANOTHER MARINE HOSPITAL.

Mr. SHIELDS (dem.) of Ill. gave notice of a bill establishing a marine hospital at Galena, Illinois.

PRIVATE CLAIM PASSED.

A bill for the relief of Isaac Swain was then passed.

CREDIT TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Mr. JONES (whig) of Tenn. introduced a bill granting to the railroad companies three years in which to pay the duties on iron imported for railrord purposes. Referred to the finance committee.

The Senate held an executive session, and on its rising adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1854.

THE USURY LAWS.

On motion of Mr. BOYCE, (dem.) of S. C., the Committee of the Judiciary were instructed to inquire and report as to the expediency of repealing the usury laws, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

THE NEW ORLEANS CUSTOM HOUSE.

Mr. DUNBAR, (dem.) of La., introduced a joint resolution, which was passed, modifying or changing the original plan of construction of the New Orleans Custom House.

THE CALIFORNIA LAND COMMISSION.

Mr. LATHAM, (dem.) of Cal., made a report from the Committee of Public Lands in favor of extencing the California Land Commission.

PRINTING ABSTRACTS OF THE CENSUS—ASSAULT ON AND GALLANT DEFENCE OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION—A SPEC OF WAR, BUT NO FIGHT.

Mr. MURRAY, (dem.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Printing, offered a resolution for printing for the use of the House fifteen thousand of the abstract census returns, comprising vital statistics and other information recently re-arranged by the Superintendent of the Census.

Mr. JONES, (dem.) of N. Y., spoke of the vital statistics as being of vast importance to the medical profession.

Mr. CLINGMAN, (dem.) of N. C., replied—So they would be if they were correct, which was not the case. He had examined the return made for Maryland, and found many ludicrous blunders.

A long debate ensued, during which Mr. JONES, (dem.) of Tenn., said he could see no possible necessity for printing these statistics. He supposed every physician knew how many of his patients he had killed scientifically or ignorantly. It would do no good to know how many had been killed in the aggregate.

Mr. HUNT, (dem.) of La., immediately rose to vindicate an honorable profession, saying he repelled the slander of the gentleman. (Sensation.)

Mr. JONES—I have been a member of this House for some years. I have never in my life, here or elsewhere, wounded, intentionally, the feelings, or attempted to insult any gentleman. I am no bully—I am no duellist, and with such I wish to have nothing to do.

Mr. HUNT—The gentleman says he did not slander an honorable profession, but he did by censuring it, and talking about physicians killing and keeping an account of their own dead, and that there is no necessity of having the vital statistics printed by the order of this House. When the gentleman speaks in connection with an honorable profession, endeared to us from our birth, the members of which not only preserve our lives in time of sickness and disease, but come to us as messengers of mercy and humanity, I say he is an enemy to science, and slanders an honorable profession. I did not impute to the gentleman an intention to do so. Perhaps he spoke in ignorance, and indulged in a too common practice of persons to find fault with their neighbors, supposing that they rise in consequence in proportion as they detract from others. The gentleman did slander an honorable profession, whatever his intention might have been. Having said his intention was not to do so, the gentleman says he is no bully and wishes to have nothing to do with duelists. What does the honorable gentleman mean? Is he so false to truth and honor as to impute to me that I am a bully and that I would trespass on the feelings of any honorable gentleman in the world, and that I would wantonly do wrong to any human being? If he means by being a bully I have the courage to resent an injury, he does nothing more than appreciate my character as a gentleman. Why does the gentleman talk of bullying? Has he fear? Does he imagine I desire to insult him? I had rather cherish good will towards all mankind, and if I know my heart, I have got christianity enough to eradicate all ill feeling, and live at peace with all the world. I have always liked the gentleman, and met him on social and kind terms. When I rose to vindicate an honorable profession, I had no idea of trampling upon him.

Mr. JONES made no reply, ard the resolution was passed.

Several comparatively unimportant bills were passed, and resolutions calling for information adopted.

The House went into Committee, and took up the

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL—DEBATE ON THE NEBRASKA QUESTION.

Mr. MACE, (dem.) of Ind., said he rose, not for the purpose of inflaming the public mind, but to discuss a subject of importance, with the view of bringing the House and the country back to where they were prior to the introduction of the Nebraska Kansas bill. Several days ago, he gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill prohibiting slavery in Nebraska and Kansas, and that he would do so as soon as an opportunity offered. It was straightforward—no stump speech in it, and covered the whole ground. It was brief and to the purpose, and is an exact copy of the eighth section of the act of March 6th, 1820, for the admission of Missouri into the Union. In the Nebraska and Kansas act, there was no more squatter sovereignty than in the act admitting Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. It was a sheer and miserable humbug. If Kansas should pass a law recognizing slavery, Congress would have a right to reject it, and this would open anew the discussion of the question. For thirty-four years—ever since the passage of the Missouri Compromise law—never did a single request come from any respectable quarter as to numbers demanding of Congress its repeal. Congress, in passing the Kansas Nebraska bill, had acted as masters of the people, and then called on the latter, as good and loyal subjects, to acquiesce in their legislation. If members should now vote in accordance with the views of the people, as expressed in the recent elections, they would vote for his bill, which was to benefit the whole country. In the course of his remarks he said, Kansas can never come into the Union as a slave State.

Mr. OLIVER, (whig) of Mo., replied to the position of Mr. Mace, remarking that the gentleman, with professions of love of country on his lips, and deep desire for the peace and welfare of the republic, holds in his hand a miserable scroll to prohibit slavery in Kansas and Nebraska, the very thing which in 1820 produced strife and contention and threatened the safety of the Union. The gentleman again seeks to throw into Congress an apple of discord. Mr. O. denied Mr. Mace's charge of the people of Missouri interfering in the election at Kansas, which resulted in the choice of Whitfield, saying Mr. Atchison was incapable of such conduct, notwithsanding Mr. Mace's remarks, which were based on mere newspaper assertions. But suppose they did interfere, did not Eastern men get up societies to send emigrants two thousand miles into Kansas to vote against slavery?

Mr ENGLISH, (dem.) of Ind., remarked, if he was not greatly misinformed, his colleague (Mr Mace,) was one of the originators of the Anti-Slavery Emigration Society—"one of the pioneers." (Laughter.)

Mr. MACE said he was one of the Vice Presidents of the society, formed in Washington immedietely on the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, and sent not only one, but one hundred thousand circulars abroad for the express purpose of defeating the iniquity of the repeal of the Missouri compromise.

Mr. OLIVER—Then the gentleman went woolling and got fleeced (Laughter.) To my astonishment, the gentleman admits he was Vice President of that wonderful society. I would not have believed it from any other quarter. After forming the society to throw twenty thousand persons from the North into Kansas, with the purpose of defeating slavery, the election came off for delegates and he and his friends were overwhelmingly defeated. Now the gentleman comes here with his little prohibition bill. (Laughter.) The motive is developed. The emigration policy having failed, the bill is introduced to prevent the existence of slavery in that Territory.

Mr. WASHBURN (whig) of Me., in reply to Mr. Oliver, said the gentleman should not be surprised to see an attempt to restore the anti-slavery ordinance. Fair warning was given last session that an effort for that purpose would be made at the proper time—would be done, if not now, at next Congress. The sentiment of the North, in his opinion, was almost unanimous in favor of early and practical persevering efforts to restore the principle of the Missouri compromise, repealed in the Nebraska-Kansas bill.

Mr. STEPHENS (whig), of Ga., obtained the floor.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1854.

The Report of the Light House Board—High Price of Oil—Necessity of a Substitute—Giddings on the Administration—Mediator in the Affairs of Europe, &c.

The Light House Board have just presented to Congress, through the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, a report of the operations on account of the Light House service, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854.

Though this report contains no startling developements of scientific discovery, nor yet unfolds a plan of incredible financial economy, still it shows just what a rational, thinking mind would be led to expect from a commission composed of gentlemen combining the highest scientific and professional talent in the country.

The designs of Congress in providing appropriations at previous sessions for new light houses and buoys, have been carried out with zeal and fidelity, so far as the limited time and local difficulties would permit—conforming strictly to the requirements of law in regard to the legal title to the sites, &c.

The report exhibits a gratifyiug reduction in the heretofore enormous expense of the light house establishment, and promises that when the present reflector lights on our coasts, consuming an immense quantity of supplies, shall have been replaced by small lens lights, possessing the same brilliancy as the reflectors, yet requiring much less oil, a still further dimunition of expenses will be accomplished. Everything cannot be done at once, and when we consider the immense number of lighthouses on our coast, (about four hundred and fifty,) requiring to be renovated, and that too by the introduction of an entirely new system, our only wonder is that so much progress has been made.

The Board, after a carefully prepared exhibit of the regularly increasing cost of sperm oil, caused by the diminishing supply from the fishing grounds, and the gradual increase in its use for machine purposes, calls the attention of the agricultural community to the practicability of cultivating oil yielding plants. The colza or rape seed, which is a species of wild cabbage, can be as successfully raised in this country as in Germany, of which it is a great staple. A quantity of seed of this plant has been imported by the Lighthouse Board, with true republican foresight, and deposited in the Patent Office for gratuitous distribution to such persons as may feel inclined to attempt its cultivation. It is said to be a crop requiring but little trouble and yielding large (pecuniary) harvests.

The Board in their report show that particular attention has been given to the thorough buoyage of the entrances of our great commercial emporiums, and it would appear that everything has been done in the way of providing aids to navigation which the soundest professional knowledge, in conjunction with the application of high scientific principles could dictate.

Yesterday was a day of peculiar interest in Congress, both in consequence of what was done, and what the House of Representatives refused to do. On motion of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, to take up and distribute the President's Message, when, to the astonishment of the friends of the administration, Mr. Stanton, of Tenn., an out-and-out opposer of President Pierce, was called to the chair. This was the unkindest cut of all. *Et tu brute*, the President might well exclaim, for no sooner was the House in committee than the floor was given to Mr. Giddings, who opened the ball by a scathing philippic against Pierce, Forney, and Nebraska. At times the whole House was convulsed with laughter, the Chairman himself enjoying the richness of the scene as much as those around him. Mr. Giddings said he did not wish to mortify the feelings of any gentleman present, but it would be necessary for him to allude to the democratic and whig parties, yet he never spoke of the dead but in terms of respect. His remarks called out no reply from the friends of the administration, who bore the flaggellation bravely, deeming quiet prudence the better part of valor; for had a reply been made the war would have become general. In this case the least said was the soonest mended.

A motion was made to suspend the rules, in order to consider a joint resolution directing the President of the United States to tender to the European belligerents the mediation of our government. On this motion the administration mustered all its forces, which numbered just forty-seven, all told, and the resolution was not entertained. The trust was too responsible to be confided to ordinary hands.

The second exhibition of the Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute will commence in this city, on the 8th day of February next, in the new and splendid hall of the Smithsonian Institution. E.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1854.

The Registered Seamen of the United States—Cost of the Public Printing—Congress—Collins Steamers—Our Charge to Bogota.

A very interesting report from the Department of State will be published in a few days, showing the number of seamen registered in the several ports of entry of the United States, during the past fiscal year. As this report, when taken in connection with the Know Nothing movement of the present day, becomes a matter of particular interest to the public, I send you in advance the

RECAPITULATION.

State where registered.	*Natives.*	*Naturalized.*	*Total.*
Maine	937	19	956
New Hampshire	46	1	47
Massachusetts	4,067	131	4,198
Connecticut	50	—	50
Rhode Island	220	3	223
New York	824	29	853
Pennsylvania	689	29	718
Maryland	296	16	312
Virginia	595	11	606
North Carolina	10	—	10
Georgia	96	3	99
Florida	5	1	6
Louisiana	782	59	841
Total	8,617	302	8,919

By this you will perceive that out of eight thousand six hundred seamen registered in the merchant marine service for the past year, only three hundred were of foreign birth. Is not this an item well worthy the serious consideration of the "order?"

The able and efficient Superintendent of Public Printing, A. G. Seamen, Esq., has just completed his annual report to Congress, which exhibits the gross expenditures for printing, during the last fiscal year, as follows:—

Senate	$182,407 91	
House of Representatives	321,516 05	
		$503,923 96
State Department	$901 93	
Interior Department	8,731 76	
Treasury Department	4,504 11	
War Department	2,037 49	
Navy Department	3,254 70	
Post Office Department	400 30	
Attorney General's Office	429 06	
Public Printer	52 22	
Commerce and Navigation	20,632 73	
		$40,944 30
Total		$544,868 26

Just think of it! Upwards of half a million of dollars spent annually for the single item of printing. If you deduct from this enormous amount the cost of the books the Members of Congress are in the habit of voting to themselves, and afterwards selling, in many cases, to the bookstores in this city, you would have, as a remainder, about two hundred thousand dollars as the necessary cost of the government printing.

But little was done in Congress yesterday. The Senate, after a squabble of some minutes, succeeded in reelecting the Rev. H. Slicer as chaplain. Mr. S., by an indiscreet meddling in political matters, had rendered himself unpopular with many Senators, and hence an effort to supply his place with another. The Senate soon after went into executive session. The House was entertained by Mr. Walbridge in a speech of some length on the coal duty, prepared with much care, and exhibiting a thorough knowledge of his subject.

The rumor that one of the belligerent powers of Europe had made propositions for the purchase of the American mail steamers—Atlantic, Pacific, and Baltic—now forming the Collins line, is regarded here as the shallowest ruse to affect the action of Congress on the Appropriation bill, now pending before the House of Representatives, for the support of the Collins line. I cannot think that Mr. Collins or his friends, fabricated such a rumor for such a purpose. They are men of too much shrewdness to be guilty of a thing so silly, and so well calculated to injure the very cause they would support. The friends of the steamers, however, appear to be making little or no effort to secure the passage of the appropriation so much needed for the support of this line.

The Texas debt bill, too—what has become of that? The short session is rapidly passing away and this great measure, involving the financial quiet of a State, and the pecuniary salvation of a great number of creditors, is permitted to sleep on undisturbed by a single inquiry as to its present condition or future prospects.

In my letter on Monday last I mentioned that our Charge to Bogota, Hon. James S. Green would leave immediately for his post of duty near that government. This morning Mr. G. tendered his resignation to the President, preferring to become again one of the sovereigns, to going as a diplomatic servant to that far off region; and the resignation will be accepted with a "Yes, kind sir, and thank you too," as offices are now in demand to satisfy the importunities of the defeated candidates at the late Congressional election, whose name is legion. Perhaps in the number a suitable man can be found for the Governorship of Utah, though there are but few suited to a popular social position in that territory. E.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

No News of Importance from Sebastopol.

No Battle on the 13th of November.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF INKERMANN.

The French, English and Russian Accounts.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Another Terrible Gale in the Black Sea.

Thirty-two English Transports Lost.

Immediate Convocation of the British Parliament.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

Another Decline in Consols, &c., &c., &c.

The Collins mail steamship Pacific, Captain Nye, arrived at this port at eleven o'clock yesterday morning. She left Liverpool at seven o'clock on Thursday morning, the 30th ult.

The news is eight days later than that brought by the Union.

Among the passengers by the Pacific is Tal. P. Shaffner, Esq., who returns home after a successful telegraphic tour in Europe. Mr. Shaffner has concluded favorable negotiations with the governments of Denmark, Sweden and Norway, and Russia, on the subject of an ocean telegraph, and he expresses himself confident in finishing a line of international wires—a world-girdling telegraph—at an early day.

The Arabia arrived out on the 26th.

There is nothing decisive from the seat of war.

In England, matters were in a crisis, and Parliament would probably be summoned for the purpose of imposing new taxes.

Since the terrible battle of Inkermann, on November 5, when the allies lost 4,000 and the Russians 10,000, neither party had been in a condition to resume active hostilities.

The reported battle on the 13th was false.

The utmost activity was manifested in France and England in sending reinforcements, as the existence of the allied army depended thereon. Several thousands had arrived in the Crimea.

Austrian, Prussian and German diplomatists were active; but France and England had notified those powers that they will not now treat on the basis of the four points.

It is reported that the Russians had captured two English cruisers in the Baltic.

Napoleon says that a powerful diversion will be made in Bessarabia.

Prince Menschikoff, writing on the 19th, reports that the besiegers' works were suspended, and their bombardment, which had been gradually slackening, had almost entirely ceased on the 18th. This intelligence is telegraphed via Warsaw.

The blockade of Odessa has been renewed. The Russians are fortifying it, both towards the sea and land. At present it is unlikely that the allies will divide their forces.

The Hospodar of Wallachia has issued an announcement that the free exportation of corn will be permitted from the Danubian Principalities next spring.

Mahmoud Pacha, Turkish ex-Minister of Marine, is banished from Turkey.

Payment of the Russian Four-and-a-half per Cents is advertised as usual, through Baring Brothers & Co., London.

Rear-Admiral Bruce is appointed to the command-in-chief of the British squadron on the Pacific station, and leaves England on the 9th of December for New York, there to place himself in communication with the British Minister, previous to crossing overland via the Isthmus. The Indefatigable, fifty guns, Captain Hope, flagship at Rio Janeiro, is ordered round Cape Horn to take the Admiral's flag in the Pacific.

M. Ivanhoff, ex-secretary of the Russian Embassy, whose presence has hitherto been tolerated in Paris, has received orders to quit France. All other Russians, even domestic servants, are likewise ordered to leave.

Gentil, Langlois and Montbec, political prisoners, have been liberated by the Emperor's orders. M. Sobrier, who figured in the revolution of 1848, died, a few days since, in the lunatic hospital of the Isere.

Baron Nathaniel Rothschild, brother of Baron Lionel, and son of Baron James de Rothschild, is in a bad state of health.

The United States steam frigate San Jacinto, Commander Stribling, left Bordeaux on the 20th ult. for St. Andero, having on board M. Soulé, American Ambassador at the Court of Madrid.

Mr. Lewis Cass, the United States Chargé d' Affairs to the Court of Rome, had an audience of the Pope on the 10th, in which he delivered new letters of credence raising him to the rank of resident Minister at Rome.

John Gibson Lockhart, the son-in-law of Sir Walter Scott, died, of paralysis, on Saturday evening, the 24th, at Abbotsford, whither he had gone in the hope of recruiting his health.

Lieutenant Berry, who was lately tried before two protracted Courts Martial in England, wrote a short time since from Paris to the treasurer of his "defence fund" in London, drawing for the entire amount, and saying that he had been advised by an American gentleman to invest it in the Texan railroad with the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Company. The draf was not cashed, and owing to some remarks thereon in the London *Times*, Mr. N. Micard, agent of the company has written a sharp letter to the editor. Mr. Mason and Mr. Mackay, Minister and Vice Consul of the United States, in Paris, figure officially in the correspondence.

A meeting of the creditors of James McHenry was held at Liverpool, at which was shown, according to the statement of the accountant, a dividend of 1s. 6d. per pound sterling; but this, it was expected, might be increased to 2s. or 3s., as the liabilities are likely to be largely diminished by the billholders electing to prove against Allen and Anderson as partners. The deficiency of £307,857 is represented as having principally occurred through bad debts in the United States.

The sales of cotton for the week and four days ending on the 28th ultimo, reached 59,000 bales—and the market was ⅛d. lower, with holders pressing their stock of middling on the market. New Orleans fair was quoted at 6d.; middling, 5d.; uplands fair, 5⅝d.; middling, 4⅞d.

Brown, Shipley & Co. quote New Orleans middling at 5 3-16d.; fair Mobile and Uplands, 5⅝d.; middling, 5d.

Trade in Manchester was still declining.

The market for breadstuffs early in the week was declining, but holders regained their position. Western canal flour closed at 42s. a 42s. 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 43s. a 44s.; Ohio, 44s.; yellow and white corn, 43s. 6d. a 44s.; mixed, 43s. a 43s. 6d.; white wheat, 11s. 8d. a 12s. 8d.; red, 10s. 8d. a 11s. 8d.

ROSIN was in fair demand, at 5s. 6d.

ASHES dull.

CONSOLS closed at 91¼.

The ship Clara Wheeler, Nelson, which left Liverpool Nov. 27, for New Orleans, put back on the 29th.

Our London Correspondence.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 24, 1854.

The Siege of Sebastopol—The Battle of Inkermann—The Allies Fortify themselves—The Besiegers Besieged—No Quarter Given by the Russians—Raglan made a Field Marshal—Prussian Orders—Cruvelli Saved by a Laugh—Stocks, &c.

Every one here is so occupied with the details of the battle of Inkermann that nothing else is spoken of. In the clubs, in the streets, in private circles, the deeds of valor and the fearful loss of life are the sole absorbing topic. I enclose you a graphic account of this terrible battle. 8,000 English for many hours kept 50,000 Russians at bay in a hand to hand fight. Thrice did the dense masses of Russian infantry charge the English at the point of the bayonet, and thrice were they driven back by the Guards. Four thousand French decided the victory, and the Russians were completely routed. On a knoll, two Grand Dukes of Russia witnessed the battle. Regiment after regiment was ordered up by them, in vain. The Russians were convinced that with such superior numbers they would have crushed the small army of the allies, and raised the siege. They were mistaken; but the moment was a critical one. Such victories are equivalent almost to defeat to the English. The Russians may fall by thousands; other thousands will replace them. We have not the men. The siege of Sebastopol may be regarded not as abandoned, but suspended until large reinforcements arrive. At a council of war, held after the battle, and presided over by Lord Raglan, it was decided to winter in the Crimea. Strong fortified works are being constructed all round the allied camps, and the allies are at the present moment on the defensive. They are, in fact, besiegers and besieged. The French followed the flying Russians that made a sortie, into the town of Sebastopol, but were compelled to retreat, as they could not have held a footing. Their commander, General de Lourmel, was killed. Canrobert says he can enter the town whenever he likes; but, as at Sarragossa, it will be a fight from house to house, and street to street; and until reinforcements in sufficient numbers have arrived to occupy the Russian army outside, the siege corps cannot attempt to hold Sebastopol. Lord Raglan estimates the loss of the Russians in men hors de combat at 15,000 on this bloody day. The fighting was so close that many of the men used the butt ends of their muskets as clubs. It seems the Russians had orders to give no quarter, as they were observed bayoneting and stabbing every wounded man they saw on the ground. A Russian major caught in the act of stabbing the wounded men on the ground, will be tried by court martial. A flag of truce was sent in to Menschikoff to know whether orders for no quarter were really given. It will be a "war to the knife." The fleets have been idle since the 17th of October.

Lord Raglan's official list of killed and wounded on the 5th November, is as follows:—43 officers, 32 sergeants, 4 drummers, 383 rank and file killed; 103 officers, 122 sergeants, 17 drummers, 1,710 rank and file wounded; 1 officer, 6 sergeants, 191 rank and file missing. Seven English generals *are hors de combat*, 3 of whom are dead, viz., Cathcart, Strangways, and Goldie.

Raglan has been raised to the rank of Field-Marshal. He was everywhere; so was Canrobert, in the hottest of the fight. Their escape is miraculous. Canrobert was slightly wounded. The loss of the French was 1,726 killed and wounded.

The Petersburg *Gazette* gives the Russian loss at 2,961 killed and 5,791 wounded. The Russians, however, found dead on the field were 5,000, so the statement is underrated.

We learn by way of Warsaw, that up to the 15th Nov., no new battle had taken place.

France is sending out ten more active divisions in all haste; and two French divisions will, it is said, be immediately sent into the Danubian Principalities, to act with Omer Pacha, and give the Russians something to do on the Pruth. The inactivity of the troops in that quarter is inexplicable.

The position of Austria and Prussia towards each other and towards the Western Powers remains exactly the same.

The King of Prussia will open the Prussian Chambers in person on the 30th November.

A friend of mine who was present at the battle o Inkermann picked up two orders which had been struck off a Russian officer, and has sent them to me. Curiously enough they are both Prussian orders of merit for bravery in the field.

The bombardment of Petropolowski, by the Pacific squadron, has been read, as you may well fancy, with great interest here.

As you may imagine, there is not much gaiety in London just now. So many families are in mourning that it would be out of place. Yet the war is wondefully popular, and recruits are more numerous than ever. Half of our London exquisites and dandies have proved on the field of Alma, that if they are very particular about kid gloves and glazed boots in Hyde-park, they can rough it like the rest in the Crimea, and this example has the most wonderful effect upon the troops.

The French express the highest admiration for the "solidity" of our men, whilst our men are charmed at the dashing impetuous onslaught of the French. They charged the Russians, says a correspondent, with the light of battle on their faces.

There has not been much activity this week in the market for United States securities, and prices continue without much alteration. Messrs. Bell & Son give the current quotations as under:—

United States Six per Cent Bonds, 1862	101	a	102
Do. Six per Cent Bonds, 1868	108½	a	109½
Do. Six per Ct. Insc. Stock, 1867-'68	105½	a	106
Do. Six per Cent Insc. Stock, 1862	101	a	102
Pennsylvania Five per Cents	76	a	—
Do. Five per Cent Bonds, 1877	80	a	82
Massachusetts 5 per Ct. Stg. Bonds, '68	100	a	102
S. C. Five per Ct. Bds, Barings, 1858-'68	90	a	92
Maryland Five per Cent Sterling Bonds	93	a	94
Alabama Five per Ct. Stg. Bds., 1858-9-66	83	a	—
Virginia Five per