

52,675 87% from the United States Bank, he was always short. A man who cannot manage his own money matters is certainly not to be trusted with those of other people, and so the Cavalier Webb will not do for the Post Office. Let him have a military command—he always wants to fight somebody—and people insist that we are to have a civil war—or else send him abroad. Compared with some of our ministers, Webb is a Talleyrand in diplomacy.

On the Wood case we do not see the name of Mass Greeley at all, and the Spruce street philosophers seem to be left out in the cold. Probably it is intended that they shall have the very important post of grumblers-in-chief for the new administration.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN FRANCE.—The address of Count De Persigny to the press on the limits of the press in France more realizes our anticipations, founded on the imperial decree which immediately preceded it. The pith of the document, after tracing the history of the severe restrictions placed upon the press in England, from the period of the accession of the House of Hanover to the complete annihilation of the party of the Stuarts, lies in these words:—"If all parties, all writers, really submitting to the constitutive laws of our society, to universal suffrage, which has founded the throne of the Napoleons, in order to make it the basis of our institutions; if those parties, those writers, respecting the will of the French people, only desire the liberty of the press for the maintenance and propriety of the State, then they have, in fact and in law, the liberty of the press in France as in England, and the law on warnings becomes a dead letter."

This is an important concession, and there is no doubt that henceforward the press in France will have full liberty to expose abuses in society or in the government; to discuss the acts of the administration; to reveal injustice, and to treat of current topics generally, with much more freedom than has hitherto been tolerated. "For," says the Minister, "that the movement of ideas, of sentiments, of contrary opinions, shall everywhere awaken social, political, commercial and industrial life, who can reasonably complain?" But thus far shall they go and no farther; and if there are parties who propose to themselves not to have their ideas, their doctrines and their sentiments accepted by the government of the State, but to overthrow the State itself, then, we are told, whatever may be the weakness of those parties, respect for the national feeling, law and interest will not permit that passions hostile to established order will be kept alive.

This is all fair enough, and Louis Napoleon has made a step in the right direction in granting these privileges. But we are tempted to ask, how long will they last? The spirit of the French people is highly and unchangeably revolutionary, and the argument that applies to England will not apply to France. We shall therefore witness, sooner or later, as a result of these concessions, a collision between the government and the press, for the reason that the press is the mouthpiece of the people, and if the one is revolutionary the other cannot remain long without showing it. The people of France have no idea of a permanent dynasty, and they only respect that of Napoleon for the time being. When the rupture which we prophesy occurs, the limits of freedom allowed to the press in France will be more curtailed than ever. In this country the press is to a certain extent revolutionary—a sort of half way measure between that of England and France; but it is, at the same time, controlled by a variety of interests and opinions, which prevents its becoming the solid instrument of dynastic destruction—if we may so speak—that it is capable of becoming in France.

WALL STREET AND THE STOLEN BONDS.—There is a great deal of alarm and excitement in Wall street about the Indian Trust Fund bonds which were stolen from the Interior Department and put into the market there. The parties who hold them seem to think that the offence of the clerk only amounts to a breach of trust; that, as through the gross negligence of the Secretary of the Interior, these valuable documents of the government were entrusted to the keeping of a single clerk, not of the very highest standing, and that as the buyers of the bonds were ignorant of the way in which they came into the market, they hold them by a legal title, and the government cannot recover them.

This, we believe, is a great mistake. Governments, to protect themselves from acts like this, have made offences like that of Mr. Bailey felony in the first instance. We remember that some time ago two clerks in Wall street stole certain railroad bonds and fled to this city, were arrested here, and that the offence was recognized in our courts as felony under the French law, and they were accordingly sent back to France under the Extradition treaty. But our own law is explicit upon this point. Congress made a law—which we publish in our money article to-day—creating the crime of which Mr. Bailey stands charged distinctly a felony, and we cannot see upon what pretext the authorities at Washington can grant any immunity to the clerk of the Interior Department in this matter. Russell, who has been committed to jail, may no doubt have been a portly criminal in the felony—a receiver of the stolen goods; but Bailey was the principal; and we are inclined to think that every man in Wall street or elsewhere who holds the stolen bonds is implicated somehow in the transaction, at least to the extent of the loss of the bonds.

While Congress has appointed a committee to investigate this outrageous fraud, arising from the negligence of the Secretary of the Interior, the Grand Jury of Washington should take the matter in hand, and look after every one in any way connected with it; nor do we see any reason why government—if we really have a United States government at all—has not a perfect right to recover these stolen goods—which are now unavailable—from all the parties who have them in their possession.

of Wilmot is another offering to the same brand, of the republican household; but it means as nothing more. Wilmot is the real founder of the republican platform of "no more slave Territories, no more slave States," and his patent is dated as far back as 1846, under the name of the Wilmot Proviso.

Thus it would seem that this proviso and the old free soil Van Buren democratic element of the republican party are to have the front seats in the new tabernacle. But are the old line whigs of the party, of the orthodox stripe of Mr. Seward, going to submit to play second fiddle, without even a remonstrance? That is the question, and we call upon Thurlow Weed to answer it.

REPORT OF GEN. HARNEY RELATIVE TO MONTGOMERY'S KANSAS RAID.—What is Done with the Funds Sent to the Senators, &c. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1860.

The Secretary of War to-day received the following despatch from General Harney. It contains all the principal facts connected with Montgomery's raid, and throws some light in regard to the objects and purposes of the funds that are being collected for suffering Kansas.—

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE WAR, ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 17, 1860.

I have the honor to report, for the information of the War Department, that as soon as the civil authorities had been notified of the approach of Montgomery and others of his band, I ordered Captain Barry's command, two companies of artillery mounted as cavalry, to proceed to the Union Station, Deputy Marshal Campbell to Mount City, where the band was thought to be, to make the arrests. This was done on the 6th of this month, the command from Fort Riley having arrived there the day before.

On the arrival of the Marshal he proceeded at once to make search for the offenders, but they were no where to be found. A company of dragoons, under Captain Steele, he continued the search until a late hour of the night, but every place visited was found deserted. The next morning he sent Major Montgomery, and found only four women and a son of Montgomery. This house, known as Montgomery's Fort, is a double house, built of heavy logs, and the projecting porch over like a blockhouse, the other of very heavy logs, fitted close together, except at about the height of a man's shoulder there is an opening of about two inches all around. The only things of note in the house, except its floor, were two empty sheep's rattle boxes.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. Defeat of the Liberals at Tortuca.—Gen. Degollado and Others Taken Prisoners. MEXICO, Dec. 26, 1860.

The 24th, 25th and 26th inst. were filled here with the news of the defeat of the liberals at Tortuca, and the capture of Gen. Degollado and others taken prisoners. The news of the capture of Gen. Degollado and others taken prisoners, capturing 1,500 men and twelve cannon, and taking Gen. Degollado, Bernabaz, Trelio and others prisoners.

THE SLAVE TRADE. CHARGE OF THE JUDGE TO THE GRAND JURY. UNITED STATES COURT COCKEY. Before Hon. Judge Cockey.

Dec. 26.—At the sitting of the Court this morning the Grand Jury, of which Edward W. Young, Esq. is foreman, were sworn in. Judge Smalley charged them on the general nature of the offences on the calendar that would be presented to them, and in referring to the slave trade he said:—

You will probably be called upon to investigate alleged infractions of the laws for the suppression of the slave trade, and in the discharge of that duty you will be called upon to consider the rights of the citizen, to whom the constitution and laws of our country have committed the administration of justice, to bind or free the offender, and to punish or acquit, as the facts may require. It is your duty to be careful and thorough in your inquiries in relation thereto, and if the facts are established, to present and prosecute the offender, and to see that the laws which are so important to the community around them, are not only enforced, but that they are enforced with vigor and fidelity.

Additional from New Granada. OUR SANTA MARTHA CORRESPONDENCE. SANTA MARTHA, NEW GRANADA, Nov. 20, 1860.

Arrival of General Jones, United States Minister.—The ship "Numerous" brought on the 24th inst. the news of the arrival of General Jones, United States Minister, at Santa Marta. He arrived here on the 24th inst., and has been since anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Estrella, from Barranquilla, which has probably been prevented by the wind from crossing the bar at the mouth of the Magdalena river.

Esperanza's Carnival.—The full dress of the most dancing and new gowns, and the young men of New York. N. B. BROWN, Manufacturer of Gent's Hats, 110 Nassau street.

Brandreth's Pills. THE ONLY APPROVED PURGATIVE. ENTIRELY VEGETABLE. VALUED BY ALL WHO USE IT. Sold at 234 Canal street and No. 4 Union square. Price 25 cents per box.

Genia's Holiday Hat for Young Men now ready at GENIA'S Hat and Fur store, 315 Broadway.

Call on White for your Holiday Hats and Caps, at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's church.

Ringwood, or White Knitted Washes. Gloves, at Leary & Co.'s successors, HUNT & DUBENHUB, 100 Nassau street.

Drawings of the Delaware Lottery. DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE LOTTERY. DRAWING MADE AT NEW YORK, ON THE 26th INST. 1860.

Drawings of R. France's Delaware Lottery. DRAWINGS OF R. FRANCE'S DELAWARE LOTTERY. DRAWING MADE AT NEW YORK, ON THE 26th INST. 1860.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth A. B. BROWN, on Thursday, December 27, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of George Higham, 117 West Thirty-seventh street, at one o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

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