THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Europa at Halifax and City of Washington Off Cape Race.

ONE WEEK'S LATER NEWS.

THE MASON-SLIDELL AFFAIR

Tremendous Excitement in England.

Special Meeting of the British Cabinet on the Subject.

The Europa Detained to Bring the Result to Lord Lyons.

THE REPORTED ULTIMATUM OF ENGLAND.

Apology for the Insult and the Restoration of Mason and Slidell.

Anticipated War with the United States.

Active Naval and Military Preparations.

More Troops and Artillery to be Sent to Canada.

Napoleon Offered His Services as Mediator.

France in "No Hurry" to Recognise the Rebels, and Gives Peaceable Advice to England.

ALARM IN LONDON.

FALL IN PUBLIC SECURITIES,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship Europa, Captain Anderson, from Liverpool half past eight A. M. of Nov. 30, arrived at Halifax at eleven A. M. yesterday. She was detained at Queenstown twelve hours by order of the British government, leaving that port on the 24 instant. She has fifty-seven passengers, including the Queen's messenger for Lord Lyons, and £4,300 in specie for Boston and £45,000 for Halifax. The Europa sailed for Boston at half-past five P. M., where she will be due at an early hour on Tuesday morning.

The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool 4th via Queenstown 5th, passed Father Point at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, and was boarded by the news yacht. The City of Washington has experienced heavy westerly gales on her passage. She reports speaking the steamship City of Manchester, from New York for Liverpool, on Saturday night.

The Belgian screw steamship Congress, from Havre for New York, put into Southampton 29th ult. with disabled machinery; boilers also defective.

The ship Lady Franklin, from London for New York put into Plymouth on the 3d inst., and took fire the same night. She was scuttled. There were Southerners among the crew, who were suspected of firing her.

The steamship Jura, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th ultimo.

THE MASON-SLIDELL AFFAIR

The Excitement in England—Important Decision of the Law Officers of the Crown—The Restoration of Mason and Slidell to be Demanded by Lord Lyons—Troops Sent to Canada—Mediation of Napoleon,

&c., &c., &c.

THE NEWS BY THE EUROPA.

Our advices from London by the Europa are to the evening of the 1st inst.

The London *Post* says it has been decided by the law officers of the crown that the action of Captain Wilkes of the San Jacinto, *was unjustifiable. He had no right* to arrest peaceful passengers sailing under the British flag, and the deed he has committed *amounts to a flagrant violation of the code of nations, and a direct insult to this country.* Under these circumstances we need hardly point out that the government will lose no time in seeking for a prompt and complete reparation, which it is its duty to require. In this case it will assuredly receive the unanimous approbation of public opinion. We are unwilling to place the worst construction on the outrage committed by Capt. Wilkes and to look on it *as an intentional affront on our part of the government of the United States.*

HOPE OF A DISAVOWAL OF THE ACT.

We hope that government will at once *disavow the act of their officer, make suitable apologies* and restore the persons of the gentlemen arrested; and, in fact, make every compensation in their power. *Wild as are the words written and spoken by Secretary Seward, and reckless as the American policy not unfrequently is,* we can hardly suppose that the Northern States are seriously disposed to accept a war with England.

ENGLAND'S NAVAL FORCE IN NORTH AMERICA AND THE GULF OF MEXICO.

We have in the American waters, including the Mexican expedition, and ships already there, a force amounting to not far short of one thousand guns, which *we could largely increase with the greatest ease and rapidity. In one month we could sweep all the San Jacinto's from the seas, blockade the Northern ports and turn to a direct and speedy issue the tide of war now raging.* This is so obvious that we find it almost impossible to suppose that the Cabinet at Washington can commit an act so madly suicidal as to reject our earnest and positive demands.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS—BASIS OF THE OPINION OF THE JURISTS.

The London *Times* says the depositions of the officers of the Trent have been submitted to the law officers of the crown, *and their opinion has been given that the proceedings of the American frigate are not justified by the law of nations.* It is, we understand, the opinion of these jurists that the right of the federal government, acting by its officers, was confined to the visiting and the searching of the mail packet; that if any men or things, believed to be contraband of war, had been found on board of her, *the proper course was to take her into port and submit the question to the prize courts* which would hear evidence and argument on both sides, and would have decided the case according to precedent and authorities. The *Times* observes that this proposition seems so clear that it requires only to be stated to obtain universal assent. The Cabinet meets on Friday to consider what action shall be taken on the opinion of the law officers. We do not wish to speculate as to what steps they may consider necessary. If Mason and Slidell were wrongly taken, they must be restored with sufficient apology.

The London *News* says:—"Beneath everything there exists an undercurrent of apprehension, *lest the American government really contemplate the desperate* policy of seeking to fasten a quarrel on Great Britain, in order to gain a standing ground for abandoning its design of subjugating herself."

The London *Times* (city article) says:—"The universal impression seems to be that, in the present unhappy position in the eyes of the world, *the United States government can scarcely command themselves to as to regulate their course by the light of law, reason or courtesy,* and that although this opens a wide field of danger, it should also stimulate all other nations to exercise the utmost forbearance.

The London *Times* of the 30th ult. makes the important announcement that the Cabinet has *come to the conclusion that the act of the captain of the San Jacinto in seizing passengers on a British vessel and carrying them forcibly away is a clear violation of the laws of nations, and one for which reparation must be at once demanded.* In all probability the first steamer will carry out instructions to Lord Lyons to demand reparation for the ill advised act of seizing Mason and Slidell while under the protection of the British flag. *Should this just demand not be complied with, we cannot doubt that Lord Lyons will, under the instructions of his government, withdraw with the British delegation from Washington.*

The *Times* expresses the belief that the Cabinet has taken a view of the matter which will be satisfactory alike to the patriotism and reason of the country. The *Times* says the principle on which the government rests its demand, is that a British ship must, until her violation of neutral rights is fully proved, be *held to be British ground as much as if she were an actual piece of British soil, and the right of protection to all persons on board is as valid as on British territory. Now no such violation has been proved or sought to be proved against the Trent; consequently the seizure of four persons, dragged from her decks, was entirely illegal.*

WHAT GENERAL SCOTT IS REPORTED TO HAVE SAID—THE ACT CONTEMPLATED IN CABINET IN WASHINGTON.

Referring to the report that the seizure was the act of the American commander, not expressly directed by the government, the London *Times* says it means that the federals *had deliberately determined to seize the Southern commissioners, and it is understood that General Scott has declared, since his arrival at Paris, that the seizure had been the subject of Cabinet discussion at Washington long before he left.*

The American authorities might have warned the English steamer at Havana, that if they took on board the Southern envoys they would subject the vessel to seizure and forfeiture in a prize court. They made no remonstrance against taking them on board, as they were bound to do, but secretly planned the outrage for which we now ask reparation. Messrs. Slidell and Mason were, at the most, civil servants to a hostile Power, and were travelling from one neutral port to another, in a neutral vessel. If the government at Washington declare them rebels, then the right of asylum has been clearly violated.

The London *Times* concludes by adjuring the government and Northern people to do justice in the matter.

The London *Post* confirms the *Times* statement, and says:—*The demand of Lord Lyons will be plain and brief, and if not complied with the diplomatic relations will be at once suspended.*

OPINION OF THE SHIPOWNERS OF ENGLAND.

The London *Shipping Gazette* believes that there is a possibility, but a remote one, that the federal government may disavow the acts of Captain Wilkes, and even go to the length of releasing the Southern commissioners; but if the demand is not complied with, *a declaration of war on the part of England is inevitable. If the federal government is resolved at all hazards to force a quarrel upon England, they have certainly a good opportunity,* but they must be actuated by something little short of madness to avail themselves of it.

NAVAL VOLUNTEERS AND ARMY REINFORCEMENTS.

The export of saltpetre and warlike stores was formally prohibited. It was stated that one ship with a large cargo of saltpetre for America, has been stopped, and that the relanding of warlike stores, already shipped, had been required.

The naval volunteers were offering to come forward to protect the honor of the British flag.

There is no confirmation of the report that ten thousand troops were to be sent to Canada.

A QUEEN'S MESSENGER FOR WASHINGTON AND HIS MESSAGE.

The London *Observer* states that a special messenger by the Europa *carries the demand of the British government to Lord Lyons insisting upon an apology and the restoration to the protection of the British flag of the Rebel Commissioners.*

The same paper says large reinforcements are to be immediately sent to Canada. A large ship is loading with guns and ammunition of all kinds for the same destination.

The London *Observer* states that there is no reason why the Commissioners should not be restored to the quarter-deck of the British Admiral, in face of ten or twelve British men-of-war on the Potomac.

WHAT THE LONDON WEEKLIES THINK.

Nearly all the London weekly papers treat the question of the San Jacinto in the same energetic spirit, as the daily papers' agitation increases.

QUEEN VICTORIA IN COUNCIL ON THE SUBJECT—OFFICIAL HASTE AND A SPECIAL TRAIN.

On Saturday afternoon, Nov. 30, after five o'clock, her Majesty held a Privy Council at Windsor Castle. Three of the Ministers—including the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State for War—*travelled from London to Windsor by special train* to be present. Previous to leaving town, the three ministers had attended a Cabinet Council *at Lord Palmerston's official residence.*

AN ENGLISH CURE FOR THE LINCOLN CABINET.

The London *Observer* again adds that the face of some ten or twelve men-of-war 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 even to this.

MUNITIONS OF WAR FOR CANADA.

The arrangements for increasing the force in Canada are not yet complete, but in a very few hours everything will be settled.

In the mean time a large ship, the Melbourne, has been taken up, and is now being loaded with Armstrong guns, some 80,000 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 strong reinforcements of field artillery will be despatched forthwith.*

The Queen's advocate, Sir John Harding, Attorney General Sir William Atherstone, and the Solicitor General, Mr. Rowndell Palmer, have been in frequent personal communication with the government during the last few days.

THE FINANCIAL ASPECT.

THE FALL IN CONSOLS AND SHARES IN LONDON—THE EXPORT OF GUNPOWDER, SALTPETRE, NITRATE OF SODA AND BRIMSTONE PROHIBITED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The London *Times* (city article), of the 30th of November, shows *that the fall of two per cent in consols and four to five per cent in shares, while the question of actual war is altogether undecided, is not justified by the nature of things.* Between January and March, 1854, when war was declared against Russia, consols went from 93¾ to 89⅝, and within two months they had recovered to 91¾; yet the rate of discount, at the time of the outbreak, was nearly twice as high as at present, and the stock of bullion at the bank was considerably lower. Throughout the entire struggle the value of money was unaltered beyond the extent of one per cent. The railway traffic remained good and the business of the country went on satisfactorily.

The position of the federal States of America *is almost identical in every commercial point with that which was occupied towards us by Russia.* Russia had a hostile tariff, while we looked to her for a large portion of our general supply of breadstuffs. But there is this peculiarity in our present case, *that the commencement would be by breaking up the blockade of the Southern ports; at once set free our industry from the anxiety of a cotton famine* and sure prosperity to Lancashire through the winter. At the same time *we shall open our trade to eight millions in the Confederate States, who desire nothing better than to be our customers.* With respect to necessary considerations also the contrast between the two periods is all in our favor. In 1854 we were totally unprepared for war, and had to provide everything, *but now, by the large but unprecedented outlay of the past three years, we have attained to a degree of efficient power such as was never before known.*

The Privy Council held by her Majesty on Saturday last, was for the purpose of issuing an order *prohibiting the export from the United Kingdom, or carrying coastwise of all gunpowder, saltpetre, nitrate of soda and brimstone.* The Queen's proclamation is published in the London *Gazette Extraordinary.*

THE TRADE IN LEAD FOR NEW YORK.

It is stated in the London *Times* that nearly every ship loading for New York is taking out large quantities of lead. Lead is not mentioned in the royal proclamation. The American operations in lead in this market date from the commencement of the war. In the German markets they commenced in October. As almost all the saltpetre used throughout the world comes from Oude, we have practically a monopoly of the article.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S ULTIMATUM.

On Friday, Nov. 29, the Cabinet directed Lord Russell to prepare his despatch for Lord Lyons on Saturday. The ministers met again to revise and finally settle its terms, and it was sent off the same evening.

The London *Times* understands that this communication, *though couched in the firmest language, presumes that the federal government will not refuse to make honorable reparation for an illegal act.* The *Times* has but small hope of such disavowal.

WHOLESOME IDEA OF THE DEMOCRACY OF THE NORTH.

At the date of the last despatches the act of the Captain of the San Jacinto had been accepted by the Northern public. The New York journals were urging his promotion. That a naval officer had the spirit to board a British vessel and carry off rebels, is enough to insure a storm of popularity. By the time Earl Russell's despatches arrive *the multitude may have already declared* to the government the treatment which Captain Wilkes is to receive. *It becomes us to be prepared for an unfortunate issue in Canada, in case of war with the Northern States.*

The London *Times* adverts to Mr. Seward's recent instructions to the people near the Canadian frontier. The only inference was that he was about to force a quarrel with England. *The Times says the wisest course for Canada will be to prepare to let her at once discipline her militia and emulate the mother country by drilling a volunteer army.* Montreal only wants stout hearts *and zealous hands to be safe until the spring returns, when we can make it secure. The danger to Montreal or to any other point of the frontier is less. Canada should not rely too much on us and too little upon herself.*

THE BRITISH NAVAL RESERVES IN NORTH AMERICA.

The three classes of reserve comprise eight line-of-battle ships, six frigates, five corvettes and twelve sloops, mounting a grand total of 1,861 guns. The steam gunboats attached are not included, which are twenty-one in number, with forty-two guns. This, however, does not include the gunboats and mortar vessels laid up. The list is confined entirely to effective vessels at present, or could be rendered so with little delay. The ships in commission for service at Portsmouth mount 342 guns. *The total number of guns in the ships enumerated above is 225, while Admiral Milne's fleet on the North American station amounts to* 837 guns.

ANOTHER ASPECT OF THE WAR CRY.

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

The Liverpool *Courier* (extra) says we have been informed that a private despatch has been received in this town this morning, stating *that the Warrior is forthwith to proceed to Annapolis with the British Cabinet ultimatum: the delivery of the prisoners and full reparation.*

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA AT LIVERPOOL—REPORTED MODIFICATION OF THE INSTRUCTIONS TO LORD LYONS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2, 1861.

The royal mail steamship Persia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool at eight o'clock this morning.

The speculations of the American press on the San Jacinto affair, *are eagerly canvassed here, and the general deduction is that there is less cause to fear a rupture between the two countries.*

Cotton opens firmer, with some recovery in prices.

It is rumored that the Cabinet is modifying its instruction, to Lord Lyons, under the influence of the Persia's advices, and hence the detention of the Europa at Queenstown.

THE FEELING IN FRANCE.

REPORTED CONDEMNATION OF THE ACT OF CAPTAIN WILKES IN PARIS—NAPOLEON AND PALMERSTON SAID TO BE IN ACCORD ON THE QUESTION—OPINION OF SOME OF THE FRENCH JOURNALS, ETC.

Letters from France state that the news of the American difficulty caused *immense sensation in Paris, and the first general impression was that ample reparation must be made to prevent a collision.*

Communications have taken place between the English and French governments, *and a good understanding on the subject was believed to exist,* as already does the question of policy to be carried out with reference to the American question generally.

The Paris *Patrie* maintains that the American government *had no right to arrest the Southern commissioners while on a British mail steamer, and asserts that the British government should be immediately prepared to send reinforcements to Canada.*

The same journal also gives a report that Admiral Milne, commander of the British West India squadron, on hearing of the San Jacinto affair, forthwith detailed three war vessels to escort the steamers between Havana and St. Thomas, for *the protection of Southerners travelling by that route.*

The Paris *Pays* and *Constitutionnel* censure the action of the San Jacinto.

The French journals universally look at the Trent affair in the interest of England.

THE NEWS BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Our advices by the City of Washington, off Cape Race, are dated in London on the the 5th inst.

CONTINUATION OF THE WAR EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND—MORE ARTILLERY FOR CANADA.

The seizure of Mason and Slidell continues to monopolize the columns of the press, which continues to denounce the act as an insult in the strongest terms.

Active naval preparations are going on at the government dockyards.

It was asserted that the Australasian had been chartered to convey troops and a battery of artillery to Canada. She would sail about the 12th.

The partial effect of the Persia's news was sent per Europa. It was then regarded hopefully, and consols and cotton slightly improved; but after carefully digesting the sentiments of the American press on the San Jacinto affair, *a reaction set in,* and fears were entertained that the Washington government would seek to justify the act. The English journals generally were very bitter and hostile in their remarks, and continue to treat the matter as an insult which cannot be tolerated.

Lord Lyons' instructions, on which *the Cabinet were unanimous, are explicit and determined.*

WHAT ENGLAND THINKS IS HER DUTY.

The London *Post* says the acknowledgement of the error and surrender of the prisoners, will be received with great joy; but if the federal government fails, no man in England will blind his eyes to the alternative that England *must do her duty. Her rights and duties were never more completely blended than in the present case.*

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

DECLINE IN CANADIAN SECURITIES.

A serious decline was taking place daily in Canadian securities. The total was twelve per cent.

THE FIRST WAR ACTS OF ENGLAND.

The London *Times* says it may reasonably predict that three things will immediately follow an outbreak, viz:—

The destruction of the Southern blockade.

Complete blockade of the Northern ports.

The recognition of the Southern confederacy by France and England.

The London *News* rejoices that Congress meets before the English demands can get out, and hopes it will act with honor and dignity, without foreign pressure. It hopes the golden opportunity will not be lost.

THE NAVAL REINFORCEMENTS.

Active preparations were making in the various navy yards. A considerable number of vessels had been ordered ready for immediate commission. The transport Melbourne would leave Woolwich for Halifax on the 5th, with 30,000 stand of arms, large quantities of ammunition and a battery of six Armstrong guns. *She will be convoyed by the Orpheus,* a twenty-one gun frigate.

The Warrior would be ready for foreign service immediately. Her destination depends on the answer from Washington.

A royal proclamation prohibits the export of gunpowder and saltpetre, also nitrate of soda and brimstone. The shipment of rifles from England for New York continued.

EXPORT OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION PROHIBITED.

The export of arms, ammunition and lead has been prohibited in England.

FRANCE STILL AGITATED.

REPORTED COMING RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTH BY NAPOLEON—HIS RUMORED ARBITRATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

Great interest is excited in Paris.

Appearances indicate that the government papers are instructed to write in an anti-American tone.

An article in the Paris *Patrie* attracts considerable attention, as it argues pretty clearly *that France will side with England and recognise the Southern confederacy, and also take a decisive attitude in the international question.*

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

The Americans in Paris paid a complimentary visit to General Scott.

Mr. Dayton was spokesman.

A letter from General Scott, in favor of maintaining friendly relations between England and America, attracts much attention.

The Paris *Patrie* has an editorial foreshadowing a disposition of France to *recognise the South, if England sets the example.*

REPORTED CAPTURE OF A REBEL PRIVATEER.

It was stated that the James Adger captured a privateer off Fayal on the 17th, and turned her into that port.

THE VERY LATEST.

THE DEMOCRACY OF ENGLAND IN FAVOR OF THE NORTH.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5, 1861.

At a recent banquet at Rockdale, Mr. Bright made an elaborate speech on American affairs, in which he declined to give any decided opinion in the Trent affair. He believed if the act is illegal that America will make fitting reparation. *He strongly condemned warlike feelings, and scouted the idea that the American Cabinet had revolved to pick a quarrel with England. He made an eloquent peroration in favor of the North.*

A letter was read from Richard Cobden, *of a pacific tone, urging a suspension of judgment.*

The excitement continues unabated.

The Paris *Temps* repeats the statements that Napoleon has tendered his services as a mediator.

It had been rumored that the Persia had been chartered to convey troops to Canada, but it is pronounced premature.

The Australasian had been advertised to sail for New York on the 7th, but the America had been substituted.

IMPORTANT CHANGE OF OPINION IN FRANCE—ENGLAND'S HOME DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, Dec. 5, 1861.

The tone of the French press is changing.

The Paris *Moniteur* considers *a peaceful solution not impossible, and says that public opinion in the United States is very powerful, but is also very fickle, and it is best to await a solution of the question.*

The Paris *Journal des Debats* approves the review of the *Moniteur,* and adds that *the French government is in no hurry to recognise the South.*

Other French papers are of the same opinion.

GERMAN READINGS OF THE LAW OF THE CASE.

The German press generally takes the part of England.

The Augsburg *Gazette* says, the Charleston blockade is ineffectual, otherwise the escape of the Theodora would have been impossible. The Southern Commissioners, having reached a neutral Spanish port, embarked on a neutral English steamer, and *could not be lawfully seized by the North.*

France.

TRIBUTE FROM THE FINANCIERS TO THE EMPEROR.

The *Moniteur* of the 1st instant publishes a letter from the stock brokers of Paris thanking the Emperor for the suppression of the entrance fee to the Bourse, and asking permission to erect a statue of the Emperor within the building.

The Emperor thanked them, but declined the proposed honor. He was deeply touched by their offer.

The Bourse has been higher and closed drooping at 60f. 20c., on the 4th instant.

Italy and Spain.

A despatch from Barcelona of the 30th of November, says:—The Italian Minister, Tacco, has arrived here, and was received by many of the Italian, French and Spanish democrats. Tacco delivered a speech, and expressed the hope that Italy would triumph over all her enemies, and that the Italian flag would wave over Venice and Rome. Immense crowds accompanied Tacco to the quay, whence he embarked for France.

Italy.

All the Garibaldian officers now in Switzerland have received orders to assemble at Genoa within a month.

A despatch from Turin of the 1st of December says:—Massalo proposed to grant a pension of one thousand francs to every one who took part in Garibaldi's expedition to Marsala.

Garibaldi was at Genoa, where there was an imposing popular demonstration in his honor. In a speech he hoped for the early deliverance of Italy.

Hungary.

A despatch from Pesth of the 1st of December says:—New functionaries have already been appointed in all the committats. Another "Obengeslau" has been appointed to the committal of Grau, in the place of the Archbishop of Grau.

Financial and Commercial News.

BY THE EUROPA, OFF HALIFAX.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Friday at 92½ a 92⅝ for money. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows an increase of £231,000 in bullion.

Consols, on the 29th, opened at a further fall of ¾ under the opinion of the law officers of the crown. Subsequently the heaviness increased, and transactions took place at one per cent decline, and two per cent below the quotations before the news of the Trent affair was received. At the close there was a rally of about ½ per cent.

In railroads and other securities the decline was 2 a 3 per cent, but they also rallied towards the close.

United States 5's, which were quoted before the news at 76 a 78, are nominally 70 a 74.

In the discount market the general rate continued 2½ per cent.

Funds were steady on the 2d, but fell a half per cent on the 3d.

The London *Times* (city article) points out that the task of the American executive, in acting against *popular violence ought to be lightened as much as possible.*

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

There has been a total suspension of business in American stocks, since the announcement of the Trent affair. The latest quotations were:—Illinois Central shares, 45 a 45 discount; Erie, 24 a 26.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Brokers' circular reports:—The sales of cotton for the week foot up 22,000 bales. The market is downward with a decline of ⅛d., the market closing dull and inactive at the decline. The sales to speculators were 4,500 bales, and to exporters 4,250 bales. The sales on Friday were restricted 1,500 bales, the market closing with a downward tendency at the following quotations:—

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	12⅛	11⅜
Mobile	12⅛	11⅜
Uplands	12	11⅜

The total stock in port at Liverpool is estimated at 591,000 bales, including 264,000 bales of American descriptions.

TRADE REPORT.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market for goods and yarns being unsettled and downward, with no sales to report.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market for breadstuffs is buoyant, and all descriptions have slightly advanced. Wakefield, Nash & Co. and others report:—Flour firmer, with an advance of 6d. a 1s. per barrel; quotations range 29s. a 34s. Wheat active and excited, with an advance of 2d. a 4d. per cental: red Western, 12s. a 12s. 8d.; red Southern, 12s. 9d. a 13s.; while Western, 13s.; white Southern, 13s. 9d. a 14s. 3d. Corn buoyant and advanced 1s. a 2s. per quarter: mixed, 34s. a 34s. 6d.; white, 35s. a 38s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The provision market is generally quiet and steady. The usual authorities quote:—Beef quiet and steady. Pork steady. Bacon has an advancing tendency. Lard quiet at 48s. a 50s. Tallow inactive but firm, at 48s. a 50s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' circular reports:—Rosin flat at 13s. 3d. a 14s. for common. Spirits turpentine nominal at 70s. a 72s. Ashes firm: pots 35s., pearls 36s. Sugar has a downward tendency. Coffee unchanged, with small sales. Rice quiet and steady. Cod oil firmer, at 38s. Linseed oil firm at 36s.

LONDON MARKETS (BARINGS' REPORT).

Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Iron steady: Welsh rails £5 5s., bars £5 7s. 6d. Sugar easier. Tea quiet: common Congou 1s. 1d. a 1s. 1½d. per lb. Coffee firm. Rice dull. Spirits turpentine nominal, at 70s. Rosin quiet: common 14s. Tallow has a downward tendency; quoted at 50s. 6d. Linseed cakes firm at £11 7s. 6d. a £11 15s. Linseed oil quiet at 35s. 6d. Sperm oil nominal. Cod oil has an upward tendency, quoted at 40s.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1, 1861.

Cotton—Sales yesterday were 3,500 bales, including 1,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is dull and unsettled, with but little inquiry, and prices are weak though quotably unchanged.

Breadstuffs—The market yesterday was excited with an upward tendency, and all qualities have advanced slightly.

Provisions—The market is firm.

LONDON, Nov. 30, 1861.

Consols closed at 92½ a 92⅝ for money. American securities nominal—Illinois Central shares, 45 a 43 discount; Erie, 24 a 25.

HAVRE, Nov. 24, 1861.

Cotton—Sales of the week 4,500 bales: Orleans, tres ordinaire, 148f.; bas, 140f. The market has a downward tendency and irregular, with a slight decline. The stock in port amounts to 142,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2, 1861.

The sales of cotton to-day reached 5,000 bales. The market was firmer, with a trifling advance. The market for breadstuffs closed flat yesterday, with a slight decline, being influenced by hopes of a peaceful solution of the Trent and San Jacinto affair.

LONDON, Dec. 2, 1861.

Consols closed at 92¾ a 92⅞ for money.

American securities closed with a firmer feeling and an upward tendency.

BY CITY OF WASHINGTON OFF CAPE RACE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of cotton on Monday and Tuesday reached 7,000 bales. The market opened at a recovery of ⅛d. per pound under the advices per Persia, but it was not sustained, and it closed unsettled with a downward tendency.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT.

Manchester advices are still unfavorable, and the market unsettled without any sales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The breadstuffs market has an upward tendency, with a slight advance on all descriptions. Flour firmer at an advance of 6d. per barrel. Wheat still advancing with a rise of 2d. per cental: red Western 12s. 2d. a 12s 10d. Corn upward and advanced 6d. per quarter: mixed 34s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The provision market is firm. Beef firmer, and holders demand an advance. Pork firm. Bacon buoyant. Lard advancing; quoted at 49s. a 51s. Tallow quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes advancing; pots 37s. Rosin dull; common 13s. 6d. Spirits turpentine nominal. Sugar steady. Coffee inactive. Rice steady. Linseed oil dull at 36s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Wheat has an upward tendency, and has advanced 1s. a 2s. per quarter, of 480 lbs. Sugar dull. Coffee has a downward tendency. Tea steady and unchanged. Rice firmer. Tallow inactive at 50s. 6d. Linseed oil declining, quoted at 35s. 3d. a 35s. 6d. Spirits turpentine dull at 68s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Wednesday at 90¾ a 90⅞ for money, ex-dividend.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central shares, 46 a 45 discount; Erie, 24 a 25.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5, 1861.

COTTON—Sales yesterday and to-day 18,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firmer, but quotations are unchanged.

The market for breadstuffs closes steady and unchanged.

The provision market is quiet.

LONDON, Dec. 5, 1861.

Consols close at 90⅝c. a 90⅞c. for money.

The market for American securities is flat and downward.

The Charleston Conflagration.

Additional Intelligence of the Fire.

Arrival of the Illinois at Fortress Monroe.

Two Millions Dollars in Cotton Gathered,

&c., &c., &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 14—4 P. M.

The United States steam transport Illinois, Capt. Rathbon, has just arrived from Port Royal, which place she left on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at six o'clock P. M.

When passing Charleston the entire city was on fire. The scene is reported as having been awfully sublime. The angry flames seemed to devour everything within reach.

According to this statement the fire must have raged two days before the fact was published in the Norfolk *Day Book* of yesterday.

By the Illinois we learn that all the islands adjacent to Port Royal are occupied by our troops, and *immense quantities of cotton are being gathered and brought in by our soldiers, amounting in value to two million dollars.*

The health of the troops is remarkably fine. Weather very pleasant.

The S. R. Spalding arrived at Port Royal on Wednesday last.

The Ericsson was passed by the Illinois on Thursday, southward of Hatteras.

The Illinois came to Hampton Roads for orders; on her passage had a terrific gale, retarding her passage.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15, 1861.

We learn from the captain of the Norfolk boat that he was informed by the captain of the steamer Illinois, which had arrived at Old Point, from Port Royal, that he passed within six miles of Charleston harbor, at ten o'clock on Thursday night, and that a tremendous conflagration was evidently at its height in that city. The reflection on the clouds exceeded anything he ever saw, and the whole bay, with the dark outlines of Fort Sumter, was brightly illuminated. It did not appear like a reflection from smouldering ruins, but from a raging, uncontrollable conflagration.

This is later than the Norfolk *Day Book's* despatch.

REBEL MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

Change in the Military Command at Goose Creek—The Rebel Troops at Leesburg—Removal of Troops from Leesburg to Martinsburg, Centreville,

&c., &c., &c.

SANDY HOOK, Dec. 15, 1861.

There has been some change in the movements of the rebel troops in Virginia, near this point, of an important character.

General Evans has been superseded by General Hill in command of the forces west of Goose Creek.

The Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-first Mississippi regiments are at Leesburg, with four companies of Loudon county cavalry. There are four howitzers and one rifle cannon at Leesburg.

The Eighth Virginia regiment has been ordered from Leesburg to Centreville.

Colonel Ashby's cavalry have retired to Martinsburg.

Ten thousand men is the force at Winchester, and twenty-five guns; Jackson commands there.

There are no rebels visible in front of Colonel Geary's regiment.

The rebel camps are continuous from Goose Creek to Centreville, and the rebels are pressing into their ranks every one capable of bearing arms.

THE NEW GENERAL.

General Robert C. Hill is a native of North Carolina, and was formerly merely a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Fifth infantry of the United States Army. He has heretofore, however, never made any particular mark in the service as an army officer, he having only graduated in July, 1855, and been appointed to a command October 18, 1855.

THE MISSISSIPPI TROOPS.

The following are the principal officers of the regiments at Leesburg:—

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel.....Wm. Parksdale.
Lieutenant Colonel.....— —.
Major.....— —.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel.....John McQuirk.
Lieutenant Colonel.....J. M. Lyles.
Major.....— —.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel com'g...T. M. Griffin.
Major.....J. W. Balfour.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel.....C. H. Mott.
Lieutenant Colonel.....— —.
Major.....— —.

EIGHTH VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

The only portion of the Eighth Virginia regiment that were stationed at Leesburg consisted of four companies, the remainder having been removed to Centreville previously. The following are their officers:—

Colonel.....— Jenifer.

Companies.

Company E.....Captain M. Hampton.
Company H.....Captain J. M. Walker.
Company I.....Captain J. R. Simpson.
Company K.....Captain — Taylor.

ASHBY'S CAVALRY.

The cavalry formerly commanded by Colonel or rather Captain Dick Ashby, is at present without an actual commander, as he was killed at Romney. The charge of the corps has therefore devolved for the present on the first lieutenant.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 14, 1861.

No flag of truce was sent out to-day.

We have no further particulars of the Charleston fire.

The steamer Illinois arrived from Port Royal this afternoon. She reports that the pilot boat C. W. Blunt, of New York, had arrived there.

UNION COAST GUARD.

This corps are now in active service near Fortress Monroe, and thus far have enjoyed a good reputation for the alacrity with which they have discharged their duties in the field. Captain B. Recht is now in this city recruiting for the regiment. This regiment, from its peculiar organization as both a sea and land force, affords many advantages possessed by no other. The men receive all the United States army pay and allowances, and their families will be amply provided for by the Union Defence Committee. Men wishing to enlist can apply at the rendezvous, 330 Pearl street.