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VOLUME VI. CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 18, 1861. NUMBER 94

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE.
J. W. GUEST.....Lessee and Manager;
A. W. FENNO, Stage Manager. M. SIMMONS, Treasurer.
Prof J. H. Anderson, Mr. C. Bass, Mr. J. H. Anderson, jr., Miss L. S. Anderson and Miss Flora Anderson on the same evening.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Dec 18,
ROB ROY.
Rob Roy.....Mr. J. H. Anderson.
Baillie Nicol Jarvie.....Mr. C. Bass.
Captain Thornton.....Mr J. H. Anderson, Jr.
Mattie.....Miss L. S. Anderson.
Hamish.....Miss Flora Anderson.
ALL THE MUSIC!
Thursday, fourth night of Mr J. H. Anderson and Mr. C. Bass.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Parquette, Circle and Balcony, 50 cts Children, half price; Gallery, 25c.
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WOOD'S THEATER,
Corner Sixth and Vine streets.
Manager, Geo. Wood; Stage Manager, G. H. Gilbert; Treasurer, G. T. Collins.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—Dress Circle and Parquette, 30 cents; Gallery, 15 cents.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Dec. 18,
MISS ADAH ISAACS MENKEN,
Third time in the great Local Extravaganza, written by herself, entitled
THE THREE FAST WOMEN,
In which she will represent nine characters, sing seven songs and dance three dances.

NATIONAL THEATER.
SIXTH WEEK.
Engagement of the World's Rider,
Mr. Jas. Robinson,
THE GREAT BARE-BACK EQUESTRIAN.
NOVELTY UPON NOVELTY
Every night, with a refreshing batch of originalities, by the Humorist, par excellence,
DAN RICE.

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SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
Commencing Friday Eve'g, Dec. 13,
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CAMPBELL MINSTRELS
AND BRASS BAND.
Double Troupe, New Songs, New Dances, New Comicalities.
ENLARGED COMPANY
In their chaste and fashionable Soirees D'Ethiope.
Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. To commence at 7½.
Grand Gift Matinee Saturday at 2½ P. M.
J. T. HUNTLEY, Manager.
HARRY LAWRENCE, Agent. dec11-1

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—AT—
GREAT BARGAINS.
WE HAVE TEN FIRST-CLASS
Sewing Machines
Particularly adapted to the
MANUFACTURE
—OF—
Army Clothing, etc. etc.,
Which we will sell
AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.
Call at our store and see them.
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A SOVEREIGN REMEDY,
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Extract of Tar and Cough Elixir.
A SAFE AND SPEEDY REMEDY FOR Coughs, Colds, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, no matter of how long standing.
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Superior to any thing ever before manufactured for this purpose.
To prevent imposition upon the public, this medicine is for sale *only* by the following druggists: James S. Glascoe, corner of Fourth and Main-sts.; Wm. Snyder, Fourth and Race; Crowther, Sixth and Central-avenue; Eberle, Fifth and Central-avenue; H. H. Hill, Fifth and Race, and Shoesler & Chapman, Sixth and Vine-streets. Bird & Manfred, Chas. F. Fletcher, J. A. Award and J. R. Lee are the only authorized agents for Covington, Ky.
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[dec9-1]

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FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
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The Alligator Coal
—AND—
FOREST QUEEN WOOD STOVES,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN
COOKING-STOVES,
BAKING IN PURE, FRESH, HOT AIR,
Giving the meat a flavor equal to roasting, instead of baking in greasy, foul, burnt air.
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For sale at the Counting-room. Price 3 cents.

THE DAILY PRESS.
PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS, BY
THE CINCINNATI PRESS COMPANY.
WEDNESDAY.....DECEMBER 18

Railroad Bulletin.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LITTLE MIAMI.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Morrow Accommodation	7.40 A. M.	2.00 P. M.
Daily Express	10.00 A. M.	6.55 P. M.
Camp Dennison	3.15 P. M.	6.10 P. M.
Columbus Accommodation	4.00 P. M.	10.30 A. M.
Xenia Accommodation	5.30 P. M.	8.00 A. M.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON.

Cincinnati & Chicago Air Line	7.30 A. M.	9.15 A. M.
Dayton and Sandusky	7.30 A. M.	5.45 P. M.
Dayton, Toledo and Detroit	7.30 A. M.	9.15 P. M.
Hamilton Accommodation	9.00 A. M.	8.10 A. M.
Richmond and Dayton	3.30 P. M.	9.15 P. M.
Dayton, Toledo, Detroit and Huntsville	5.30 P. M.	11.25 A. M.
Hamilton Accommodation	6.00 P. M.	6.35 A. M.
Eastern Night Express	10.00 P. M.	7.40 A. M.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI.

Mail	8.55 A. M.	5.45 P. M.
Accommodation	3.30 P. M.	10.48 A. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI.

Mail	7.00 A. M.	10.05 P. M.
Express	7.20 P. M.	3.48 A. M.
Aurora Accommodation	3.15 P. M.	7.55 A. M.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI.

Mail	4.45 A. M.	5.00 P. M.
Accommodation	2.45 P. M.	12.20 A. M.
Chicago Express	5.00 P. M.	9.45 A. M.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN.

Toledo, Detroit & Chicago Express	7.30 A. M.	11.25 A. M.
Toledo, Detroit & Chicago Express	5.30 P. M.	9.15 P. M.

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE.

Mail and Express	7.30 A. M.	9.15 P. M.

CINCINNATI, WILMINGTON AND ZANESVILLE.

Morning Express	10.00 A. M.	6.45 P. M.
Accommodation	6.00 P. M.	8.00 A. M.

KENTUCKY CENTRAL.
(City Time.)

First Train	7.00 A. M.	10.45 P. M.
Second Train	3.00 P. M.	6.40 P. M.

The Recapture of Springfield by the Rebels.

The correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, who is Chaplain in one of the Western regiments, has had a varied experience. He was taken prisoner with Colonel Mulligan, at Lexington, and afterward released. When the Union troops evacuated Springfield he was left behind in charge of an officer, who was too ill to be removed, and who, with his servant and the correspondent, are now prisoners in the hands of the rebels under McCulloch, occupying Springfield. Speaking of the recapture of Springfield by the rebels, he says:

Did you ever know a people given up to the unlimited sway of rumors? Add to that knowledge the condition of civil war, with all its neighborhood and family animosities, quarrels and barbarities; with all its things done and its worse things threatened and feared, and you may have some slight conception of the agitation and terror around us. You must remember, too, that this is an excitable people.

But the terrible Lane does not burn the town; the heavens do not fall; the earth does not open and swallow the disheartened Union people; the town was not captured till Saturday. Then "we took Springfield without firing a gun, the Federals having fled on our approach." So they say—took Springfield, with a sick colonel, his hostler, and your correspondent. Bravo!

At present only State troops are here. They are mounted, have no uniform, appear to wear the clothes they took from home, yet their blankets are white, and all the various styles and colors from their own beds. Wrapped in them as they drive by, they look little like soldiers. For arms some have rifles, some shot-guns, others revolvers; few have sabers; perhaps the officers have swords. Believe me, they are fired with a terrible zeal against the Unionists; and Union people hardly place limits to their fears—the destruction of property, stealing their "niggers" to send South, yes, even hanging. The rope is threatened one old man, whose only crime is innocency as a citizen. This was affirmed by trustworthy people. However, we know of no personal violence done any one yet since their return.

Ben. McCulloch has been reported killed at Wilson Creek battle. Many have believed it. But on Tuesday, after Sigel's departure, he came in with twenty-four hundred of his men.

Military Appointments.

The following list shows the officers appointed in the different regiments up to Saturday evening:

Lorenzo D. Myers, Mansfield, Quartermaster 64th Regiment.

Wm. M. Farrar, Cambridge, Quartermaster 65th Regiment.

Eugene A. Rawson, Fremont, Adjutant 72d Regiment.

Granville Moody, Cincinnati, Colonel 74th Regiment.

Alex. Von Schraeder, Cincinnati, Lieutenant-Colonel 74th Regiment.

Thos. J. Farrell, Kirkersville, Assistant Surgeon 70th Regiment.

Jas. S. Brisbin, Captain 6th United States Cavalry, Major 3d Cavalry Regiment.

Watson Foster, Captain 80th Regiment.

Andrew R. Colderwood, Captain 40th Regiment.

Jno. N. Robinson, Captain 80th Regiment.

Wm. Edwards, Captain 62d Regiment.

Ezra P. Jackson, Sugar Grove, Captain 61st Regiment.

Samuel R. Buckmaster, Lima, Captain 1st Squadron of Cavalry.

Wm. K. Floyd, Captain 62d Regiment.

Richard W. Tanneyhill, Millersburg, Captain 16th Regiment.

Chas. N. Gibbs, Captain 69th Regiment.

Geo. E. Elliott, Captain 69th Regiment.

Ferdinand F. Remple, Logan, Lieutenant-Colonel 58th Regiment.—*Columbus Journal, 16th.*

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH GUNBOAT LANDRAIL.—The report that the *Landrail*, Commander J. H. Martin, five guns, was fired at by the *San Jancinto*, is altogether without foundation. The *Landrail* is a war propeller English gunboat, and when leaving the Gulf of Florida, fell in company on her passage with the *San Jancinto*. She arrived at this port yesterday at twelve o'clock; and, on making inquiry as regards the alleged insult to the British flag, it has been ascertained from her own officers that no such insult was intended. The *Landrail* was bound for New York, and in coming alongside with the *San Jancinto*, and being in full sail at the time, recognized the shot from the latter. It has been discovered that the United States war-vessel only fired a blank shot. This was amicably agreed upon that it was nothing beyond that, and both parties seem satisfied that was no "insult," as it is called to the British flag.

The *Landrail* not having her pennant flags flying at the time, the officers themselves confess that it was the right of the *San Jancinto* to do what she did, more especially in the present exciting times in which we live, and in consideration of the war in which the States are engaged.—*New York Herald of the 14th.*

POSTMASTER ARRESTED.—John F. Brown, Postmaster at Williamston, in Ingham County, Michigan, on the 11th instant, was arrested, as we learn from a Lansing paper, and brought before a Justice of the Peace, upon the complaint of P. Van Vecten, special mail agent, for the unlawful detention of money letters. He waived an examination and was held to bail in the sum of $1,000.

[Translated from the Courrier du Havre, Nov. 25.]

Movements of General Scott in Europe.

The late Lieutenant General of the United States Army, the brave General Scott, arrived in our city yesterday by the steamer *Arago*, and proceeded to the Hotel de l'Europe. Previous to his leaving New York, the fortunate conqueror of Mexico was the object of the most flattering distinction. The Chamber of Commerce of New York passed resolutions, in which they joined with the entire nation in esteem for the great Virginian citizen. We observed with pleasure that the American captains now in our harbor improvised on board the *Arago* a kind of triumphal arch, decked with flags, in honor of General Scott.

To-day, at half-past nine in the morning, the same captains assembled in the court of the Hotel de l'Europe, and, preceded by Captain Lines, commander of the transatlantic steamer *Arago*, went arm in arm into the apartments of the brave veteran of the Federal army. Each successively pressed his hand with emotion. A little while after the General addressed them as follows:

"My kind friends and dear fellow countrymen—I thank you profoundly for this demonstration. My heart is deeply touched. I am always happy to find myself among my fellow citizens of the United States, but the circumstance under which this visit takes place makes me doubly happy. I am proud to receive your wishes in a foreign land, thousands of miles from our common country.

"I love, among all, your profession; and I take this opportunity, which you have offered me, to assure you of my entire devotion to the cause of my dear country. I am convinced that these are your feelings. Once more, my friends, let me thank you very sincerely for this spontaneous proof of your friendship for an old soldier of our glorious America.

"May God bless you all. Farewell my friends."

The General, who has come to Havre with his daughter, his son-in-law, and little grandson, left by the eleven o'clock train for Paris, where he will be met by his wife, who stays at the Hotel de Rivoli.

In consequence of the arrival of General Scott, and the news of the late success of the Federal fleet, the American vessels in port hoisted their national colors.

[From the Journal du Havre, November 25.]

The landing of General Winfield Scott was the occasion yesterday of a warm ovation, improvised by the officers of the United States merchant vessels now in our port. Their repeated hurrahs were mingled with a good many French voices, who thus rendered homage to the person of an old defender of that cause of civilization which is one in the new as in the old world.

The General, in landing, had to pass under an immense canopy, formed of Union colors, each end of which was held aloft by the hands of numerous American officers. Another triumphal arch of the same kind awaited the General at the close of the entrance to the pier.

Joyous shouts and enthusiastic hurrahs followed General Scott into the Hotel de l'Europe, which was, on this occasion, decorated with American flags interwoven with the French tri-color. The American captains were engaged during the day paying their respects to the brave General, who received them very cordially.

All the merchant vessels of the United States in the harbor were also decorated in honor of the arrival of General Scott, coinciding, by a happy chance, with the news of the success which so brilliantly inaugurated the naval expedition of the North.

Colonel Mulligan.

A few days since, while in Washington, Colonel Mulligan was serenaded by the New York Fifteenth Regiment, when he made the following eloquent remarks:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I thank you most heartily for this unexpected compliment. The hour is so late, or rather early, that I can only detain you with but few words. I assure you that I feel proud that here, in the Capital of the nation, by the side of the great army of the Potomac, such a recognition is made of the service I was able to render, and of the bravery of my command during the nine days' siege at Lexington. It is painful to contemplate the present condition of our country, but there is one consolatory thought in connection with it. While the sound of the mill and the ringing music of the anvil are ascending to Heaven, half a million of bristling bayonets attest that our lives and our freedom are inseparable; that we will die sooner than yield the glorious birthright we inherit from the founders of our country. Our sacred cause has been crimsoned by the blood of a Lyon, it has been sanctified by the death in arms of that noble Senator, Colonel Baker, who stepped from yonder hall to the battle-field; it has been sanctified, too, by the captivity of the glorious leader of the gallant New York Sixty-ninth, Colonel Corcoran. May he be brought out from his imprisonment, and once more lead his brave regiment, to vindicate the royal Irish valor and avenge his country. Gentlemen, that we may maintain the Union intact, the Constitution supreme and our liberties inviolate, is my wish, as I once more thank your band and your gallant Colonel for this visit, and bid you good night.

A Rebel View of Western Unionists.

A correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, writing from the rebel camp at Columbus, Ky., under date of November 28, acknowledges the powers of the Western Unionists after this fashion:

The Western campaign of the war presents quite a different aspect than that of Virginia and other portions of the Confederacy. First of all, we are not within the confines of the stars and bars, but occupy a defensive position, out of a military necessity. We have to encounter a different caste of people, not your Eastern nutmeg dealer or razor man, but the real Union man, who fondly dreams the deluxive dream of a reconstruction of the Union, who fights for the dominion of the Mississippi, without which they are no people. We meet the robust constitution, inured to the toils of the agriculturist, the hunter of the West, who knows his rifle since his birth, and shows equal aptitude in handling it. Their motives, in comparison with those of the Eastern Yankees, are at least of a more respectable kind. They have proved to be a stubborn enemy, hard to whip, and although doomed to a disgraceful defeat, they compel us to exert our utmost energies, and to evince the valor proverbial of the Southern soldier. The world may well wonder at our success with an enemy of large numbers and superior appointments; but, as I told Adjutant Bolin, taken prisoner at the battle of Belmont, "the consciousness of fighting for one's firesides and to preserve our homes from the polluting steps of the invader, makes Minie muskets out of flint-locks and Armstrong guns out of smooth-bore 32s." The Adjutant assented reluctantly, and said "it must be something of that sort."

We have a dispatch this morning from Bagdad, Shelby County, Ky., in reference to the condition of affairs in that region. Captain Lee's Company, from Colonel Whitaker's regiment, arrived from Bagdad on Saturday evening, bringing two rebel prisoners. *Louisville Journal, 16th.*

DEATH CAUSED BY ANGER.—A man named Christian Buchanan died at St. Louis on Saturday last, and the jury, after a post-mortem examination, brought in a verdict that his death was caused by a rupture of the heart, produced by a violent fit of anger.

Scientific Intelligence.

A curious invention for the use of the army has just been exhibited in Paris. It consists of a swimming-belt on an entirely new principle. An inverted truncated cone made of thin metal, fitting closely about the waist, is divided into a number of small impermeable divisions, so that in case of accident to one or more of these, the apparatus would still be effective; the whole not weighing more than eight pounds. The experiment was made by the master of a swimming-school on the Seine and a non-commissioned officer in the military establishment, and was deemed perfectly satisfactory. The river was crossed and recrossed by what is known to bathers as treading water, cigars were lighted, and the action of using a musket performed. The swimmers then made an effort to lie down on the river, and even to turn over, but the apparatus always brought them back to the vertical position.

A report upon steel cannon, made by a board of French artillery officers in 1857, concluded as follows:

"In view of the remarkable results of experiments, cast steel should be held in high estimation as a metal suitable for the fabrication of ordnance. A new era seems to be opening for artillery; the board, not indifferent to the recent improvements introduced into small arms, has lately made some remarkable experiments that, in all probability, will lead to the adoption of rifled cannon. It is to be feared, however, that rifle grooves in bronze guns would be soon injured by considerable friction of the wings ('*ailettes*') of the projectiles. But this liability to injure would undoubtedly not exist in cast-steel guns. Cast-steel, in fact, unites within itself the qualities of cast-iron and those of bronze. It is much harder than cast-iron, and, although more brittle than bronze, it is not much inferior to the latter in respect to its tenacity; a durability and resistance in rifled cannon of cast-steel will then be obtained which would not be found in any other metal."

The light-house at Fredonia, N. Y., on the shore of Lake Erie, is lighted with natural gas taken from a subterranean reservoir. Similar reservoirs exist on the shores of the Caspian Sea, and also in China, where the natives have tapped them by bamboos a few feet long, and employed the gas for lighting.

The decay of stone-work under the various climatic influences to which it is exposed, is now prevented by the employment of a solution of sublimed sulphur in eight parts of linseed oil, heated in a sand bath to a temperature of two hundred and seventy eight degrees; the vegetable mucus of the oil is precipitated, the watery particles evaporated, and their place supplied by the sulphur, which is readily taken up by the oil at the above temperature; the solution is applied by a common painter's brush, until the stone will absorb no more. Stone thus indurated becomes almost equal to granite in hardness.

Mr. Richard Hugh Hughes, of Hatton Garden, London, proposes to accomplish the ventilation of collieries by forcing fresh air to their various parts by means of pipes under pressure. Air, he contends, may be supplied to mines by an apparatus very similar to that by which gas is furnished to towns.

Among the latest curiosities of chemistry is the extraction of soda from the yellow rays of the sun, and the production of quartz by the action of electricity on water.

Sub-marine volcanic action in the Atlantic Ocean, near the Equator, has been for some years going on. We have now two accounts of it, observed by ships but a few miles apart from each other—the *Dallas*, Captain Wikander, and the *Melbourne*, Captain Cowe, on March 20, 1861. The latter says: "We were startled by a heavy and loud rumbling noise, and at the same time felt the ship tremble from stem to stern, which lasted four or five minutes. The noise resembled more the low grumble of distant thunder than the harsh, grating noise produced by the ship taking ground." The *Dallas* lost her false keel by the shake or collision.

A. B. Talcott, for many years the superintendent of the telegraph lines running from Baltimore, has invented a cypher system for the use of the Government, which even the author can not translate without the key.

In 1860 the mines of Great Britain produced 90,680,000 tuns of minerals and coals, valued at about $139,000,000. Total value of the entire mineral produce of Great Britain in 1860, exclusive of stones and clay, about $185,000,000.

A new planet has been discovered and has received the name of Niobe.

TREATING TEAS TO IMPROVE THEIR FLAVOR. A patent has been obtained by J. Franke, London, for the following very peculiar process of treating teas, whereby their qualities are said to be greatly improved: A mixture of ouchong, flowery Pekoe, strong black-leaved Congou and Assam, fine gunpowder and early buds of the cowslip hyson green, in about equal proportions, is made up and placed between two highly polished surfaces of metal plates and subjected to pressure. The apartment in which this process is conducted must be maintained at 60° Fah., and the leaves are kept at this heat for seven days. They are then removed into an apartment 80° temperature, spread out upon smooth tiles, and turned regularly, so as to expose the whole to the heat, for about twelve hours. The tea is then put through an ordinary tea mill and all the inferior leaves picked out. It is then packed in hermetically-sealed tin cans and stored in a dry room heated to 90°, where it is left for four months before it is removed for use. This heating and drying process may improve tea for use as much as the roasting of coffee beans to obtain palatable extracts of coffee.

Napoleon, at least, has something to show for his expenditure. He has encouraged Art, Literature, and Science, and has munificently employed and rewarded their professors. He has improved the architecture not of Paris alone, but of almost every other city and considerable town in his empire. He has encouraged trade, manufactures and agriculture. He has extended railway communication all over France, and also made improvements in the ordinary roads. Lastly, he has not only elevated France in the scale of nations, but has been the chief instrument, under God, of obtaining independence for beautiful Italy. His ten years of almost absolute sovereignty have wrought wonders for France.

WINE.—Major Logan, a connection of the Lairds of Logan, a merry wag, whom many recollect in Ayrshire as a first-rate performer on the violin, and a great social favorite, and of whom, and his "sentimental sister Susie," mention is made in more than one of Burns' poems, was also a man of great natural humor. A gentleman, whose reputation for hospitality was not high, after boasting of some port wine of great age and excellence, was prevailed on with some difficulty to produce a bottle. When it did appear, it was only a pint bottle. Major Logan, on being asked his opinion, said: "The wine is good, but it's a pity it is so little for its age."

A clergyman in Scotland, being engaged in catechising a number of his parishioners, asked a man of the name of Peter, "How many years did the children of Israel sojourn in the wilderness?" to which he replied, "Forty." "But, can you tell me, sir," said Peter, "how many knives the children of Israel brought back with them from Babylon to Jerusalem?" The clergyman paused and pondered, and was at length obliged to confess that he could give no answer. "Well," said Peter, "they just brought back twenty-nine knives; you will find it stated in Ezra, 1st chap., 9th verse."

BY TELEGRAPH.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

1,000 FEDERALS ON TYBEE ISLAND.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE AT FORT STANTON.

Secretary Seward's Opinion as to a War With England.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

ENGAGEMENT ON GREEN RIVER.

The Federal Troops Victorious.

COLONEL TERRY, OF THE TEXAS RANGERS, KILLED.

A PRIVATEER CAPTURED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, December 16.

Ben McCulloch had arrived at Richmond.

A passenger by the steamer from Fortress Monroe reports the arrival of the steamer *Connecticut* at Old Point, with the intelligence that Fort Pulaski has been evacuated by the rebels, and is occupied by the Federal troops.

[Tribune's Special.]

The Senate Military Committee will report to morrow or next day against the bill abolishing the distinction between regulars and volunteers.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, December 17.

The warehouses formerly occupied by the Michigan Central Railroad, and the propeller *Dunkirk*, lying at the dock, were destroyed by fire this morning. Five hundred barrels of flour in the warehouses were burned. Loss on the propeller $18,000. Other losses not ascertained.

GRAND HAVEN, MICH., Tuesday, December 17.

A fishing boat was run down off the harbor this morning, by the schooner *Peoria*, and three men, Peter DeHaus, Marion Ver Hulg and Patrick Walker, drowned.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, December 17.

The *Constitution*, which arrived here yesterday, left at Ship Island a large body of troops, her splendid rifled long-range guns, and six fine life boats. On the day the *Constitution* sailed from Ship Island a naval engagement took place within sight, and quite near the Island, between the United States gun boat *New London* and the steamer *De Soto* and two rebel armed vessels, the *Pamlico* and *California*, which were attempting to run the gauntlet from New Orleans to Mobile. Nobody was hurt on either side.

A private letter from Beaufort says the stone fleet sailed from Savannah for Charleston, in company with a man-of-war. Ships were to be sunk in Charleston Harbor on Saturday last.

Tybee Island is occupied by 1,000 men, who are to throw up batteries for use against Fort Pulaski, if necessary.

The sloop of war *Savannah* and three or four gun-boats were off Tybee.

The steamer *Baltic*, with 1,000 troops, left Port Royal for Fernandina, with the *Bienville* and another gun-boat. The fortifications there consisted of a battery of five guns, manned by 200 or 300 men. It is thought it will fall into our hands after a brief struggle.

The gun boat *Connecticut*, from Galveston on the 29th ult., South west Pass on the 1st inst, Ship Island 2d, Mobile Bar and Fort Pickens 3d, Key West 10th, Tybee 12th, and Fortress Monroe 16th, has arrived.

All the crews of the blockading squadron were well.

The sloop of war *Richmond* was at Key West, repairing damages.

The *Connecticut* brings the crews of the captured pirate *Royal Yacht* and captured steamers *Anna* and *Henry Lewis*.

The *Connecticut* also brings as a prisoner a marine who attempted to desert from Ship Island; also 13 of Billy Wilson's Zouaves, and a number of regulars from Fort Pickens. Nothing new had taken place at Fort Pickens.

A detachment of troops from Port Royal had landed at Tybee.

The *Connecticut* brings no report of the occupation of Fort Pulaski by the Federal troops. The report from Fortress Monroe is therefore untrue.

A meeting of bank officers resolved not to suspend specie payment according to the wishes of the Government.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.]

TIPTON, MO., Monday, December 16.

Yesterday orders were received here for all the forces at this point to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. At the same time General Pope, commanding the Department of Central Missouri, at the head of nearly all the troops in winter quarters at Otterville, marched westward toward Warrensburg, for the purpose, it is generally believed here, of cutting off Price, whom our scouts report making forced marches to reach Generals Rains and Stein, now in the intrenchments at Lexington. Every body is on the *qui vive* for startling and good news, as universal confidence is felt in the ability and bravery of General Pope and his army.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, December 17.

Advices from Mound City, of the 14th inst., mention a foray by a party of 200 rebels near Potosi, Linn County, in which 20 houses were pillaged and one man killed. Montgomery had gone in pursuit of the marauders.

It was believed at Mound City that none of Price's army had crossed the Osage.

KANSAS CITY, Tuesday, December 17.

The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 2d inst., arrived here on Sunday morning.

Twenty-five hundred militia, called for by Governor Connelly from the second division, Major-General Hovey, have been organized and one company mustered into service.

This mail brings intelligence of a horrible massacre at Fort Stanton. On the approach of the Texans to that post last summer, all the citizens in the vicinity fled to the settlements, leaving their homes, crops and every thing else behind.

After the Texans had abandoned the place the Apache Indians took possession, and had command of all the country around.

A party of twenty men determined to revisit the neighborhood, and obtain what they could of their remaining crops, when the whole company fell into the hands of the savages and were brutally murdered.

All is quiet at this place. Colonel Weir, of the Fourth Kansas Regiment, is in command. Colonel Jennings' West Kansas Cavalry, with a part of the Seventh Kansas and Twelfth Iowa, also, a section of Totten's famous battery, encamped within a few miles of this place last night, and will move toward West Point this morning.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, December 17.

The steamer *Reliance* came up from the Potomac flotilla yesterday, and states that two new rebel batteries are erected above those heretofore reported. One of them is nearly opposite the station of the flotilla at Indian Head, and the other nearly opposite the mouth of Mattawaman Creek. At both batteries heavy guns are mounted, evidently, as they threw shot over upon the Maryland shore.

The difficulty between Conway and Fouke, growing out of the debate in the House yesterday, remains unadjusted. It is reported that there is some doubt as to the party upon whom rests the responsibility of sending a challenge.

Secretary Seward this morning gave it as his opinion that no foreign war would take place. The remark was made in conversation with a distinguished Englishman.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, December 17.

Four companies of Colonel Willich's German Indiana Regiment were attacked this afternoon on the south side of Green River, opposite Mumfordsville, by Colonel Terry's Regiment of Texan Rangers, two regiments infantry and six pieces of artillery. Colonel Willich, being reinforced, drove the rebels back, with the loss of 33 killed, including Terry, and 50 wounded. The Federal loss is 8 privates and a Lieutenant killed and 16 wounded.

The *Democrat* has advices of the Federal troops crossing Green River southward all day with great rapidity.

The *Democrat* also has a business letter dated Somerset, Monday, which mentions no engagement in that vicinity.

The Twelfth Kentucky, Colonel Hoskins, is intrenched two miles south of Somerset.

All quiet in the vicinity of Campbellsville up to the 16th.

River stationary, with five feet nine inches in the Canal. Weather clear; mercury fifty-one.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, December 17.

A portion of the town of Platte City, Missouri, including the Court house and Post-office, was destroyed by fire last night. It was set on fire about one o'clock by some rebels, but suppressed by troops under Colonel Morgan. At four o'clock it was again successfully fired. The county records were saved, but the contents and office were destroyed. Many arrests were made, including some of St. Gordon's guerrilla band and one of Price's captains.

BOSTON, Tuesday, December 17.

The *Europa* arrived to day with Captain Seymour, the Queen's Messenger; also a special messenger from Minister Adams left here this afternoon for Washington.

NEW YORK, Monday, December 16.

A letter from aboard the frigate *Santee* states that the schooner *Royal Yacht* was captured by two boats and forty men from the *Santee*, under command of Lieutenant Jonett, Lieutenant Mitchell second in command. She was boarded at three o'clock in the morning, and taken, after a sharp conflict. The schooner was set on fire and entirely destroyed. Thirteen prisoners were taken, three of them wounded. Our loss is as follows: Henry Garcia, seaman, killed; John L. Emory, coxswain, since dead; Lieutenant Jonett and William Carter, gunner, wounded; also five men.

37th Congress---First Session.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, December 17.

Mr. Bingham, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the joint resolution directing and requiring the Provost Court at Alexandria, Virginia, to retain and safely keep in its custody any property taken as that of persons engaged in or aiding the rebellion against the United States, until the further action of Congress touching the same. The resolution was passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the special order, being Mr. Elliott's resolution proposing the emancipation of the slaves of rebels, &c.

Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, invoked a calm and patriotic consideration of the subject now before the House. It was with the deepest pain that he witnessed the introduction of the proposition at an early period in the session, and the attempt to pass it under the operation of the previous question. He thought that there was a disposition to exclude all reflection and refusal to pause in the apparently mad career, but when a disposition was afterward shown to act with deliberation his hopes revived.

Mr. Harding then proposed to elaborate the following points of his opposition to the pending resolutions:

First: We have no constitutional power to pass them or any bills on the subject.

Second: [As he proceeded to show from copious extracts] Congress, and the President, and the Administration stand pledged, in the most solemn and public manner, against all interference with slavery, therefore to sanction such a policy would be a palpable violation of the plighted faith of his Government.

Third: He opposed the resolution because legislation on the subject is forbidden by every principle of sound policy.

Fourth: He opposed them, as all kindred measures, because they would inaugurate a war which would involve, in its horrors, the loyal and disloyal, the innocent and guilty, and a warfare disgraceful to any civilized and Christian nation.

In the course of his remarks he said this war has nothing more to do with slavery than with any other institution. Let slavery alone; it will take care of itself. He showed the injustice of diverting the war from its original design; namely, the restoration of obedience to the Constitution, laws and the preservation of the Union.

The following were submitted by Mr. Van Wick, Chairman of the Investigating Committee:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to adjust the claim against the Government for the 5,000 Hall carbines, purchased through Simon Stevens, Esq., by Gen. J. C. Fremont, on the 6th of August, 1861, and afterward delivered at the United States Arsenal at St. Louis, on the basis of a sale of said arms to the Government for $12 50 each, rejecting all other demands against the Government on account of the purchase of said arms.

Resolved, That the practice of employing irresponsible parties, having no official connection with Government, in the performance of public duties which may be properly performed by regular officers of the Government, and of purchasing by private contract supplies for the different departments, where fair and open competition might properly be invited by reasonable advertisement for proposals, is injurious to the public service, and meets the unqualified disapprobation of this House.

The conclusion of the report was postponed till Tuesday.

Mr. Morrill introduced a bill, which was passed, to suspend the appointment of Assessors and Collectors of the Income Tax until the 1st of April next.

The bill for indemnity for the detention of the British ship *Perthshire* came up.

Mr. Cox, in the course of his remarks on the subject, said Government took pride in according satisfaction in this case; and it is hoped the action of this House toward foreign powers will show wise and just conciliation, without any timid or time-serving concession. He adverted to England's strange course regarding the pirate *Nashville*.

After lengthy remarks, the bill passed.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, November 17.

Mr. Sumner presented several petitions for the emancipation of the slaves of rebels.

Mr. Wilson reported a bill for an increase of the number of cadets at West Point.

Mr. Latham offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to inform the Senate by virtue of what law and what reason passports are required from passengers from New York to San Francisco, which was agreed to.

Mr. Sherman offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish to the Senate a copy of all the correspondence between General Scott and General Patterson, which was agreed to.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill in relation to the claims for French spoliations.

Mr. Lane spoke against the present inactivity of our Potomac army. He said we must advance into the rebel States and whip somebody, and then the loyal men will come out by thousands.

Mr. Carlisle spoke against the ground taken by Mr. Lane on the subject of slaves.

Mr. Lane continued, saying we must fight and gain a victory before England sends her army and navy upon us. If we are victorious, she won't send them.

On motion of Mr. Grimes, the resolution which caused this debate was laid on the table.

The bill providing for an allotment among volunteer forces, with a substitute, was passed.

The Kansas contested seat case was postponed till to-morrow.

The Chair announced the committee to investigate the general character of the war, Messrs. Wade, Chandler and Johnson, of Tennessee.

A resolution from the House about adjourning until January 6, was tabled. Adjourned.

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