

THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN

General impression in financial circles of London was that the...
The Paris Press approves of friendly power...
The Opinions National (organ of French Liberal party) says that France should not follow...
The Momento of Turin, writes England against beginning war with America...
The Austrian papers state that fears are entertained at Vienna that war between England and America would remove the only obstacle in Europe against French ambition...
No attention in walks preparations. Cotton firm unchanged. Breadstuffs steady. Provisions firm. Consols 84 1/4.

of fire. The attention of the firemen has been directed thither, and they are straining every nerve to save Meeting street. The frame buildings on Queen street are smoking, and will presently blaze forth.
Twelve o'clock. Meeting street, from Market to Queen streets is one mass of flame. The circular church and Justice Hall are burning. The Mills House is thought to be in imminent danger, while the fire seems stretching around the Charleston Hotel. There has been a general desertion of both hotels by the guests, under the impression that they cannot be saved.
One o'clock. The track of the conflagration begins to be clearly defined. Leaving Church Street, on which no block excepting that next to Market has been burned, the fire is steadily pursuing its southward course towards the corner of Archdale and Queen streets. About half an hour, perhaps a drizzling rain being falling, which may perhaps dampen the tops of wooden houses exposed to damage from sparks. The people now understand how far the fire has extended. Furniture is being removed from buildings as far up as Massie street.
Two o'clock. At this hour the fire is still raging with violence, and has scarcely abated. A splendid effort was made by the fire companies to save the house of L. W. Spratt, Esq., on East Bay, which was successful, and which saved the fine line of buildings, on Hazel street, the fate of which depended on that result. Passing to the southwestward, the fire has swept the entire track to the rear of the Charleston Hotel, and to the end of the Hayne street range. There are no buildings north of Market street. None of the Hayne street stores are still standing, except, perhaps, those of Henry Gerdes and the Messrs Pinckney.
Crossing Market street, the fire has extended down East Bay to Cumberland street, and thence across to the Mills House, taking in its way the Circular church, Institute Hall, the Charleston Hotel, and all the buildings upon King street, from Clifford street to within a few doors of Broad street. Crossing King street the flames are approaching the rear of the Cathedral, the Unitarians, and the English Lutheran churches. Whether it will cross the area covered by these churches or pass the Mills House down Meeting street is still uncertain. The fire Department is making incredible exertions, and the men are apparently near exhausted, but are springing to each occasion with renewed vigor, and such exhibitions of courage and endurance have rarely been witnessed.
Three o'clock. The steple of the Circular church has just toppled and fallen with a heavy crash. General Ripley, who is moving to aid in superintending the movements of the troops with characteristic energy, has ordered, several hours ago, that several buildings in the track of the conflagration be blown up. The execution of this order, delayed at first, has at length been accomplished. Ever and anon, during the past hour, the explosions have rent the air in the lower part of the city.
The fire has done its work in thorough style. Its path is now burned out, and nothing now remains to mark where it has passed but smoldering piles of cinders and gaunt and smoking walls and chimneys.
The Charleston Hotel is safe, and Hayne street also. The wind has swept the danger off further to the South, while the fire rages on three sides of the Mills House. That fine structure has not caught.
The Theatre, Lloyd's coach factory (opposite the Express office), the old Executive building, and all the houses between that point and Queen street have been burnt.
The fire seems to be making advances towards the Jail. Companies of the Reserve have been ordered out to repress any possible disturbance among the prisoners confined in that building. The wind has abated somewhat.
Four o'clock. A change in the course of the wind has bent somewhat the course of the fire towards Broad street. The Lutheran and Unitarian churches are now considered safe. The buildings now to be in exceeding danger. The buildings on the west side of Friend street, near the corner of Queen street, are burning fiercely. St. Andrew's Hall is on fire, and the noble spire of St. Finbar gleams with a splendor of portentous import. The occupants of houses on Broad street, beyond King, are moving their effects.
Quarter past five o'clock. At the clock of St. Michael's tolls the quarter, the fire has fallen with a tremendous crash, and the Cathedral is burning furiously, likewise St. Andrew's Hall—in fact, the whole of Broad street is on fire, from Mr. Geddes' residence to Market street. The residences of Messrs. George M. Coffin, James L. Pettigree and others near by, are consumed. The flames have now crossed Broad street, and the wind has not lulled. It is impossible to see where they will stop short of the river. There does not appear to be any imminent danger of the fire again making headway, either to the right or to the left of the furrow; it has cloven through the city, from East Bay to King street. But the head of the conflagration is still fearful to look upon, and is pushing forward with great strides.
Great, indeed, has been the calamity which has fallen upon our noble city; but let us, with unflinching hope and courage, batten ourselves at once to amend the losses we have sustained, and to leave each one, according to his means, of the great sufferings which the fire must entail upon its poor victims.
The above report is taken from the account of the fire which appeared in the Charleston "Mercury" of this morning.
MESSAGE OF JEFF. DAVIS TO THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. [From the Richmond "Examiner," Dec. 15.] At the meeting of Congress yesterday, the following message was received from the President:— To the CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES. The calamity which has laid in ashes a large portion of the city of Charleston calls for our sympathies, and seems to justify the offer of aid which I have heretofore made to the State in the manner hereafter suggested. The State of South Carolina will, no doubt, desire to assist the people of Charleston in their hour of need; but, as her resources are now taxed to the utmost in resisting the invasion of her soil, the prompt intervention of this government may be deemed advisable to the occasion. The State of South Carolina, in common with the

other States, has made liberal advances on account of the war, and this government is unquestionably largely her debtor. With the existing pressure upon her resources, it is probable that her desire to aid in suffering cities of Charleston may be restrained by other demands upon her available means. Under such circumstances may we not exhibit our sympathy with her people, by an offer to place at the control of the Legislature of the State, now in session, a portion of the sum we owe her? The magnitude of the calamity affords the reason for making an exception in her favor, and promptness of action will best be deemed sufficient for the purpose proposed, to be placed at the control of the authorities of the State of South Carolina.
JEFFERSON DAVIS. Mr. Kenner, of Louisiana, offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:— A RESOLUTION TO MAKE AN ADVANCE TO THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ON ACCOUNT OF HER CLAIMS AGAINST THE CONFEDERATE STATES. Resolved, That the sum of \$250,000 be, and is hereby, appropriated as an advance, on account of any claims of the State of South Carolina upon the Confederate States, and that the same be paid to such person as may be authorized by the Legislature of South Carolina to receive the same.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH. PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 16, 1861. The Lynchburg "Virginian" of Friday says that a Maryland regiment has deserted from Lincoln's army, with their arms and equipments. It is reported to be picked duty, and when it reached the front of our line it hoisted the Confederate flag, and marched into Centerville, accompanied by the Colonel and all the other officers.
The Charleston "Courier" has a report from Beaufort stating that the Yankees advanced their position to near Port Royal ferry on Tuesday, and crossed the ferry under the cover of their military to the mainland, where they destroyed several Confederate rifle pits.
The Richmond "Examiner" says that a Court of Commissioners to determine claims for indemnity for losses by the war is to be organized. The President has appointed, and Congress, in secret session, has confirmed, the following as the Commissioners:—George P. Scarborough, of Virginia; Thomas C. Reynolds, of Missouri; and Walker Brooke, of Mississippi.
The Richmond "Enquirer" of the 14th inst., acknowledges the receipt of the balance of the clothing for Massachusetts for the prisoners of war. It is reported that General G. Winslow, and will be distributed by Lieutenant Pierce, of the Twentieth Massachusetts regiment, who was taken prisoner at Leesburg.
The Norfolk "Day Book" is printed on a small half sheet. It is to be raised in price to five cents on Thursday.
A despatch from Richmond dated the 14th inst., says that the Union forces, five thousand strong, attacked Col. Edward Johnson's camp at Valley Mountain, on the 13th inst., but were repulsed with great loss, after an engagement of several hours.
Gen. McCulloch has arrived at Richmond.
Colonel F. H. Smith has relinquished the command of Craney Island, and will take charge of the Virginia Military Institute.
The steamer S. R. Spaulding has not yet arrived here.
DEFENCES OF THE CAPITAL.—Gen. Barnard, Chief Engineer, reports that the defences around Washington consist of 48 works, mounting 300 guns, and that the whole defensive perimeter is 35 miles—exceeding by several miles the famous works of Torres Vedras. He asks \$150,000 for the completion of the work, and \$1,000,000 for the purchase of European siege defences—a large portion of it for the defences of New York harbor.
ECONOMY.—The steamer Constitution brought to New York Mexican advices to Nov. 29. The Mexican Congress was unwilling to recognize the completion of the work, and would do anything short of that to prevent the invasion. It authorized the President to lower the duties and he did so, and it abolished the law which prohibited the payment of the foreign debt, but all this was of no avail, and General Uraga, General Ortega, and General Tapia were ordered to prepare for defence on the roads leading from Vera Cruz to the Capital.
THE AMERICAN CONGRESS.—Even in the present condition of the country, the members of the House of Representatives, Congress, can not conduct themselves with propriety. On Monday last Mr. Fouke, contradicting a statement made by Mr. Conway, said he would mail a letter to Mr. Conway said Fouke's conduct was that of brooming a blackguard and a scoundrel. Mr. Fouke retorted, calling Conway a disgrace to the nation and to himself, and then we are told the matter ended in a duel.
BOSTON, Dec. 15. Col. Wallace at the head of 350 Federal troops left Manchester, Ky., on Tuesday, and defeated them. Confederate loss 62 killed and many wounded. Federals 15 killed and about 30 wounded.
At Falling Waters (Upper Potomac) on Tuesday night, a force of 900 Confederates, under General Jackson, launched 51 boats for the purpose of throwing a force across to attack the city of Washington. The boats were gathered. Two regiments under Col. Lenford occupied the Maryland shore, and it is thought will be able to hold the position until reinforcements can reach them. Heavy firing was heard in the vicinity yesterday morning, but we have no further news.
A portion of the army of the Potomac is advancing slowly towards Winchester and Romney, which is thought to indicate a general advance by General Mitchell.
BOSTON, Dec. 21. The New York Herald states editorially that all fears of a rupture with England on the "Trent" affair may be dismissed, the demands of the British Government being such as can be honorably conceded.
A conflict took place near Leesburg yesterday, in which several regiments were engaged on both sides; the rebels were routed with a loss of 100 killed and wounded; the Federal loss was from 20 to 30.
It is reported that the Federal Government has made an important Treaty with Mexico by which the French at British Expedition may be withdrawn. It provides for a loan of \$11,000,000 to Mexico to pay English and French Expedition.
Eighteen hundred recruits, one thousand horses and twenty wagons loaded with provisions and clothing for Gen. Price in Missouri, have been captured by the Federal troops.
Despatches and letters state that the rebellion in Missouri is nearly crushed out. Breadstuffs are without change.
BOSTON, Dec. 23. Despatches state that Fort Pickens had again opened on Fort M'Raw, and heavy firing continued at last accounts.

Conquering at Tybee Island is also reported but we have no details.
One hundred miles of the Northern Missouri Railroad has been rendered impassable by the rebels.
The Tribune's Washington despatch says that Lord Lyons made his first official communication to Secretary Seward on the Trent affair on Saturday. The Secretary is now engaged with his reply.
The general impression is that the British Government do not present an ultimatum, but leave room for negotiation.
The statement that the Government has determined to yield everything to England, even to the surrendering of Mason and Sidel, is pronounced utterly false.
The rebels failed in the attempt to cross the upper Potomac, and have retired on Leesburg. Super. State \$5 25 a \$5 40; \$5 62 1/2 a \$5 70.
BOSTON, Dec. 24th. Charleston Jail was burned during the late conflagration, and Col. Corcoran of the New York 64th Regiment, with other prisoners of War confined there, escaped. The Colonel has not since been heard from.
The "Woman's Washington" despatch says that Lord Lyons held another conference with Secretary Seward on Monday. Persons of high authority state that the conference was friendly and satisfactory.
Lord Lyons has issued invitations to his Christmas dinner.
A Cabinet meeting will be held to-day, when our relations with England will be thoroughly discussed.
Congress has passed a bill increasing the duties on Tea twenty cents per pound; on Coffee five cents; Molasses six cents per gallon; and Sugar 2 to 3 cents, according to quality.
The New York Post states that the Cabinet has resolved to release Mason and Sidel, and orders have gone out to ship them at once to Halifax!
NOTICE. The first term of 1862 at the Baptist Seminary, Fredericksburg, will commence on Wednesday, 8th January. Principal, Rev. C. Spruden, D. D. Assistant Teacher, Mr. J. Jones. Tuition fees from \$2 to \$4 a term. Fuel 50 cents. French extra \$2. Young Ladies admitted into the Principal's department. Board by Mrs. Babbit \$2 a week. C. SPURDEN. Dec. 23rd, 1862.
---Kilmer's Liniment is the best Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Sprains, Swellings, and all complaints where an external application is required. Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers. 1/2

SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR. BEST Quality Imported, Landing ex scho. Louisville from New York; 100 lbs. Family FLOUR; First quality. For sale by dec 27 HALL & FAIRWEATHER.
NOTICE.—Newspapers having arrangements with the Subscribers for advertising will please discontinue the same after the expiration of the term for which such contracts exist. dec 27 HALL & FAIRWEATHER.
609 BLS best Extra Flour landing ex the Osprey from New York. dec 16 J. W. HAMILTON.
FLOUR LANDING.—"Extra" Family, "Charlotte," "Havlock," and "Lad" Washington from New York.—500 lbs. Family Flour; 600 lbs. Extra Ohio Flour; 200 lbs. Extra Genera Flour; 200 lbs. Ontario Flour; State do; 600 lbs. Premium Mills do; 250 lbs. Superior Flour. In Store. 100 lbs. Kila Delta Corn MEAL, 30 lbs. Meal Pork. For sale by Dec. 27. HALL & FAIRWEATHER.
CROWN BRAND Flour, 50 lbs. per sack, 25 cents. 100 lbs. per sack, 45 cents. 200 lbs. per sack, 85 cents. 400 lbs. per sack, 165 cents. 800 lbs. per sack, 325 cents. 1000 lbs. per sack, 400 cents. 2000 lbs. per sack, 750 cents. 4000 lbs. per sack, 1400 cents. 8000 lbs. per sack, 2800 cents. 16000 lbs. per sack, 5600 cents. 32000 lbs. per sack, 11200 cents. 64000 lbs. per sack, 22400 cents. 128000 lbs. per sack, 44800 cents. 256000 lbs. per sack, 89600 cents. 512000 lbs. per sack, 179200 cents. 1024000 lbs. per sack, 358400 cents. 2048000 lbs. per sack, 716800 cents. 4096000 lbs. per sack, 1433600 cents. 8192000 lbs. per sack, 2867200 cents. 16384000 lbs. per sack, 5734400 cents. 32768000 lbs. per sack, 11468800 cents. 65536000 lbs. per sack, 22937600 cents. 131072000 lbs. per sack, 45875200 cents. 262144000 lbs. per sack, 91750400 cents. 524288000 lbs. per sack, 183500800 cents. 1048576000 lbs. per sack, 367001600 cents. 2097152000 lbs. per sack, 734003200 cents. 4194304000 lbs. per 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LATER!

"PERSIA" OFF CAPE RAOE. DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT! INSTRUCTIONS TO SHIP MASTERS.

KARL DERBY APPROVES OF THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT. TROOPS GOING BY WAY OF RIVIERE DU LOUP. ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 23. The Persia left Liverpool on Sunday the 15th, and was off Cape Race at 5 o'clock on Monday evening. PRINCE ALBERT EXPIRED AT NOON ON SUNDAY, OF GASTRIC FEVER. The Persia, has 1,100 troops on board, bound for River du Loup or Rio.

The Liverpool Mercury of the 14th states that a report prevailed in London, that Earl Derby had been nominated as a War with America, and approved of its policy with reference to the American difficulty. It is suggested to ship owner to instruct the captain of outward bound ships to signalize any English vessels that at War with America is probable. This suggestion is strongly approved of by the Underwriters. The Australasian sailed from Liverpool on the 15th with troops for Canada. The First Division 10th Brigade Garrison Artillery embarked, per Niagara, for Halifax.

It is understood that 10 Companies of Engineers are to be sent to British America. Paris, 14th.—Bourse heavily closed 67.80. London, Friday, P. M.—Consols opened at yesterday's price, but relaxed to 67 1/2, and visited to opening price. Railways have been dull owing to absence of Business; closed a shade better. Banks steady. Miscellaneous shares at previous rates. Austrian advices from Vienna 10th state that during the Emperor's stay at Venice he liberated all political prisoners. NARVA, 13th.—Arges, the Brigand Chief, was executed. Prince Albert's illness was not considered dangerous till Friday. Arrival of American, Wheat and Flour heavy. Small business doing. Prices favor buyers. The Persia brought no regular news despatch. The above was compiled from late Liverpool papers. The Australasian passed Cape Race about 20 miles astern of the Persia.

FROM CAPE RACE. The Niagara passed Cape Race on Monday. She brings no later news than the "Persia." Will arrive at Halifax to-day. The death of His Royal Highness, the Prince Consort, is confirmed. It is reported that the Prince Consort, in coming to Halifax, was accompanied by the Captain of the ship, and a number of his staff, and that he was accompanied by the Captain of the ship, and a number of his staff, and that he was accompanied by the Captain of the ship, and a number of his