

The Globe

HUNTINGDON, PA.
Wednesday morning, Dec. 10, 1862.
W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.



Our Flag Forever

'I know of no man in which a loyal citizen... well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and under every Administration, against all assaults, at H. B. ANDERSON'S.—STRENGTH A. DORCAS.

THE NEWS.

The fire at Lock Haven on Saturday originated in a carpenter shop in the rear of Scott's Hall. The entire business part of the town was destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

WINCHESTER was occupied by the Federals under General Geary with 3,800 infantry and 12 pieces of artillery and 50 cavalry on Wednesday, the 3d. Our loss was one slightly wounded.

GREENADA, Miss., was taken by the Federals under General Hovey, numbering 20,000, on Monday, the 1st December. The rebels fled after burning some 15 or 20 locomotives and about 100 cars.

The rebels under Generals Hindman and Marmaduke, 25,000 strong, attempted to force Gen. Blunt's position at Cana Hill on Saturday last, but were driven back.

Interesting to Railroad Passengers and Conductors.

We learn that a case was tried before Judge Taylor in Cambria county last week, the decision of which is of interest to the traveling public, and to Railroad Conductors.

A passenger who wished to come from Johnstown to Huntingdon, asked for a ticket at the office at Johnstown, and offered a five dollar note in payment. The agent could not make him the change, and consequently he got on the train without a ticket.

The President has not only given ample notice of his intention, but he has offered honorable terms, by which its dreadful effects may be avoided. He demands no mortifying submission, no payment of the heavy expense of the war, no security for the future; all he asks that they shall send representatives to Congress, whose votes may perhaps control him; that they shall resume their places in that government by whose Constitution he himself is bound to put down insurrection; under which their slaves have risen from two hundred to one thousand dollars each in value; under which they enjoyed for nearly a century, peace and security, and made such progress as Africa permitted them to make. Not very hard conditions, one would think, to be offered to men who are attempting to overthrow a government, to whom they have done so many benefits, and who have inflicted on its people so many injuries.

DIRECTORY OF HOSPITALS.—The Sanitary Commission have established an office of information in regard to patients in the hospitals of the District of Columbia, and of Frederick City, Maryland. By a reference to books, which are corrected daily, an answer can, under ordinary circumstances, be given by return mail, to the following questions:

- 1st. Is [giving name and regiment] at present in the hospitals of the District or of Frederick city?
2d. If so, what is his proper address?
3d. What is the name of the surgeon or chaplain of the hospital?
4th. If not in the hospital at present, has he recently been in hospital?
5th. If so, did he die in hospital, and at what date?
6th. If recently discharged from hospital, was he discharged from service?
7th. If not, what were his orders on leaving?
The Commission is prepared also to furnish more specific information as to the condition of any patient in the District hospitals, within twenty-four hours after a request to do so, from an officer of any of its corresponding societies.

The office of the Directory will be open daily from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M., and accessible in urgent cases at any hour of the night.
The number of patients in these hospitals is about 25,000. If found to be practicable, the duty here undertaken locally by the Commission will be extended to include all the general hospitals in the country.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

have shown no disposition to revolt.—The whole South is armed and vigilant. A general insurrection is almost impossible. The negroes are ignorant, unarmed, incapable of combination, accustomed to obey and closely watched. The slightest manifestation of a disposition to rebel would be punished with terrible severity. Mr. Lincoln's proclamation is far more dangerous, in this point of view, to the blacks than to the whites. It is not likely to cause an insurrection, but it may excite the dread of one, and thus weaken the military power of the South.—It is a military measure intended to produce that effect. It is a military measure put off as long as possible in the hope that events might render it unnecessary.—It became necessary to save us from invasion; from foreign intervention—perhaps from foreign war.

Let it be granted, however, for the sake of argument, that the danger of an insurrection, excited by this act of the President, is serious, that it is great and unavoidable. It surely cannot be pretended that Mr. Lincoln means or desires to cause such a result, when he gives ample notice of the intended measure, and at the same time opens a path by which its dreaded consequences may be avoided. The shelling of a city is a terrible act of war. It necessarily involves the destruction of a vast amount of property and also of lives, which even war spares if it can. The practice, therefore, of civilized warfare is first to demand the surrender of the city, and if that be refused, to give time for the removal of women and children, and other non-combatants, before the actual attack is executed. Mr. Lincoln has given three months' notice of his purpose, during which the southern people can prepare themselves against a siege or revolt. They have prevented one so far, in the midst of a war, the object of which, the negroes believe, is to set them free. It is scarcely probable that Mr. Lincoln's paper proclamation will have such an effect on their minds that the authorities of the South, forewarned as they are, cannot prevent the horrors of an insurrection. If they continued, indeed, to send forward to the battle-fields of war their negro available white population, the negroes might become dangerous, should Mr. Lincoln on the first of January tell them they are free. But let Mr. Davis detail as a home guard some of the able guerilla leaders, like Lee, Joseph E. Johnston, Beauregard, Stone, Lee, Jackson and others, and say two hundred thousand of the brave troops that have given so much trouble, and there could be no danger. Is it a crime to force him to do this? Or is it contrary to the laws of war? Mr. Lincoln's proclamation has been likened to the barbarous practice of poisoning wells and springs. But suppose it became necessary in a campaign to prevent the occupation of a particular region which could not be defended, and the general in command gave explicit and ample notice to the enemy that the springs and wells were poisoned.—Without admitting that any insurrection were the cause, would not such notice take away the barbarian of the act, so far as the enemy was concerned?—That Mr. Lincoln's intention is to excite insurrection, he would not have given three months' notice of his design. That the proclamation may, if carried into effect, break up the fabric of southern society, destroy a large amount of slave property, damage the industry, and inflict heavy losses on the southern people, is no doubt true. But such injuries are within the legitimate scope of war.

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Adams House, 244 F STREET, Washington, D. C., Nov. 19. Coming—Christmas.

Governor and Supreme Judge.

Mr. Lewis—Read the letter from McAlvery's Fort, signed "Marcus," in your last paper, about the election of delegates to the next Democratic State Convention, and endorse its sentiments. I have not been much of a politician, but I am a Democrat, and have always understood the meaning of that word to be that the people are to govern. The only way the people can practically govern is to take part in the preliminary steps to make nominations. If the people don't take part, then they are not governing themselves: They are letting somebody else govern them. "Marcus" letter refers only to the next Governor. Now, I want to call the attention of the Democrats of this county to the fact that the next State Convention will have more than a Governor to nominate, and the people will have more than one State officer to elect next fall. Judge Lovrey was here last summer, and he told me his term as Justice of the Supreme Court would expire next fall, and that his successor would be elected at the election in 1863. Then the Convention will nominate candidates for both Governor and Supreme Judge, the two highest offices in the State. The people ought to have a voice in who they are to be. Even if two men that the County Committee appointed, they may have some instructions to give them about their choice. No County Committee ever elected delegates before to nominate Governor or Supreme Judge, and the Committee had no authority to do it. Where is their authority? I would like somebody to point out where the people ever gave them the authority. They never did; no resolution ever of any Convention, authorized them to do it, and it would have been wrong if they had. The County Committee is not made to elect delegates. If it can elect delegates, then the State Convention might as well save all the Democrats in the State the trouble of meeting, and just make the nominations at once. And if a County Committee can take this power out of the hands of the people of a county, why the State Convention has just as good a right to take it away from the people of the State. Suppose they should try it; why even if I am old enough to be far from the muster-roll, I would be one to join an insurrection against the tyrants, and go down to Harrisburg to help dispense the concern.—Well, now, I ask my fellow citizens, whether our County Committee has not tried to do the very same thing that the State Convention would be doing if they should nominate the candidates for Governor and Supreme Judge without a Convention. If every citizen in the State would do the same thing, the people would not be heard at all, and it is hard to tell what kind of stuff we might have put on the ticket.

Nov. Mr. Lewis, I may not agree with you in all you have done and said, but in this thing, you are right. Whatever may be said about popular sovereignty in the far off Territories, the Democrats of this county are determined that they will have it at home, here. They will be the sovereign themselves, and have no sovereign committee to speak for them and rule them. We are in earnest about it in this place. I have talked to my neighbors about it, and whether the County Committee calls it or not, there will be a Convention called before the State Convention meets, and we will elect delegates with our eyes open as to what is before us. We have no idea of having the highest executive and judicial offices in the State nominating by men in whose selection we had no voice, and we don't intend to let it be done if the voice of the people can prevent it. We'll try, anyhow, and if the usurpation of powers has got to be dangerous in these days, we'll begin to look after our safety by stopping it at home. We can talk, then, with a little grace about the usurpations of other parties.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 6, 1862. COMPANY F comes in for another "spat" from the able pen of Caldwell Owen. He must have a peculiar friendship for the "boys" composing that company. In his last issue he says: 'Lewis guarded Chambersburg, but did not go with his regiment to Maryland. Brave boys!' Of course Owen means the company when he speaks of us remaining as guard in Chambersburg. "Brave boys!" We were only a "boy"—the company were "boys"—Owen will have to be made to smell somebody's fingers before he can be expected to treat Company F with proper respect. OWEN says a man can not be a Democrat unless he submits to the dictation of the Monitor clique, Caldwell & Co. All Democrats who will not be bound by the action of the County Committee in the appointment of State Delegates, are to be denounced by Caldwell & Co. as traitors to the Democratic party. Pitch in! The Democracy are not yet swallowed up by such leaders as Caldwell, Owen & Co.

Dr. Drown—Elizabeth Iwan, a daughter of Mr. Lewis Hays, was drowned on Friday last by falling in the canal at the lock near which she resided.

English and German Almanacs for 1863, are for sale at Lewis's Book Store.

The Fitz John Porter Court Martial.

The court martial convened for the trial of General Fitz John Porter met in Washington on the 3d, when charges and specifications were exhibited against him by Brig. General Roberts, Inspector General of General Pope's army. They were read in connection with the violation of the ninth article of war. He is charged with disobeying several important orders of his superior in front of the enemy, failing to push forward his forces into action on the enemy's flank and rear; permitting to march to Centerville, out of the way of the field of battle, and there to remain during the entire day of the 30th of August; this at or near Centerville station on the 20th and 30th of August last, &c. He is also charged with a violation of the 52d article of war, in refusing to attack the enemy within the limits of the field and in full hearing of the artillery of the battle, and there shamefully disobeying, and retreating from the advancing forces of the enemy, without any attempt to engage them, or aid the troops who were already fighting greatly superior numbers, and were relying on the flank attack he was ordered to make to secure a decided victory, &c. To these charges General Porter pleaded "not guilty". The court martial in the case of General Fitz John Porter was in session again on the 4th, Maj. Genl. John Pope being the witness under examination. The substance of his testimony was that it was his firm conviction that if Major General Porter had obeyed his orders promptly he could have entirely defeated, if not captured Jackson's army.

IMPORTANT TO VOLUNTEERS.—It has been decided by the authorities at Washington that if a soldier is discharged before he has served two whole years, or to the end of the war, he, or his family, shall receive the full pay of the soldier, and the bounty of \$100. The back dues for wages, and fifty cents for each twenty miles travelled from the place of discharge to the place of enrollment, he is entitled to on the pay certificates from his regimental paymaster. If a soldier is killed, or disabled before he has served two years, or the close of the war, he has, under the liberal construction of the law, served, to the end of the war, so far as he is or can be concerned. Congress intended by the provisions of the law that no one should have the bounty until the end of the war. The \$100 bounty, by this law, will be immediately paid, so soon as notified. Under an order and rule of the War Department, there can be procured for every Federal soldier in the line, or South, the monthly wages of the soldier, to the date of allowance, except the last month's wages, which the government reserves. If no wife, the minor children, by their guardian, are entitled. If the soldier is unmarried, his widowed mother is entitled. An important decision has been made by the Secretary of War and the Paymaster General in effect, that a soldier is entitled to pay from the day he enlists, and that he is not to wait until he is discharged. The regulations of the War Department are full and formal notices of the regulations to Government service.

THE MAMMOTH UNION PHOTOGRAPH CAR FOR SALE.—One of the largest and best photographic cars in the United States now stationed at Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, Pa., for sale very low, on account of circumstances render it necessary for the present proprietor to locate. It is fitted up in handsome style, with every convenience for Amblyotyping, Photolithography, &c., full size visiting Card Photographing, with 4 1/2 and 4-7 size cameras and every other necessary, including an entire stock of Frames, Cases, &c. For full particulars, apply or address, C. S. ROSEHORN, Huntingdon, Pa.

N. B.—Instruction will be given to the purchaser, free of charge, if desired, in all branches of the Art.

IS THE FIELD FOR THE STROLLS.—A small crowd of office seekers will be in Harrisburg at the meeting of the next Legislature. This county will be well represented. Patrick Leidy and Jno. Dougherty are candidates for Sergeant-at-Arms. R. Milton Speer, P. M., Leidy and David Caldwell will be applicants for Clerks. There may be names, but we have not heard the names of any others. Improve Your Sight and Preserve Your Eyes.—A. BIRNBAUM, Practical and Manufacturing Optician, takes pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a Store one door west of Dr. Dorney's, with a large and variety stock of Spectacles, comprising Convex and Concave Glasses, such as Flint, Crystal and Scotch Pebble, and particularly desires to recommend the superiority of the last-named glasses. His theoretical as well as his practical knowledge of Optics, and his long practice in the Oculistic science, enables him to adapt, after an examination of the eyes, those glasses which correspond with the defect of near, far or weak sight. Glasses can be fitted to any frame, of any shape or color.—Please call and examine the Spectacles. Amblyopes and Photographs taken at all times on reasonable terms. Also, Segars, Tobacco and Meerschaum Pipes constantly on hand.

News.—The last Monitor informs us that honest Dave Caldwell, Esq., had been absent from town for several days. We doubt whether he was missed by anybody but his dog Owen, as the editorial columns of the Monitor have been very slim for two weeks past.

The Case of the Minnesota Indians.

The following protest against Presidential clemency in the case of the three hundred Indians convicted of participating in the Minnesota outrages, signed by Senator Wilkinson and Representatives Aldrich and Windom, was sent to the President yesterday: WASHINGTON, December 31, 1862. To the President of the United States: Sir: We have learned, indirectly, that you intend to pardon or reprieve a large majority of the Indians in Minnesota, who have been formally condemned for their participation in the brutal massacre of our people in the months of August and September last. If this be your purpose, as I hope you will have no objection to my leaving most respectfully to protest against it, and we do so for the following reasons: These Indians were condemned, most of them, upon the testimony of women whom they had carried into captivity; after having murdered their fathers, husbands, and brothers, and who were treated by these Indians with a brutality never known before in this country, nor equalled in the most atrocious cases among nations. There were nearly ninety female captives. They were the wives and daughters of our neighbors and friends. They were intelligent and virtuous women. Some of them were wives and mothers; others were young and interesting girls. These savages to whom you propose to pardon their crimes, were seen when the whole country was quiet, and the farmers were busily engaged in gathering their crops, arms' without violence, and violence from one farm house to another, indiscriminately murdering all the men, boys and little children they came to; and, alas! they sometimes spared the lives of the mothers and daughters, they did so only to take them into a captivity which was infinitely worse than death. We do not wish to see two law-abiding citizens, who are your obedient servants.

M. S. WILKINSON, CYRUS ALDRICH, WM. WINDOM.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

We have received the report of the Hon. Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Navy, which is a voluminous and interesting document. We can give but a brief review of it: The naval operations and achievements during the past year are carefully and fully reviewed; and, while the exploits of the various vessels comprising the North and South Atlantic and the Eastern and Western Gulf Squadrons, and the Western Florida, are alluded to in complimentary and congratulatory terms, the services rendered by the vessels blocking the ports on the Southern coast is pronounced to be so effective that even foreign statesmen, who a few months since proclaimed a perfect blockade to be a "material impossibility," now acknowledge it to be conclusive and effective.

The distribution of the naval force, the gunboat fleet, the Janes river flotilla, the success of the various expeditions South and West, the ravages of the rebels, the capture of the forts, the present and past condition of the Navy, the introduction and retention of iron clad vessels, and the importance and necessity of a great and powerful navy, are alluded to in a manner which is highly instructive and interesting. We are told that nearly the entire seaboard of the insurgent region—from Norfolk and the outlet of the Chesapeake, through Cranford, Newbern and Beaufort, N. C., Port Royal, Tybee, Fernandina, Key West, Pensacola, to New Orleans and Galveston—is practically in our hands, held fast and irrevocably under the guns of our Navy, or else garrisoned and governed by our military force, and but a short time can elapse before the few remaining ports which are still in the possession of the rebels will be reduced to our occupation and authority.

It may then become a question for decision whether our fleets cannot be released from the duties of blockade and the commerce of these ports be subjected to such conditions, restrictions and regulations as a wise war policy may prescribe, and a war power enforce.

The action of the parties who built and fitted out the "29," in flagrant violation of British law and of Royal proclamation of neutrality, is commented upon, and the possibility of future request for indemnification from the British Government for the destruction of private property by that vessel intimated. In reference to the proposed navy yard and depot for an iron-clad Navy, the Secretary reviews the action of the Committee appointed to examine the most advantageous sites, New London being considered the most preferable location by four of the members of that Committee, and the others as fully and emphatically giving their preference to League Island, and concludes his remarks upon the subject by expressing his official opinion that "while there are some obvious and admitted objections to League Island, no place was proposed that combines so many advantages, unless it be the contracted and altogether inadequate yard at Philadelphia." Under these circumstances, he proposes "that the site of the new navy yard be the magnificent donation of the city of Philadelphia, unless Congress shall otherwise direct."

In March, 1861, there were forty vessels in commission in the United States Navy, and in all but seven hundred and sixty-two more were ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to be constructed and ready for service in the Atlantic east. At the present time, there are about and progressing to rapid completion four hundred and twenty-seven vessels, carrying three thousand two hundred and sixty-eight guns, and of the capacity of three hundred and forty thousand and thirty-six tons. This seven and other employees have on board the vessels, man-

These Indians are called by some, prisoners of war. There was no war about it. It was wholesale robbery, rape and murder. These Indians were taken at war with their murdered victims.

The people of Minnesota, Mr. President, have stood firm by you, and by your Administration. They have given to you and to their country support. They have not violated law.—They have borne those sufferings with a patience such as but few people ever exhibited under such extreme trials.—These Indians are now at their mercy; but our people have not risen up to slaughter them, because they believed that the President would deal with them justly.

We are told, Mr. President, that a committee from Pennsylvania, whose families are living happily in their pleasant homes in that State, have called upon you, and petitioned you to pardon these Indians. We have a respect for the religious sentiments of your petitioners; but we submit that it is bad taste, indeed, that it is entirely unbecoming them, to interfere in matters with which they are so little acquainted, and which relate to the security of our own people.

We protest against the pardon of these Indians, because, if it is done, the Indians will become more insolent and cruel than they ever were before, believing—as they certainly will believe—that their great father at Washington either justifies their acts or is afraid to punish them for their crimes.

We protest against it, because, if the President does not permit these excuses to take place under the form of law, the outraged people of Minnesota will dispose of these wretches without law. These two people cannot be together.

We do not wish to see two law-abiding citizens, who are your obedient servants.

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bor twenty-eight thousand, while at the Navy Yards and Stations twelve thousand mechanics and laborers are daily employed.

The views of the Secretary upon the subject of iron clad vessels are pertinent. He gives the history of the building of the Monitor, the Galena and the Ironsides, and of the offering and timely arrival of the first-named, and its exposure to the ravages of the rebel Merrimack near Norfolk. A very graphic description of the scenes connected with that ever memorable fight is given by Mr. After detailing the events of the first day's evil work by the Merrimack in which she destroyed the Cumberland and the Monitor, and showing the precarious condition of the St. Lawrence and the Minnesota, both of which had grounded, and were expecting the renewal of the attack upon them the next morning.

All efforts to get the Minnesota afloat during the night, and into a safe position, were totally unavailing. The morning was looked for with deep anxiety, as it would, in all probability, bring a renewed attack from the Merrimack. At this critical and anxious moment, the Monitor, and the newly finished armored vessel, came into Hampton Roads, from New York, under the command of Lieut. John L. Worden, and a little after midnight anchored alongside the Minnesota. At six o'clock the next morning, the Merrimack, as anticipated, again made her appearance, and opened her fire upon the Minnesota. Promptly obeying the signal to attack, the Monitor ran down past the Minnesota, and herself drove along side the Merrimack, between that formidable vessel and the Minnesota.

The force conflict between these two iron clad lasted for several hours. It was, in appearance, a most unequal fight; for the Merrimack was a large and noble structure, and the Monitor was, in comparison, almost diminutive.—But the Monitor was strong in her armor, in the ingenious novelty of her construction, in the large caliber of her two guns, and the valor and skill with which she was handled. After several hours fighting the Merrimack found herself overmatched, and, leaving the Monitor, sought to renew the attack on the Minnesota, but the Monitor again placed herself between the two vessels, and re-opened her fire upon her adversary. At noon the Merrimack, seriously damaged, abandoned the contest, and, with her companions, retreated towards Norfolk.

This terminated the most remarkable naval combat of modern times, perhaps of any age. The fleetest and most formidable naval assault upon the power of the Union which has ever been made by the insurgents was heroically repulsed, and a new page was opened in the history of maritime warfare.

The report says that "the time has arrived when, in order to maintain ourselves and our true position as a nation, we must have a formidable navy, not only of light draught vessels to guard our extensive and shallow coast, but one that is ready for service, and of sufficient size to give them speed, can seek and meet an enemy on the ocean. In order to obtain the command, sea power or essential to great speed, we must have vessels of the greatest magnitude." It is recommended that the Government should establish naval yards, for the construction both of iron and wood vessels, where also steam machinery, anchors, chain cables, and heavy iron work for the naval armament, should be manufactured at the same establishments to advantage.

A western depot and establishment is also recommended for the same purpose, on one of the rivers in the valley of the Mississippi, "where we now have a squadron equal in numbers to the whole navy of the United States at the commencement of this administration."

The Report gives a view of the present condition of the harbor defenses, and recommends that a league of defenses should be prepared against any possible contingency of hostile attacks upon our ports, though he seems to think there is no immediate necessity for making estimates from the Navy Department to furnish vessels for this duty.

The importance of having facilities for docking ships for repairs, is dwelt upon and recommended. The re-organization of the Department of the Navy, in connection with the appointment to the new grades in the Navy, is dwelt upon, and also the condition of the Naval Academy, in which there are now 370 midshipmen, leaving 120 vacancies, the fostering care of Congress is solicited to this situation. Other matters are alluded to, which, however, are noticed in brief in the preceding Message.

The Banks' Expedition.—The Genl. Banks' Expedition is now probably at sea, moving southwest as fast as wind and steam can carry it. Where it is going, what its special mission is, and how long we will have to wait before we receive intelligence of striking the intended blow, are questions which time and circumstance alone can solve. It is well known, however, that Genl. Banks has under his command a large and it might be said with propriety, select body of troops, fully armed, uniformed and equipped, and in perfect readiness to enter at once into active service. Among this fine corps are regiments from Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York.

A day or two ago the following conversation took place between the General and a member of his staff: Staff—General, the members of your staff are desirous of knowing something about the destination of the expedition, so that they can take proper clothing with them. General—A very natural desire, certainly. Staff—We would like to know whether we should take light or heavy clothing. General—(With his accustomed gravity)—Take both kinds, sir, take both kinds, and you will not fail to hit the nail on the head. Staff Officer—Good morning, General. General—Good morning, sir.—From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Wednesday evening.

Now is the time to buy Lloyd's new Map of the State of Virginia.—Only 25 cents. For sale at W. Lewis's Book Store.