

Washington Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association. The Association, having opened an office at No. 125 Washington street,...

The attention of the reader is directed to the advertisement of Dr. Marley's Family Medicines to be found in another column of his paper.

The Monthlies. "Gleanings of Europe" for January is already issued. This number promises a very interesting...

The Rev. Mr. Maddux will preach a sermon on temperance at the Methodist Church on Sunday evening next, Dec. 7th.

The Continental.—Captain Erisman in his advertisement in today's Spy, reminds his old friends and customers that the "Continental" is still open—the old fountain flows.

A GREAT FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT.—Among the noted store rooms of Philadelphia, is that built for and formerly occupied by L. J. Levy, 809 and 811 Chestnut street.

COL. J. W. FISHER.—After an absence of nearly a year Col. Fisher has returned home on a brief visit—we are sorry to add for the benefit of his health.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—Although more brief than usual, the President's annual Message is too lengthy for our columns.

ANECDOTE OF A TEACHER-SOLDIER.—The following anecdote of a teacher-soldier, was related by Prof. Wickersham in his lecture on "Awakening Mind."

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE. CAMP NEAR BROOKS' STATION, ON AQUILA AND FREDERICKSBURG R. R. November 23th, 1862.

THE ARMY HOSPITALS.—How to OBTAIN INFORMATION.—We publish the following circular from the Sanitary Commission at Washington, for the benefit of our readers who have friends in the army.

INCREASED IN PRICE.—The proprietors of the Daily Express and Daily Inquirer, of Lancaster, have increased their price to ten cents per week, or two cents per single copy.

PROVOST MARSIAL.—Governor Curtin has recommended to the Government the names of gentlemen in the different counties of this State for Provost Marshals.

READING AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—Owing to the delay in the reception of material the track-laying on this road has not progressed at a rate commensurate with the speed with which the grading of the west end was pushed to completion.

It gives us pleasure to announce the completion of the Reading and Columbia Railroad as far as this place. Our citizens have now witnessed an undertaking which at one time was almost discredited; and when it is remembered that the work has been going on when the country is engaged in civil war, it is surprising that nothing has materially interfered to arrest its progress.

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1st. Is — [giving name and regiment] at present in the Hospitals of the District 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 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 in 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, ADAMS HOUSE, 244 F STREET, Washington, D. C. Nov. 19, 1862.

CAPTAIN HERR.—Our esteemed townsman, Capt. Daniel Herr, served his country with as little noise and trumpeting as any man who has gone forth and done good work in the good cause. He is not the man to blow his own trumpet now; but his numerous friends have desired us to publish the following testimonial from his fellow officers, which may be very properly made public.

CAMP OF THE 11TH REGIMENT, PENNA. VOL. CAVALRY, SUFFOLK, VA., OCTOBER 28th, 1862. TO DANIEL HERR, LATE CAPTAIN OF CO. I, 11TH PENNA. VOLS. CAVALRY. SIR:—The undersigned, Field and Line officers of the 11th Regt. Penna. Volunteer Cavalry, desire to express their regret at parting with you, and to acknowledge fully the patriotic feeling which induced you, at your age, to raise your company, and lead it for over a year in the field.

The arduous scoutings both here and upon the Peninsula, picket and other duties which devolved upon this regiment, have undermined the constitutions and sapped the well-springs of health for life of much younger men than yourself, and it has been a matter of surprise to us, that you have borne the fatigues of light cavalry service as long and as well, performing all the duties of your office as efficiently and creditably as you have.

In retiring to your home, and the bosom of your family and large circle of valued friends, you carry with you the esteem of your brother officers of the 11th Regt. Pa. Volunteer Cavalry, and their endorsement of your patriotism and unselfish love of country. In bidding you farewell, permit us to express the hope that the winter of your life may terminate in peace, surrounded by plenty, and that when your mission is ended, you may be gathered like grain, fully ripe and ready for harvest. We subscribe ourselves your friends and brothers in arms:

- Samuel P. Spear, Col. 11th Pa. Vol. Cav. George Stetzel, Lieut. Col. Samuel Wetherill, Major. Franklin A. Stratton, Major. George T. Corning, Major. George C. Harlan, Surgeon. H. M. Nagle, Assistant Surgeon. George W. Bassett, 1st Lieut. Co. A. W. Dawees Roberts, Capt. Co. B. J. E. McFarlan, 1st Lieut. Co. B. Samuel L. Mowday, 2d Lieut. Co. B. Chas. A. Sherman, 1st Lieut. and R. Q. M. James H. Auldichbaugh, 2d Lieut. Co. D. Amintor Davidson, Capt. Co. E. Wm. Bailey, 1st Lieut. M. B. Hope, 2d Lieut. Co. E. B. B. Mitchell, Capt. Co. F. R. B. Ward, Capt. Co. D. P. A. Palmer, 2d Lieut. Co. F. Augustus H. D. Williams, 1st Lieut. Co. G. John D. Gontz, 2d Lieut. Co. G. Wm. M. Seipt, Capt. Co. H. N. H. Hobbins, late Adjutant. John H. Riel, Lieut. Co. H. Wm. Butts, 1st Lieut. Co. I. Wm. I. Reisinger, Capt. Co. I. J. H. Raper, 2d Lieut. Co. D. James E. Fleming, 1st Lieut. Co. II. Albert I. Ackery, Capt. Co. K. Geo. B. Knight, 2d Lieut. Co. K. John C. Baker, 2d Lieut. Co. K. John B. Loomis, Capt. Co. L. Miller Beatty, 2d Lieut. Co. L. James A. Skelley, Capt. Co. G. A. A. Menzies, Lieut. and Adjutant.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE. CAMP NEAR BROOKS' STATION, ON AQUILA AND FREDERICKSBURG R. R. November 23th, 1862. EDITOR SPY:—We left Warrington on the 11th inst., and marched southward through the supposed town of Fayetteville, and encamped where the village of Foxville is said to be. In neither place are there more than two houses, which are fast decaying. The farms in this vicinity, and along the Warrington road are large, from one to two thousand acres, with not more than twenty or twenty-five under cultivation. The land seems to have been worn out and not worked for years.

While at this camp great efforts were made to furnish serviceable horses and mules for those diseased and unfit for service. The ammunition and supply trains received their quota. Many are still wanting for the Regimental teams. They are expected every day.

On Monday, the 17th inst., we were ordered to move at 7 o'clock, A. M. Accordingly we marched to Bealton Station on the railroad, thence to Deep Creek, through Morrisville, a town of the same character as Fayetteville, &c., having marched twenty-two miles.

On Tuesday we marched three miles in the direction of Fredericksburg, until we came to Harwood Church, where the road from Catlett's Station intersects the one we

were on, when we took a road leading east to Stafford C. H. We encamped on a flat through which runs Accleek Creek, having marched about twelve miles. Drizzling rain all day. We passed at Harwood Church the column of the centre and right wing of the grand army. They were moving southeast. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, heavy rains, which made the roads horrible. On Saturday at daylight we were ordered to move to this place, seven miles distant. A large force was detailed to repair the roads, and we worked through the same day. We passed through Stafford C. H. The building wherein courts are held would not make a respectable Justice of the Peace office in Columbia. The Jail is three stories high, and is shaped somewhat like the buildings covering watering tanks on the Columbia and Philadelphia R. R. ten years ago. I should like to see about a dozen jail birds from Tow Hill placed there for safe keeping. They would quarry out in short order.

Last evening two locomotives came up as far as Potomac Creek. The bridge at that point will be done to-day. The wharf at Acquia Landing and several bridges have had to be rebuilt.

On the 18th inst., the 5th regiment was taken out the 1st brigade and placed in the 3d. I presume the arrangement will be permanent.

Letters should be directed, 5th Regiment, 3d Brigade, 3d Division and 1st Army Corps. ORDERLY.

Abstract of the President's Message. The President begins with an encouraging reference to the aspect of our foreign relations, stating that although presenting less than formerly a gratifying appearance, still they are satisfactory, considering our peculiar situation as a nation at the present time.

The Indian difficulties in the Northwest are glanced at, and the Pacific Railroad scheme next receives a hearty endorsement of National importance. He recommends the enlargement of the great canal of New York and Illinois, and refers to the establishment of the Bureau of Agriculture, as something from which much benefit may be expected to the interests of the country in diffusing useful information and improvements. Mr. Chase's financial project, which looks to having the Government take upon itself the issuance of a bank or paper circulation, is noticed favorably, along with the reports from the other departments, but it is only as he approaches the subject of the war, and the influence of Slavery in causing it, that he devotes a more earnest effort to the construction of the Message, to make it an effective aid in bringing before the American people his favorite views for ridding the land of those exciting causes which now divide the two sections.

Without absolutely receding from the conditions of the Emancipation Proclamation, he makes "recommendations" as to a more "gradual" system, which "recommendations" are not to stay the "war," nor proceedings under the "Proclamation" referred to, unless they are adapted in time, when both might be stayed. Proposing to bring about a gradual emancipation, to be completed in the year 1900, he believes that it is quite practicable, and ought to receive the favorable consideration of the people both North and South, both as a means of restoring peace and as an economical arrangement for all concerned. Insisting still upon his "colonization" plan, he yet believes that the negroes emancipated might be absorbed as freemen by our whole population, and neither section be the worse for it, since the labor hitherto in demand would be in demand still. Perhaps the whole may be considered assumed upon when he says: "The proposed emancipation would shorten the war, perpetuate peace, insure the increase of population, and proportionately the wealth of the country." He sees no difficulty in compensating the owners of negroes with the sums to be appropriated to be spread over so long a space of time as "thirty-seven years," because the population would then, perhaps, be "one hundred millions of people." The scheme is definitely stated, and does not seem at a glance—as matters now stand between the Government and the States in rebellion—too practical. "The plan is proposed as permanent constitutional law. It cannot become such without the concurrence of first, two-thirds of Congress, and afterwards, three-fourths of the States. The requisite three-fourths of the States will necessarily include seven of the Slave States. Their concurrence, if obtained, will give assurance of their severally adopting emancipation, at no very distant day, upon the new constitutional term.—This assurance would end the struggle now, and save the Union forever."

He is careful, to remind us that his new plan for the settlement of this perplexing matter "is recommended as a means not in exclusion of, but additional to, all others for restoring and preserving the National authority throughout the Union."

Congressional. MONDAY, Dec. 1st.—Congress assembled promptly at noon. A quorum was present in both Houses, and at once proceeded to business. The new Senators from New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Oregon appeared in the Senate and were sworn in. The President's Message was received and read. In the House, immediately after organization, Mr. Conkling offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire and report as to the best mode of placing vessels of war on the Lake Ontario when the exigency shall arise, and of establishing water communication from other waters to the Lakes. A resolution, submitted by Mr. Vallandigham, was adopted, directing an inquiry as to the alleged action of the Postmaster General in deciding what newspapers may and what shall not be transmitted through the mails. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, submitted a preamble and resolution reciting that illegal, arbitrary arrests had been made by the agents of the Government, and declaring that the House condemn all such arrests. The resolution was tabled by a vote of 80 to 40. Mr. Richardson offered a similar resolution in rela-

tion to the arrest and confinement of citizens of Illinois, which was also tabled. The President's Message was received and read, and with the accompanying documents ordered to be printed. TUESDAY, 2d.—In the Senate Mr. Powell submitted resolutions in relation to the arrest and imprisonment of parties by the Secretary of War. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, submitted resolutions proposing a convention from all the States to devise means for the restoration of the Union. Both sets of resolutions were ordered to be printed. Mr. Sausbury gave notice of a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to the imprisonment of certain citizens of Delaware. The House passed a bill requiring judgments in suits against Collectors or officers of the customs to be paid in specie. The Military Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the pay of private soldiers to fifteen dollars per month, and of reducing the pay of officers who are not in active service in the field. Mr. Calvert offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for information as to the appointment of Acting Midshipmen to the Naval Academy. The Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to consider the propriety of admitting cotton from foreign countries free of duty. WEDNESDAY, 3d.—In the Senate the usual Standing Committees were elected. Mr. Sausbury introduced a motion of inquiry in relation to the imprisonment of citizens of Delaware in Fort Delaware. It was objected to and laid over. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Patents to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Department of Agriculture. The subject of indemnifying the citizens of Minnesota for losses occasioned by the devastations of the Sioux Indians, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. On motion of Mr. Sumner, information was requested from the Secretary of War in relation to the sale into slavery of a free negro captured by the Rebel forces. The Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to consider the expediency of establishing a corps of men enlisted for hospital and ambulance service. Mr. Hale gave notice of a bill to repeal the bill establishing and equalizing the grades of line officers in the navy. The House was in session but a short time. The Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to report on the expediency of granting to volunteers discharged on account of wounds or disabilities incurred in actual service, such proportion of the bounty of \$200 as shall be appropriate to their time of actual service.

THE DRAFT IN PENNSYLVANIA. Correspondence between Governor Curtin and Commissioner Reynolds.—The Drafted Men not now under the Control of the State Government. LETTER FROM COMMISSIONER REYNOLDS. LANCASTER, Nov. 24, 1862. To his Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor: Sir: Many drafted men from Lancaster county have lately called on me, as commissioner to superintend the draft, for furloughs, surgical examinations, discharges, subsistence, clothing, &c. &c. In all cases I have informed them that my authority as commissioner, except so far as concerns my duties to the Government in making a final return of the draft, is at an end. Frequently I have been requested to appeal to you as the Governor of the State. My own opinion is that the drafted men have passed from the jurisdiction of the State to that of the United States.

Believing that the expression of your views would, if made public enable the drafted men to obtain from the proper authorities a fair hearing and a prompt remedy for all alleged grievances, I respectfully ask from you such answer as will give the required information, as well as relieve commissioners from the constant applications referred to. I am, Governor, with great respect, yours, &c. JAMES L. REYNOLDS.

Reply of Governor Curtin. PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER. HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 25, 1862. James L. Reynolds, Esq. DEAR SIR: Your letter of yesterday has been received, and in reply I hasten to say that the "drafted men" are entirely under the control of the General Government; they subsist, clothe, arm, and equip them; have the sole and entire right to grant furloughs and to discipline the men. The State has no authority in the matter whatever. The only power given to the Governors of States, under General Orders, 99, from the War Department, is to "designate rendezvous," "appoint commandants," receive reports of officers, and to nominate provost marshals for the States. When these specific acts are performed all the powers of the State Executive cease, and the men are under the control of the United States authorities.—Appeals to me, therefore, upon the subject of subsistence, equipment, furlough, discipline, and of requiring the attendance of delinquents, and of securing the men in camps, are utterly useless. I can only deplore their existence and point to the authorities having the power to remedy them. They are certainly such as can and unquestionably will be prevented by the General Government, if properly made known to them. Indeed, the United States, some weeks since, took measures, as I presume, for all the purposes spoken of, and assigned to duty in this State, Brigadier General A. Porter as Provost Marshal of the State.

The Adjutant General of the Army, Gen. Thomas, has been at Harrisburg giving his attention to the subject, and Generals Palmer, Canby, and Montgomery are stationed at Philadelphia and Pittsburg, who are, doubtless, charged with the duties erroneously supposed to devolve upon me. I have already complied with the orders of the War Department in naming places of rendezvous, commandants, and have nominated provost marshals. The State authority has, therefore, ceased; but, with a people so loyal as the Pennsylvanians have shown themselves to be, I

cannot doubt that the draft, if managed with care, expedition, and skill, will be eminently successful, and will add 30,000 men to our forces. Let me assure you that no effort will be wanting on the part of the State authorities to aid in every way the exertions of the General Government to secure armies powerful enough to suppress the rebellion. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, A. G. CURTIN

Proposed European Intervention. THE PROPOSITION OF FRANCE AND REPUBLIC OF ENGLAND. The following is the despatch from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to the Ambassadors of France at London and St. Petersburg: PARIS, October 30, 1862. Europe watches with painful interest the struggle which has been raging more than a year, upon the American continent. The hostilities have provoked sacrifices and efforts certainly of a nature to inspire the highest idea of the perseverance and energy of two populations. But this spectacle, which does so much honor to their courage, is only given at the price of numberless calamities, and a prodigious effusion of blood. To these results of civil war, which from the very first assumed vast proportions, there is still to be added apprehensions of a servile war, which would be the culminating point of so many irreparable disasters. The sufferings of a nation towards which we have always professed sincere friendship would have sufficed to excite the sincere solicitude of the Emperor, even had we ourselves not suffered by the counter-blow of these events. Under the influence of the intimate relations which extensive intercourse has multiplied between the various regions of the globe, Europe itself has suffered from the consequences of the crisis which has dried up one of the most fruitful sources of public wealth, and which has become, for the great centres of labor, the cause of most sad trials. As you are aware, when the conflict commenced, we held it our duty to observe the most strict neutrality in concert with the other maritime Powers, and the Washington Cabinet repeatedly acknowledged the honorable manner in which we adhered to that line of conduct. The sentiments dictated to us have undergone no change but of a benevolent character. That neutrality, instead of imposing upon the Powers the attitude which might resemble indifference, ought rather to make them of service to the two parties, by helping them out of a position which seems to have no issue. From the commencement of the war an armed force was set on foot by the belligerents, which since then has almost constantly been kept up. After so much bloodshed, they are now in that respect nearly in the same position, nothing authorizing the presumption that more decisive military operations will shortly occur, according to the late news received in Europe. The two armies, on the contrary, were in a condition that would not allow either party to hope within a brief delay for any decided advantage to turn the balance, and accelerate the conclusion of a peace. All these circumstances taken together point to the opportunity of an armistice to which, moreover, under the present circumstances, no strategic objection can be made. The favorable dispositions towards peace which are beginning to manifest themselves in the North as well as in the South, on the other hand, second steps that might be made to recommend the idea of a truce. The Emperor has, therefore, thought that the occasion has presented itself of offering to the belligerents the support of the good offices of the maritime Powers, and his Majesty has charged me to make the proposition of this Government to her Britannic Majesty, as well as the Court of Russia, that the three Cabinets would exert their influence at Washington, as well as with the Confederates, to obtain an armistice for six months, during which every act of war, direct or indirect, should provisionally cease, on sea as well as on land, and it might be, if necessary, ulteriorly prolonged. We should not, in fact, believe ourselves called upon to decide, but to prepare a solution of the difficulties which hitherto have opposed a reconciliation between the belligerent parties. Would not, moreover, an agreement between the three Courts respond sufficiently to their step a character of evident impartiality? Acting in concert, they would combine the conditions best suited to inspire confidence, the Government of the Emperor, by the constant tradition of French policy towards the United States; England, by the community of race; Russia, by the marks of friendship she never ceased to show to the Washington Cabinet. Should the event not justify the hope of the three Powers, and should the ardor of the struggle overrule the wisdom of their councils, this attempt would be the less honorable for them. They would have fulfilled the duty of humanity, more especially indicated in the war in which the excited passions which render all direct attempts at negotiations more difficult. It is a mission which international law assigns to neutrals, at the same time that it proscribes to them strict impartiality, and they could never make a nobler use of their influence than by endeavoring to put an end to the struggle which causes so much suffering, and compromises such great interests throughout the whole world. Finally, even without any immediate results, these overtures would not be entirely useless, for they might encourage public opinion to views of conciliation, and thus contribute to hasten the moment when a return of peace might become possible.

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THE FRENCH LETTER. The following is the despatch from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to the Ambassadors of France at London and St. Petersburg: PARIS, October 30, 1862. Europe watches with painful interest the struggle which has been raging more than a year, upon the American continent. The hostilities have provoked sacrifices and efforts certainly of a nature to inspire the highest idea of the perseverance and energy of two populations. But this spectacle, which does so much honor to their courage, is only given at the price of numberless calamities, and a prodigious effusion of blood. To these results of civil war, which from the very first assumed vast proportions, there is still to be added apprehensions of a servile war, which would be the culminating point of so many irreparable disasters. The sufferings of a nation towards which we have always professed sincere friendship would have sufficed to excite the sincere solicitude of the Emperor, even had we ourselves not suffered by the counter-blow of these events. Under the influence of the intimate relations which extensive intercourse has multiplied between the various regions of the globe, Europe itself has suffered from the consequences of the crisis which has dried up one of the most fruitful sources of public wealth, and which has become, for the great centres of labor, the cause of most sad trials. As you are aware, when the conflict commenced, we held it our duty to observe the most strict neutrality in concert with the other maritime Powers, and the Washington Cabinet repeatedly acknowledged the honorable manner in which we adhered to that line of conduct. The sentiments dictated to us have undergone no change but of a benevolent character. That neutrality, instead of imposing upon the Powers the attitude which might resemble indifference, ought rather to make them of service to the two parties, by helping them out of a position which seems to have no issue. From the commencement of the war an armed force was set on foot by the belligerents, which since then has almost constantly been kept up. After so much bloodshed, they are now in that respect nearly in the same position, nothing authorizing the presumption that more decisive military operations will shortly occur, according to the late news received in Europe. The two armies, on the contrary, were in a condition that would not allow either party to hope within a brief delay for any decided advantage to turn the balance, and accelerate the conclusion of a peace. All these circumstances taken together point to the opportunity of an armistice to which, moreover, under the present circumstances, no strategic objection can be made. The favorable dispositions towards peace which are beginning to manifest themselves in the North as well as in the South, on the other hand, second steps that might be made to recommend the idea of a truce. The Emperor has, therefore, thought that the occasion has presented itself of offering to the belligerents the support of the good offices of the maritime Powers, and his Majesty has charged me to make the proposition of this Government to her Britannic Majesty, as well as the Court of Russia, that the three Cabinets would exert their influence at Washington, as well as with the Confederates, to obtain an armistice for six months, during which every act of war, direct or indirect, should provisionally cease, on sea as well as on land, and it might be, if necessary, ulteriorly prolonged. We should not, in fact, believe ourselves called upon to decide, but to prepare a solution of the difficulties which hitherto have opposed a reconciliation between the belligerent parties. Would not, moreover, an agreement between the three Courts respond sufficiently to their step a character of evident impartiality? Acting in concert, they would combine the conditions best suited to inspire confidence, the Government of the Emperor, by the constant tradition of French policy towards the United States; England, by the community of race; Russia, by the marks of friendship she never ceased to show to the Washington Cabinet. Should the event not justify the hope of the three Powers, and should the ardor of the struggle overrule the wisdom of their councils, this attempt would be the less honorable for them. They would have fulfilled the duty of humanity, more especially indicated in the war in which the excited passions which render all direct attempts at negotiations more difficult. 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