THE PRESS. PUBLISHED DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.) BY JOHN W. FORNEY. OFFICE NO. 417 CHRSTNUT STREET. "" THE DAILY PRESS, TWELVE CENTS PER WERE, PSYADIE to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars PER ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS—INVARIABLY IN Advance for the time ordered. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,	Ohe Steels.							
Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOL- LARS PER ANNUM, in advance.	VOL. 5.—NO. 104.	PH	HILADELPHIA, WEDN	NESDAY, DECEMBER	4, 1861.	TWO CEN'TS.	NP Postmasters are requested to act as A THE WAR PRESS.	
DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.	COMMISSION HOUSES.	ar en	from the main body of our forces, pass between the strongly garrisoned fortresses of the enemy at Iron-	THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.	performed deeds which have increased our naval	dependent in its nature as to not have demanded	fied were I to omit raising a warning voice	
1861. _F g 1861.	FROTHINGHAM & WELLS,	Une stress.	ton and Cape Girardeau, distant only a few hours' travel—the former by railroad and the latter by the Mississippi river—from St. Louis, and burn an important railroad bridge within fifty miles of that	First Annual Message of ABRAHAM LIN COLN, President of the United States. Read	renown. I would invite special attention to the recommendation of the Secretary for a more perfect organization of the navy by introducing additional	fully ask Congress to consider that	. It is not needed nor fitting here, that a	
E FALL O	34 SOUTH FRONT AND 35 LETITIA STREET,		the Mississippi river-from St. Louis, and burn an important railroad bridge within fifty miles of that	in Congress Tuesday, Dec, 3d, 1861.	grades in the service. The present organization is	vantage. Annual reports, exhibiting the condition of our	tutions. But there is one point, with it	
S D	OFFER FOR SALE	WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1861.	city, swarming with Lincoln troops, would have been rashness in a leader less sagacio's and vigi- lant than General Thompson, or with soldiers less	Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Re masentatives :	adopted, obviate the difficulties alluded to pro-	agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, would	ask a brief attention : it is the effort to plac ou an equal boting with, if not above, labo	
	BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS,		Innt than General Thompson, or with soldiers less hardy and daring than the "Swamp Fox Brigade" of Southwest Missouri. The fight at Fredericktown		, more narmony, and increase the efficiency of the	value to the country. While I make no suggestion as to details. I venture the opinion that an arci-	supering of the Government. It is assured by the state of the second state of the seco	
RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO.,	SHIRTINGS,	THE REBELLION.	of Southwest Missouri. The light at Fredericktown justifies the high reputation of that gallant officer	we have cause of great gratitude to God for unu sual good health and most abundant harvests.	Supreme Court two her the design of T	cultural and statistical bureau might profitably be	Capit 1 soundborr by the series of the series	
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS	DRILLS, JEANS, SILECIAS,		justifies the high reputation of that gallant officer and his command. While deploring the loss of the brave officers and men who fell in that campaign, a consult must be with the reflection that so that so	You will not be surprised to learn, that in the peculiar exigencies of the times, our intercourse	Daniel and McLean, and one by the decease of Justices Justice Campbell. I have so far forborne making nominations to fill these vacancies, for reasons which	The execution of the laws for the suppression of the African slave trade has been confided to the	it is best that capital about the labor	
0 F	CANTON FLANNELS,	IMPORTANT SOUTHERN NEWS.	I console myself with the reflection that as long as Missourians can be found who, half clad and poorly armed, successfully encounter, as at Frederick-	with foreign nations has been attended with pro-	- I will now state. Two of the out-going indres re-	Department of the Interior. It is a subject of gratulation that the efforts which have been made for the suppression of this inhuman traffic have	them, and drive them to it without their	
DRY GOODS,	FROM THE	The Reported Removal of the	armed, successfully encounter, as at Frederick- town, an army which even the accounts of the enemy admit to have been four times as larg eas		that if their successors were appointed in the same	been recently attended with unusual success. Five	Having proveeded so far, it is naturally co that all laborers are either hired laborers	
NO. 47 NOBTH THIRD SBEET, PHILADELPHIA	MASSACHUSETTS, GREAT FALLS LACONIA, LYMAN,	Rebel Capital Incorrect.	ours engaged in that battle, the expulsion of the foe	people have, during the whole year, been engaged in an attempt to divide and destroy the Union.	Cuit, and many of the most competent men there probably would not take the personal bazard of ac-	been seized and condemned. Two mates of yes.	whoever is once a hired laborer is fixed in t dition for life. Now, there is no such rela	
Prompt-paying merchants are respectfully	EVERETT, DWIGHT, LOWELL, CABOT,		and of our means to fully arm and equip our loyal citizens. I remain, colonel, very respectfully, THOMAS REYNOLDS,	A nation which endures factious domestic divi- sion is exposed to disrespect abroad, and one party,	Bench I have been upon the Supreme	in equipping a slaver, have been convicted and	tween capital and labor as astumed, nor any such thing as a freeman being	
Invited to examine our large and carefully-se- lected stock of desirable goods, which will be	IPSWICH, CHICOPEE, and HAMPDEN, BARTLET MILLS.	THE FIGHT AT PENSACOLA NOT RECEIVED.	THOMAS REYNOLDS, Lieutonant Governor of Missouri,	if not both, is sure, sooner or later, to invoke foreign intervention. Nations thus tempted to interfere	from doing justice to the South on the return of	and one cantain, taken with a garge of Africana on.	IIIA IN THA CONCILION OF A DIROC LANders Dr	
sold at prices to suit the times.	LIKEWISE,		MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.	are not always able to resist the coupsels of seem-	the North one which has heretofore been in the	grade of offence under our laws-the punishment of which is death.	of capital. Capital is only the fruit of h	
6628-2m	A FULL ASSORTMENT OF	FORT MCRAE IN BAD CONDITION.		ing expediency and ungenerous ambition, although measures adopted under such influences seldom fail	population, be unjust.	I YAQA, CICALCO DY LOO JASI, CONTRAS, have been	existed. Labor is the superior of eap	
1861. TO CASH BUYERS. 1861.	SHAWLS, BEAVER CLOTHS, TRICOTS, CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, TWEEDS,	PLANTERS DESTROYING THEIR COTTON.	Important Order Respecting Enlistments. A most important order will soon be issued from	to be unfortunate and injurious to those adopting them.		annoted therein under engineer equalelly untif	deserves much the higher consideration. has its rights, which are as worthy of	
H.C. LAUGHLIN & Co.,	BLANKETS, AND ARMY		headquarters, informing the Governors of the se- veral free States that no more regiments, batteries,	The disloyal citizens of the United States who have offered the ruin of our country in return for	i rising in nonulation from 1.470.018 in 1930 to	ing, when it is considered that the leaven of treason was found existing in some of these new countries when the Federal officers arrived there. The	tion as any other rights. Nor is it that there is, and probably always will relation between laborand control and the	
No. 303 MARKET STREET,	GOODS,	Union Conspiracy at New Orleans.	I am indemendent assumention north he nated am ma	the aid and comfort which they have invoked	generally has outgrown our present indicial	with the security and protection afforded by an or-	while labor of the community evicts	
Are receiving daily, from the PHILADELPHIA and	FROM THE WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE,) AND OTHER MILLS. ocl-3m	GREAT EXCITEMENT-MANY ARRESTS.	ceived by them, except upon the requisition of the War Department. The regiments, etc., now form- ing, will be completed, unless it shall be deemed	ragement than they probably expected. If it were just to suppose, as the insurgents have seemed to	system. If uniformity was at all intended, the system requires that all the States shall be accommon	ganized government, will, doubtless, invite to them	relation. A few men own capital; and '	
STRUE SODE AUCTIONS & second and A	QHIPLEY, HAZARD, &		more advantageous to the service to assign the mon already raised to incomplete organizations	insume, that foreign nations, in this case, discard- ing all moral, social, and treaty obligations, would	dated with Circuit Courts attended by Supreme	business of the country to its accustomed channels.	or buy another few to labor for them. A is	
CASH BUYERS are especially invited to call and ex- maine our Stock. seb-tf	HUTCHINSON,	The Rebels Alarmed about the Threat- ened Attack on Columbus.	of the volunteer recruiting service will be appoint- ed for all the States, and recruiting in each will	tion of commerce, including especially the acquisi-	have never had any such courts. Nor can this well	rado, which evidence the patriotic spirit of the people of the Territory.	others nor have others working for them. of the Southern States a majority of the	
MILITARY GOODS.	No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,		be directed upon the system pursued in the regular army. These superintendents will be officers of the	tion of cotton, these nations appear as yet not to have seen their way to their object more directly	the adding of judges to the Supreme Court enough	So far, the authority of the United States has been upheld in all the Territories, as it is hoped it	people of all colors are neither slaves nor while in the Northern a large majority are hirers nor hired. Men with their familie	
A NDREWS' ORIGINAL CAMP, OR	COMMISSION M BCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF	THE WAR IN MISSOURI.	regular army, refired officers if possible, or officers of artillery not serving in the field.	or clearly through the destruction than through the preservation of the Union. If we could dare to be- lieve that foreign patients are seturated by publicher	with Circuit Courts would create a court altogether too numerous for a judicial body of any sort. And	will be in the future. I commend their interests and defence to the enlightened and generous care of Congress.	birers nor bired. Men with their familie sons, and daughters, work for themselves farms, in their houses, and in their shops	
A. States	PHILADELPHIA-MADE		Depots for the collection and instruction of re- cruits, under command of the superintendents, will be established at the following places, and such	principle than this, I am quite sure a sound argument could be made to show them that they can	the evil, if it be one, will increase as new States come into the Union. Circuit Courts are useful or	I recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress the interests of the District of Columbia.	the whole product to themselves, and as favors of capital on the one hand, nor of h	
TRAVELLING BED TRUNK.	GOODS.	Rebel Official Account of the Campaign.	others as shall be considered advantageous, in each	reach their aim more readily and easily by aiding to crush this rebellion than by giving encourage-	they are not useful. If useful, no State should be denied them. If not useful, no State should have	The insurrection has been the cause of much suf- fering and sacrifice to its inhabitants, and, as they	borers or slaves on the other. It is not that a considerable number of persons min	
(Patent applied for) For sale by	MILLINERY GOODS.	a da anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-	of the States: Minnesota, Fort Snelling; Iowa, Davenport; Wisconsin, Madison; Missouri, Jeffer-	ment to it. The principal lever relied on by the insurgents for exciting foreign nations to hostility	them. Let them be provided for all or abolished to all. Three modifications occur to me, either of	have no Representative in Congress, that they should not overlook their just claims upon the	own labor with their capital—that is, the with their own hands, and also buy or hir	
W. A. ANDREWS, no16-2m No. 612 CHESTNUT Street.	CITY BONNET STORE.	MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.	son, or Benton Barracks; Michigan, Detroit; Illi- nois, Springfield; Indiana, Indianapolis; Ohio, Columbus; Kentucky, Louisville; Pennsylvania,	against us, as already intimated, is the embarrass- ment of commerce. These nations, however, not	which, I think, would be an improvement upon our present system. Let the Supreme Court be of con-	Government. At your late session a joint resolution was adopted	to labor for them; but this is only a mixed a distinct class. No principle stated is d	
ARMY SUPPLIES.		&c., &c., &c.	Harrisburg; New Jersey, Trenton; New York, probably Elmira and Albany; Vermont, Montpelier;	improbably saw from the first that it was the Union which made as well our foreign as our domestic commerce. They can scarcely have failed to per-	venient number in every event. Then first, let the whole country be divided into circuits of conveni-	authorizing the President to take measures for faci- litating a proper representation of the industrial	by the existence of this mixed class. Again, as has already been said, there	
A	SEASONABLE GOODS	INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS.	New Hampshire, Concord ; Maine, Augusta ; Massa- chusetts, Cambridge ; Rhode Island, Providence ;	coire that the effort for disunion produces the ox- isting difficulty, and that one strong nation promises	ent size, the Supreme Judges to serve in a number of them corresponding to their own number, and in- dependent Circuit Judges be provided for all the	interests of the United States at the exhibition of the industry of all nations, to be holden at London	necessity any such thing as the free hired being fixed to that condition for life. Ma	
50,000 pairs ARMY DRAWERS.			Connecticut, New Haven; Delaware, Wilmington; Maryland, ————————————————————————————————————	more durable peace, and a more extensive and va- luable commerce, than can the same nation broken	rest. Or, secondly, lot the Supreme Judges be re- lieved from circuit duties and Circuit Judges pro-	ih the year 1862. I regret to say I have been unable to give per- sonal attention to this subject—a subject at once as	pendent men, every where in these State years back in their lives, were hired labore prudent, penniless beginner in the world le	
20,000 GRAY FLANNEL SHIRTS. 10,000 BED do. SHIRTS.		BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—The Old Point boat has ar- rived, bringing Southern papers, from which the	volunteers will be the same as for regulars. Clothing will be issued to them at the State depots. Com-	into hostile fragments. It is not my purpose to re- view our discussions with foreign States, because	vided for all the circuits. Or, thirdly, dispense with the Circuit Courts altogether, leaving the ju-	interesting in itself, and so extensively and inti- mately connected with the material prosperity of	wages awhile, saves a surplus with which tools or land for himself, then labors on his	
500 dozen FINE TBAVELLING SHIETS.	SEASONABLE PRICES		manders of regiments in the field, wanting troops, will make requisitions directly on the superintend	whatever might be their wishes or dispositions, the integrity of our country, and the stability of our	dicial functions wholly to the District Court and an independent Supreme Bench.	the world. Through the Secretaries of State and of the Interior a plan or system has been devised	count another while, and at longth hires new beginner to help him. This is the just an	
For sale by BENNETT, RUCH, & CO.,	SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES.	Richmond is denied.	ents for their respective States. The minor details of the order, which is lengthy, we omit.	Government, mainly depend not upon them, but on the loyalty, virtue, patriotism, and intelligence	I respectfully recommend to the consideration of Congress the present condition of the statute	and partly matured, which will be laid before you.	rous and prosperous system which opens the all, gives hope to all, and consequently ene	
Manufacturers of Army Goods,	Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, Children's Turbans, Caps, &c., the best and most fashionable, and at the low-	The Southern papers are advocating the abolish- ing of the elective franchise.	Lincoln.	of the American people. The correspondence itself, with the usual reser- vations, is herewith submitted. I venture to hope	laws, with the hope that Congress will be able to find an easy remedy for many of the inconveni- ences and evils which constantly embarrass those	Under and by virtue of the act of Congress ep- titled an act to confiscate property used for insur-	progress and improvement of condition to a men living are more worthy to be trusted the	
	est prices. Bonnets made over, or bleached, and re-	The latest advices from Pensacola represent that the fight had not been renewed. The accounts	[For The Press.]	it will appear that we have practised prudence and liberality towards foreign Powers, avoiding causes	engaged in the practical administration of them. Since the organization of the Government, Con-	rectionary purposes, approved August 6, 1861, the legal claims of certain persons to the labor and ser- vice of certain other persons have become forfeit-	who toil up from poverty; none less ino take or touch aught which they have not earned. Let them have no of surround rise	
	trimmed; Millinery Goods in quantities to suit. BEA- VEB, FELT and PLUSH Goods for Children.	say that had the fire from Fort Pickens been con- tinued Fort McRae would have been destroyed.	A correspondent in <i>The Press</i> of to-day, taking the trouble of showing that the President's name	of irritation, and with frmness maintaining our own rights and honor. Since, however, it is apparent	gress has enacted some five thousand acts and joint resolutions, which fill more than six thousand	ed, and numbers of the latter thus liberated are already dependent on the United States and must	cal power which they already possess, and	
SUPPLIED WITH BRUSHES at the lowest rates. Always on hand, a large stock of		No particulars of the affair are given. The planters throughout the Southern seaboard	"has always been illustrious and historic," adds : "The Duke of New Castle's family name is Lin-	that here, as in every other State, foreign dangers necessarily attend domestic difficulties, I recom-	closely printed pages, and are scattered through many volumes. Many of these acts have been	be provided for in some way. Besides this, it is not impossible that some of the States will pass	door of advancement against such as they	
CAVALRY BRUSHES,	LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS,	are represented to be destroying their crops, lest	coln." It is a pity that people write about what they do not know. The Duke of Newcastle (not	mend that adequate and ample measures be adopted for maintaining the public defences on every side.	drawn in haste, and without sufficient caution, so that their provisions are often obscure in them-	similar enactments for their own benefit respective- ly, and by operation of which persons of the same	From the first taking of our national co	
Government standard; WAGON BRUSHES,	ocle-tf NO. 725 CHESTNUT STREET.	they should fall into the hands of the Vankees. A conspiracy of Union men in New Orleans ha ^g	New Castle) is also Earl of Lincoln, taking that	While under this general recommendation, provi- sion for defending our sea coast line occurs to the		class will be thrown upon them for disposal. In such case I recommend that Congress provide for	lation at the end of the period eight times	
Government standard ;	n an	been discovered, causing great excitement in the city. Many suspected persons had been arrested.	title, conferred in 1572, from the cathedral city of that name, in England. His family name is Clin-	mind. I also, in the same connection, ask the at- tention of Congress to our great lakes and rivers. It is believed that some fortifications	best informed person to ascertain precisely what the statute law really is. It seems to me very im- portant that the statute laws should be made as	accepting such persons from such States according to some mode of valuation in <i>lieu pro tanto</i> of direct taxes, or upon some other plan	as it was at the beginning. The increase of other things which men deem desirable h	
KEMBLE & VAN HORN,	KENNEDY'S	A man who came by a flag of truce to Old Point	ton—derived, it is said, from the lordship of Clin- ton, near Woodstock, Oxfordshire, held by an anses-	and depots of arms and munitions, with harbor and navigation improvements, all at well-selected points	p'ain and intelligible as possible, and be reduced to as small a compass as may consist with the	to be agreed upon with such States re- spectively, that such persons, on such ac-	popular principle applied to government (
ocl6-3m 321 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.	FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS,	that plenty of Yankees were running around out-	tor who was Chamberlain, in Normandy, to William the Conqueror, in the eleventh century.	upon these, would be of great importance to the na- tional defence and preservation.		ceptances by the General Government, be at once	duced in a given time, and also what, in maintained, it promises for the future. The	
ARMY WOOLLENS.	AND GENERAL MILLINERY GOODS.	side of Fort Pulaski. The Threatened Attack on Columbus,	Mr. Lincoln, I feel, does not need any factitious	I ask attention to the views of the Secretary of War, expressed in his report upon the same general	This, well done, would, I think, greatly facili- tate the labors of those whose duty it is to assist	for colonizing both classes (or the one first men- tioned, if the other shall not be brought into exist-	already among us those who, if the Union served, will live to see it contain two hund	
	No. 729 CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW EIGHTH. oc5-3m	The Norfolk Day Book, of November 30, has	identification with any ducal house—he holds his patent of nobility direct from the Almighty, who	subject. I deem it of importance that the loyal regions of East Tennessee and Western North Caro-	in the administration of the laws, and would be a lasting benefit to the people, by placing before them, in a more accessible and intelligible form,	ence), at some place or places in a climate congenial to them. It might be well to consider, too, whether	fifty millions. The struggle of to-day is together for to-day, it is for a vast futu	
WELLING, COFFIN, & Co.,	FURS.	the following in its telegraphic columns : MEMPHIS, November 29, 1861.	has given bim the stalwart frame, the clear intellect, the firm will, and the honest purpose. With Lo-	lina should be connected with Kentucky, and other faithful parts of the Union, by railroad. I, there-	the laws which so deeply concern their interests	the free colored people already in the United States could not, so far as individuals may desire, be in-	With a reliance on Providence all the mo- and earnest, let us proceed in the great task	
116 CHESTNUT STREET,	FURS! FURS!	General Pillow has information from a reliable source that the enemy will attack Columbus in twenty days with a force of 75,000 to 100,000 men.	renzo, in Croly's comedy of "Pride Shall Have a Fall," which evidently suggested "The Lady of	fore, recommend, as a military measure, that Con- gress provide for the construction of such road as speedily as possible. Kentucky, no doubt, will	and their dutics. I am informed, by some whose opinions I respect, that all the acts of Congress now in force, and of a permanent and general nature,	cluded in such colonization. To carry out the plan of colonization may involve the acquiring of territory, and, also, the appropri-	events have devolved upon us. ABRAHAM LINC	
re prepared to deliver on contract 3-4 and 6-4 Dark and Sky Blue	n an	A large amount of aminunition and cannon, from St. Louis, has been sent to Cairo. The enemy has	Lyons," Mr. Lincoln may proudly say : I have no ancient birth,—no heraldry ;—	co-operate, and, through her Legislature, make the most judicious selection of a line. The northern	might be revised and rewritten, so as to be em- braced in one volume, or at most in two volumes of	ation of money beyond that to be expended in the	WASHINGTON, December 3, 1861.	

OLOTHS AND KERSEYS. TNDIGO BLUE KERSEYS. INDIGO BLUE CLOTHS, And every variety ci-Goeds adapted to Military Clothing for sale at the lowest prices REGIMENTS EQUIPPED AT SHORT NOTICE, BENJ. L. BERRY, WABBANTED CLOTH HOUSE, 50 SOUTH SECOND STREET. ARMY FLANNELS. WELLING, COFFIN, & CO., VERY REASONABLE PRICES, 116 CHESTNUT STREET, Are prepared to make contracts, for immediate delivery; PARIS CLOAK AND FUR EMPORIUM, WHITE DOMET FLANNELS, AND ALL WOOL INDIGO BLUE FLANNELS, oci-tf no14-1m

of Government standard. LOOKING GLASSES. TMMENSE REDUCTION 18 LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS, ENGBAVINGS, FIOTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

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nce the reduction of 25 per cent. in the prices of all the Manufactured Stock of Looking Glasses ; also, in Engravings, Picture and Photograph Frames, Oil Paintings. The largest and most elegant assortment in the country. A rare opportunity is now offered to make purg theses in this line For Cash, at remarkably Low Prices

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HARDWARE. MOOBE, HENSZEY, & CO. Have now on hand, and are constantly receiving, a large assortment of HARDWABE, OUTLERY, GUNS, &c. to which they invite the attention of purchasers for cash or short credit. No. 427 MARKET Street, and oc8-2m No. 416 COMMERCE Street, Philada.

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TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE

BUBAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their Country Residences with every description of FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, &c., &c.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS, CORNER ELEVENTH AND VINE SPERTS. my18

My15 MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, SALMON, &c.--3.000 bbis Mess Noz. 1, 2, and 3 CAUKEREL, large, medium, and small, in assorted scheges of choice, late-caucht, fat finh. 6,000 boxes extra new scaled Herrings. 8,000 boxes Harkings for sale by MUBPHY & KOONS, No. 146 NOBTH WHARYES. BUSINESS NOTICES.

DRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL PRACTICAL AND ANALILITOAL OHEMISTRY.—The Laboratory of the subscribers is open daily, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., for Analyses of Ores, Guanos, Waters, &c. Also, for the Instruction of Stadente in Chemical questions. Bpecial Instruction in MEDICAL CHEMISTRY. JAMES C. BOOTH, THOS. H. GARBETT, JNO. J. BEESE, M. D., BCI-SM NO. 10 CHANT Street, Tenth, below Market.

JOHN WELSH, Practical SLATE BOOFER THIRD Streat and GERMANTOWN BoofFER, THIRD Street and GERMANTOWN Boad, is prepared to put on any amount of BOOFING, on the most MODERATE TERMS. Will guaranty to make every Building perfectly water-tight.

EVANS & WATSON'S STORE, 16 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. A large variety of FIRE-PROOF SAFES always in hand.

WINDOW SHADES.—The subscri-

VY bers keep constantly on hand, and put up in the very best manner, both in town and country, Plain

enemy's plan is to surround Columbus, and starro them into submission. General Pillow says we should make every effort to meet the enemy with a strong force right away. There is no time to be leaf NOS. 415 AND 417 AROH STREET, HAS NOW OPEN A FULL ASSORTMENT lost. OF The Rebels Alarmed. A despatch from Memphis, to the Nashville Pa-triot, represents that place as in great excitement, relative to an expected invasion of Federal troops by land and water, and says: "During the next few days a great battle will befought at Columbus, and, if we src overpowered, Memphis is tost to the South, unless Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisianá help." The same despondency is felt in Arkansas. The Little Rock Democrat of the 16th says: "The exciting news received from the Northwest, yester-day, had a profound effect upon many members of the Legislature, whose homes lay in that direction. Many of them talked of a precipitate rotreat from town, and we should not be surprised if, by to-night—unless better news is heard—beth houses are left without a quorum." The Rebels Alarmed. LADIES' FURS. To which the attention of the Public is invited. no22tial ADIES' CHOICE FURS, WELL SEASONED AND RELIABLE, **∆**T

AT THE

left without a quorum." State of Affairs in the South. The Louisville Journal of Saturday says :

The Louisville Journal of Saturday says: We conversed yesterday with a gentleman who has travelled protify extensively recently in the far South. We have known him personally for years, and have full confidence in his statements. He re-presents that the yeople of the South are greatly alarmed, and that they entertain the very worst fears as to the result of the war. The blow which has been struck by the Federal fleet in South Ca-rolina has contributed to heighten their fears, and many communities are bordering on despair. In some sections a strong Union sentiment exists, but the expression of that sentiment is suppressed by the rebellious rabble. Our informant travelled from New Orleans to Memphis, and thence to Bowling Green by way of 708 CHESTNUT STREET. J. W. PROCTOR & Co. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

Our informant travelled from New Orleans to Memphis, and thence to Bowling Green by way of Nashville. He saw no troops between New Orleans and Memphis, and presumes that the enlistment of soldiers has ceased, the resources of the South having been pretty well exhausted. The prices of the necessaries of life at the South, he says, are very high, which is owing to some extent to the scarcity of par funds. Gold and Kentucky money commands a premium of fifteen to twenty per cent., and can be obtained only with Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

following :

Kentucky money commands a premium of inteen to twenty per cent., and can be obtained only with great difficulty at those rates. He had but little opportunity to obtain intelli-gence in reference to the rebel force in the vici-nity of Bowling Green, but he does not think it so great as has been represented. There are no bat-teries at Nashville, the authorities not having deemed that while in the least dearger from Fodern FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. deemed that point in the least danger from Federal AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

oc\$1-3m JUST RECEIVED, per "Annie Kim ball," from Liverpool, Mander, Weaver, & Man

Dall," Tom Liverpool, mander, weaver, & Max der's preparations:
25 hs Extract Aconiti, in 1 h jars.
26 hs Extract Hyosoryami, in 1 h jars.
50 hs Extract Belladonna, in 1 h jars.
100 hs Extract Taraxaci, in 1 h jars.
50 hs Vin Bal Colchici, in 1 h jars.
50 hs OL Baccini Bect., in 1 h bottles.
500 hs Calomel, in 1 h bottles.
500 hs Fil Hydrarg., in 1 h jars.
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THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

their Cotton and Rice.

The Fight at Pensacola.

Conscription at the South.

all in or near Fort McRae.

I cheat no rabble, like your Charlatan By flinging dead men's dust in idiot's eyes; I work no miracles with buried bones; I belt no broken and distempered shape With shrivell'd parchments plucked from mouldy

shelves: Yet, if I stooped to talk of ancestry, I had an ancestor, as old and noble As all their quarterings reckon-mine was Adam. The man who gave me being, though—no Lord, Was Nature's nobleman,—an honest man !

It is not necessary to incent a connection with any English holicimen to show the respectability of the name of Lincoln. As your correspondent reminds us, General Lincoln, of Massachusetts, who enjoyed the regard of Washington, distinguished himself in the War of Independence. There have been two lawyers named Levi Lincoln, with a third named Enoch-one of whom was in Jefferson's Cabinet, as Attorney General; the second (his son) was Governor of Massachusetts; and the

third, of the same family, was thrice Governor of Maine. Even now, Professor Lincoln, of Brown University, is eminent as one of the best Latin scholars of the day. М. December 2, 1861.

To the Editor of the Press: In a Sunday pa per of December 1st, I find, in the theatrical column, the following paragraph :

"We notice that in the play of 'Hamlet,' Mr. Mark Smith is cast for the part of *Polonus*. Does Mr. Smith seriously intend to try an experiment upon the patience and the patriotism of the citizens of Philadelphia? Did he not, after the American flag was insulted at Fort Sumpter, and while the whole nation was stirred to its depths by that outrage, deliberately join with others in raising a Secession Volunteer Company in New Orleans? 'The Varieties' Volunteers,' of which John E. Owens was captain, and Mark Smith, A. H. Davenport, George Jordan, W. H. Leighton, with others, were members, was no myth."

From such charges of disloyalty as the above, I have had occasion to vindicate myself since my return from New Orleans last May, and my sentiments on the subject are well known in New York and Boston. As a distinct answer to the questions The South Carolina Planters Burning in the above article, I have to say that I never did anything of the kind. The Norfolk Day Book of the 30th ult., has the

The organization (such as it was) referred to, was formed and forgotten more than three months be-CHARLESTON, Nov. 29, 1861. CHARLESTON, NOV. 29, 1861. The patriotic planters on the seaboard are hourly applying torches to their crops of cotton and rice. Some of them have authorized the authorities to de-stroy their crops to prevent the ravages of the enemy. Many of the plantations on North Edista and the neighborhood elsewhere on the coast of South Carolina are one sheet of flames and smoke. fore a blow was struck against the flag of the Union. On the breaking out of this deplorable war, I, with other members of the company, as soon as our engagements permitted, left the city. I have, since that time, lived at my home in New York, until my engagement to play with Mr. Forrest commenced in Boston. In that city I played eight weeks, and was there received and treated with The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser gives a list of the killed and wounded in the Pensacola fight, in Col. Villipigue's Georgian and Mississippi Regi-ment. The colonel himself was wounded, also a the greatest kindness. On my arrival here, I was greeted with the above cheerful paragraph. But I beg to solemnly assure its author that he is totally mistaken, not only in his opinion of the value of my military skill and influence, but in the licutenant and two privates. Seven were killed, use to which they have been applied. My pro-The Richmond Examiner of Nov. 29 contains fession is that of a dramatic artist. It is completely separated from military or political matters, and in that sense I have ever considered it. But if it will an elaborate leading article, evidently paving the ay for a general conscription. It begins by sayway for a general conscription. It begins by say-ing: "The campaign of 1861 may be considered as ever. In a fortnight the enemy can do nothing more. The early danger of the South, that it would be overwhelmed, before it could organize and prepare for defence, by superior numbers and transportation, is at an end. We have so much advantage. But in the struggle an unexpected feature has developed itself in the temper of the United States. Before the war began all same men believed they would compromise the political quarrel with the South, and had the North offered the South the nonest terms. so corrunt was public allay any patriotic uncasiness in the loyal minds of the editors of the paper referred to, I will asseverate that I never meditated taking arms against my country, of which, I trust, there is not a more ardent lover than your and the public's obedient MARK SMITH. servant,

CROSSWICKS LADIES' AID ASSOCIATION .- The village of Crosswicks, in Burlington county, New quarrel with the South, and had the North offered the South the poorest terms, so corrupt was public sentiment in Virginia, at least, that those terms would have been accepted. When the war began but a few thought it would last six months. The six months have gone. The United States have en-dured defeat after defeat, made sacrifice, after sacrifice, and have closed an unsuccessful campaign without the slightest signs of an approach to reason. The Peace party of the North, like the Union party of the South, has entirely disap-peared. The whole people are completely under the hand of the Government, and all together, people and Government, are bent on the prosecu-tion of this war, even if the consequences be a colli-sion with England and national bankruptcy. Under this impulse they have steadily increased, and are still increasing, their wast regular force. Not less than 500,000 men are enlisted for an indefinite period, and equivalent in all its parts to a regular Jersey, numbering about five hundred inhabitants, who, with the families in the immediate vicinity, have contributed liberally to the sick and wounded soldiers, not only with money, but by giving bed-ding, clothing, and hospital stores. This Ladies' Association began its labors on the 24th of October. The treasurer has now a balance of \$123.30 in her hands. The whole amount contributed almost averages fifty cents for each man, woman, and child. The following articles have already been purchased by its members : 84 pairs knitted woollen socks, 15 woollen shirts, 19 pairs canton flannel drawers, 18 canton flannel undershirts, 31 pairs moccasins, 14 pairs mittens, 19 bed quilts, 7 double wrappers, 12 bedticks, 10 pillowticks, 7 small cushions, 75 linen towels, 14 muslin towels, 18 crash period, and equivalent in all its parts to a regular linen towels, 8 handkerchiefs, 7 blankets. Nearly army." After enlarging upon the faults of all militia and volunicer systems, to which alone the South has hitherto resorted, *The Examiner* says that "the all the above articles have been sent to the sanitary committee. The association has now almost enough articles to fill a large box, such as blankets, quilts, mineruo resortea. *The Examiner* says that "the only way to meet the North with any prospect of success, is to raise a regular army, by some means resembling the conscriptions of all other nations in the world except England and America," claiming that by this means "500,000 men could be put into the field." &c., and are making arrangements to purchase material for 1,000 pairs of mittens. If every village, town, and city throughout the North would contri-bute as liberally in proportion to their population, our poor soldiers would be fully supplied with every comfort.

SAILING OF THE NORTH STAR-EXAMINATION OF

and whether the route shall be from Laxingtrantoad, and whether the route shall be from Laxington or Nicholasville to the Cumberland Gap, or from Le-banon to the Tennessee line, in the direction of Knoxville, or on some still different line, can readi-ly be determined. Kentucky and the General Go-vernment co operating, the work can be completed in a very short time, and, when done, it will be not only of vast present usefulness, but also a value-ble permanent improvement, with its cost, in all the future.

ble permanent improvement, with its cost, in all the future. Some treaties, designed chiefly for the interests of commorce, and having no grave political im-portance, have been negotiated, and will be sub-mitted to the Senate for these consideration. All course to the senate for induce some of the course are the senate for a desirable melioration of the rigor of a maritime war, we have temoved all obstructions from the way of this humane reform, except such as are merely of temporary and acci-dental occurrence.

except such as are merely of temporary and acci-dental occurrence. I invite your attention to the correspondence be-tween her Britannie Mojesty's Minister, accounted to this Government, and the Secretary of State, re-lative to the detention of the British ship Perthskire, in June last, by the United States steamer Massa-chusetts, for a suppleted breach of the blockade. As this detention was occasioned by an obvious mis-apprehension of the facts, and as justice requires that we should sommit no beliggerent act not found-ed in strict right as sanctioned by public law, I re-commend that an appropriation be made to satisfy the reasonable demand of the owners of the vessel for her detention. or her detention.

for her detention. I repeat the recommendation of my predecessor in his annual message to Congress in December last, in regard to the disposition of the surplus which will probably remain after satisfying the claims of American citizens against China, pursuant to the awards of the commissioners under the act of the 3d of March, 1859. If, however, it should not be deemed edvisable to carry that recommendation of March, 1859. If, however, it should not be deemed advisable to carry that recommendation into effect, I would suggest that authority be given investing the principal over the proceeds of the sur-plus referred to in good securities, with a view to the satisfaction of such other just claims of our citi-zens against China as are not unlikely to arise here-effor in the course of our citanized with that after in the course of our extensive trade with that

By the set of the 5th of August last Congress authorized the President to instruct the commanders of suitable vessels to defend themselves against and to capture pirates. This authority has been exer-cised in a single instance only. For the more effec-tive protection of our extensive and valuable com-marked in the Estern sees especially it esems to clised in a single instance only. For the index elec-tive protection of our extensive and valuable com-merce in the Eastern seas, especially, it seems to me that it would also be advisable to authorize the commanders of sailing vessels to recapture any prises which pirates may make of United States vessels and their cargoes, and the consular courts now established by law in Eastern countries to ad-judicate the cases, in the event that this should not be objected to by the local authorities. If any good reason exists why we should perse-vere longer in withholding our recognition of the independence and sovereignty of Hayti and Libe-ria, I am unable to discern it. Unwilling, however, to inaugurate a novel policy in regard to them without the appro-bation of Congress. I submit for their consideration the expediency of an appropriation for mainta ning a charge d'affaires near each of those new States. It does not admit of a doubt that important com-mercial advantages might be secured by favorable treaties with them.

merial advantages might be secured by invorance treaties with them. The operations of the Treasury during the period which has elapsed since your adjournment have been conducted with signal success. The patrictism of the people has placed at the disposal of the Go-vernment the large means demanded by the public exigencies. Much of the national loan has been taken by citizens of the industrial classes, whose enddance is their acurrents faith and and for their taken by citizens of the industrial classes, whose confidence in their country's faith and zeal for their country's deliverance from present peril, have in-duced them to contribute to the support of the Go-vernment the whole of their limited acquisitions. This fact imposes peculiar obligations upon us to use economy in disbursements and energy in action. The revenue from all sources, including loans, for the financial year ending on the 30th of June, 1861, was \$86,835,900.27, and the expenditures for the same period, including payments on account of the public debt, were \$34,578,534.47, leaving a ba-lance in the Treasury, on the 1st of July, of \$2,257,-065.80. For the first quarter of the financial year, ending on the 30th of September, 1861, the receipts from all sources, including the balance of the 1st of July, were \$102,532,909.27, and the expenses \$98,239,733.09, leaving a balance, on the 1st of Oc-tober, 1861, of \$4,292,776.18.

of July, were \$102,532,909.27, and the expenses \$98,239,733.09, leaving a balance, on the 1st of Oc-tober, 1861, of \$4,292,776.18. Estimates for the remaining three quarters of the year, and for the financial year of 1863, together with his view of ways and means for meating the demands contemplated by them, will be submitted to Congress by the Scoretary of the Treasury. It is gratifying to know that the expenditures made necessary by the rebellion are not beyond the resources of the loyal people, and to believe that the same patrictism which has thus far sustained the Government, will continue to sustain it till peace and union shall again bless the land. I respectfully refer to the report of the Sceretary of War for information respecting the numerical strength of the army, and for recommendations, having in view an increase of its efficiency and the well-being of the varions branches of the service entrusted to his care. It is gratifying to know that the patriotism of the people has proved equal to the occasion, and that the number of troops ten-dered greatly exceeds the force which Congress suborized me to call into the field. I refer with pleasure to those portions of his re-port which make allusion to the creditable degree of discipline already attained by our troops, and to the excellent sanitary condition of the entire

of discipline already attained by our troops, and to the excellent sanitary condition of the entire

army. The recommendation of the Secretary for an or-ganization of the militia upon a uniform basis, is a subject of vital importance to the future safety of the country, and is commended to the serious atten-tion of Congress.

recommend to Congress to consider on the subject, and, if my suggestion be approved, to devise such plan as to their wisdom shall seem most proper for the attainment of the end proposed. One of the unavoidable consequences of the present insurrec-tion is the entire suppression in many places of all the ordinary means of administering civil justice by the officers in the form of existing law. This is the case, in whole or in part, in all the in-surgent States: and as our armics advance upon This is the case, in while or in part, in all the in-surgent States; and as our armics advance upon and take possession of parts of those States the practical evil becomes more apparent. There are no courts nor officers to whom the citizens of other States may apply for the anforcement of their lawful claims against citizens of the insurgent States; and there is a vast amount of debt con-

States; and there is a vast amount of debt con-stituting such claims; some have estimated it as high is \$200.000,000 due to large part from insurgents in open robellion, to loyal citiscas, who are even now making great sacrifices in the discharge of their patriotic duty to support the Go-verament. Under these circumstances 1 have been urgently solicited to establish, by military power, courts to administer summary justice in such cases. I have thus far declined to do it—not because I had any doubt that the end proposed, the collection of the debts, was just and right in itself, but because I have been unwilling to go beyond the pressure of necessity in the unusual exercise of power. But the powers of Congress, I suppose, are equal to the anomalous occasion, and therefore I refer the whole matter to Congress, with the hope that a plan may be devised for the insurgent States and Territories as may be under the control of this Government, whether by a voluntary return to allegiance and order, or by the power of our arms. This, however, is not to be a permanent institution, but a temporary under the control states and temporary is not to be a permanent institution, but a temporary substitute, and to cease as soon as the ordinary courts can be re-established in peace. It is important that some more convenient means should be pro-vided, if possible, for the adjustment of claims against the Government, especially in view of their increased number by reason of the war. It is as much the duty of Government to render prompt justice against itself in favor of citi-zens as it is to administer the same between private individuals.

individuals.

Individuals. The investigation and adjudication of claims in their nature belong to the judicial department. Besides, it is apparent that the attention of Congress will be more than usually engaged for some time to come with great national questions. It was in-tended by the organization of the Court of Claims mainly to remove this branch of business from the to come with great national questions. It was in-tended by the organization of the Court of Claims mainly to remove this branch of business from the halls of Congress; but while the court has proved to be an effective and valuable means of investiga-tion, it in a great degree fails to effect the object of its creation for want of the power to make its judg-ments final. Fully aware of the delicacy, not to say the danger of the subject, I commend to your careful consideration whether this power of making judgments final may not properly be given to the oourt, reserving the right of appeal on questions of law to the Supreme Court, with such other provi-sions as experience may have shown to be necessary. I ask attention to the report of the Postmaster General, the following being a summary state-ment of the condition of the Department: The revenue fresm all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, including the annual per-manent appropriation of \$700,000 for the trans-portation of free mail matter, was \$9,049,298-40, being almost two per cent, less than the revenue for 1800. The expenditures were thirteen millions six hundred and six thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine dollars and eleven cents, showing a de-crease of expenditures over the revenue for the year of \$4,557,462.79. The gross revenue for the year of \$4,557,462.79. The gross revenue for the year of \$4,507,462.79. The gross revenue for the year ending June 30, 1863 are estimated at an increase of four per cent. on that of 1861, making \$8,683,000, to which should be added the earnings of the Department in carrying free matter, viz : \$700,000, making \$9,383,000. The total expenditures for 1863 are estimated at \$12,528,000, leaving an estimated deficiency of \$3,5-

\$700,000, making \$9,353,000. The total expenditures for 1863 are estimated at \$12,523,000, leaving an estimated deficiency of \$3,-145,000 to be supplied ifrom the treasury, in addi-tion to the permanent appropriation. The present insurrection shows, I think, that the extension of this District across the Potomac river to the time of establishing the capital here was

The present insurrection shows, I think, that show extension of this District across the Potomac river at the time of establishing the capital here, was eminently wise, and consequently that the relin-quishment of that portion of it which lies within the State of Virginia was unwise and dangerous. I submit for your consideration the expediency of regaining that part of the District, and the re-storation of the original boundaries thereof, through negotiation with the State of Virginia. The report of the Secretary of the Interior, with the necompanying documents, exhibits the condition of the several branches of the public business pertain-ing to that Department. The depressing influences of the insurrection have been especially felt in the operations of the Patent and General Land Offices. The cash receipts from the sales of public lands during the past year have exceeded the expenses of our land system only about \$200,000. The sales have been entirely suspended in the Southern States, while the interruptions to the business of the country, and the diversion of large numbers of men to multary service, have obstructed settlements in the new States and Territeries of the Northwest. The receipts of the patent office have declined in incomments shout \$100.000 crendering a large reregaining that part of the District, and the re-storation of the original boundaries thoreof, through negotiation with the State of Virginia. The report of the State of Virginia. The cash receipts of the ubilo business pertain-ing to that Department. The depressing influences of the insurrection have been expecially felt in the operations of the Patent and General Land Offices. The cash receipts from the sales of public lands during the pasty sear have exceeded the expenses of our land system only about \$200,000. The sales of our land system only about \$200,000. The sales in the new States and Territories of the Northwest. The receipts of the patent office have declined in nine months about \$100,000, rendering a large re-duction of the force employed necessary, to make it self.sustaining. The demands upon the pension office will be largely increased by the insurrection. Numerous applications for pensions, based upon the casualties of the existing war, have already who are now upon the pension office will be argely increased by the insurrection. The Secretary of the Interior has directed a sum-tor the casualties of the parsion office will be argely increased by the insurrection. The Secretary of the Interior has directed a sum-stance that neither in council of country was there, sons, upon proof of their disloyalty. I recommend that Congress authorize that officer to cause the names of such persons to be stricken a store the zercetion, and in this the consult as of the Executive, and hence there is pension of the payment the of pensions of such persons to be stricken a store the zercetion, and hence there is the considerable degree, the selection, the sy by fair try as well as of the there will be given him the considerable degree, and hence there is the the reveal and and com-store the zercetion of the synch the strice that officer to cause the names of such persons to be stricken to the consider

quisition of territory for nearly sixty years, the question of the constitutional power to do so is no longer an open one with us. The power was ques-tioned at first by Mr. Jefferson, who, however, in the purchase of Louisiana, yielded his scruples on the pilea of great expediency. If it be said that the only legitimate object of acquiring territory is to furnish homes for white men, this measure effects that object, for the emigration of colored men leaves additional room for white men remaining or coming here. Mr. Jefferson, however, placed the import-ance of procuring Louisians more on political and commercial grounds, than on providing room for population. On this whole proposition, including the appro-

commercial grounds, than on providing room for population. On this whole proposition, including the appro-priation of-money with the acquisition of terri-tory, does not the expediency amount to absolute necessity, that, without which, the Government itself, cannot be perpetuated if the war continues? In considering the policy to be adopted for sup-pressing the insurrection. I have been anxious and caroful time the insurrection, I have been anxious and caroful time the insurrection and the property esse, thought it proper to keep the integrity of the Union prominent as the primary object of the con-test on our part, leaving all questions which are not of vital military importance to the more de-liberate action of the Legislature. In the exercise of my best discretion, I have ad-hered to the blockade of the ports held by the in-surgents, instead of putting in force, by proclama-tion, the law of Congress, enacted at the late ses-sion, for closing those ports. So, also, obeying the dictates of prudence, as well as the obligations of law, instead of putting. I have adhered to the same subject shall be proposed, its propriety will be duly considered. The Union must be preserved, and hence all in-dispensable means must be employed. We should not be in haste to determine that radical and ex-treme measures, which may reach the loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensable. The insugural address, at the beginning of the

the incluster, which may reach the optical with as the disloyal, are indispensable. The inaugural address, at the beginning of the Administration, and the message to Congress, at the late special session, were both mainly devoted to the domestic controversy out of which the insur-rection and consequent war have sprung. Nothing more occurs to add or subtract, to or from the prin-ciples or capacel purposes stated and expressed in

nore occurs to add or subtract, to or from the prin-ciples or general purposes stated and expressed in that document. The last ray of hope for preserving the Union peaceably expired at the assault upon Fort Sumpter, and a general review of what has occurred since may not be unprofitable. What was painfully uncertain then is much bet-ter defined and more distinct now, and the progress of events is plainly in the right direction. The insurgents confidently claimed a strong support from north of Mason and Dixon's line, and the friends of the Union were not free from apprehension on that point. This, however, was soon settled definitely, and on the right side. South of the line, noble little Delaware led off right from the first. Mary-land was made to seem against the Union. Our soldiers were assaulted, bridges were burned, and railroads torn up within her limits, and we were many days at one time without the ability to bring or in langt and the area the availed. Now soldiers were assaulted, bridges were burned, and railroads torn up within her limits, and we were many days at one time witheut the ability to bring a single regiment over her soil to the capital. Now her bridges and railroads are repaired and open to the Government. She already gives seven regi-ments to the cause of the Union, and none to the enemy, and her people, at a regular election, have sustained the Union by a larger majority, and a larger aggregate vote than they ever before gave to any candidate, on any question. Kentucky, too, for some time in doubt, is now decidedly, and I. think unchangeably, ranged on the side of the Union. Missouri is comparatively quiet, and I believe gannot again be overrun by the insurrec-tionists. These three States of Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, neither of which would promise a single soldier at first, have now an aggregate of not less than forty thousand in the field for the Union, while of their citizens certainly not more than a third of that number, and they of doubtful where-abouts and doubtful existence, are in arms against it. After a somewhat bloody struggle of months, winter closes on the Union people of Western Vir-gina, leaving them masters of their own country. An insurgent force of about filteen hundred, for months dominating the narrow peninsular region of the counties of Accomac and Northampton, and known as the Eastern shore of Virginia, together with some contiguous parts of Maryland, have Isid down their arms, and the people there have ra-evito of the old flag. This leaves no armed insur-rectionists north of the Potome or east of the Chesspeake. Also, we have obtained a footing at each of the

vator of the trade channed, has here his the basered the re-claratory statement, and has fully observed the re-quirements of the pre-emption law, up to the pe-riod of his enlistment. In that case, he holds the time of sectual military service will not be so con-sidered as to result in forfeiture of his lands—pro-sidered as to result in forfeiture of his lands—pro-

One of the most interesting documents submitted to Congress at the present session is the report of Hon. J. M. Edmunds, Commissioner of the Land Office. It is a very voluminous document, and contains a vast amount of information relative to the public lands of our country. Among other things, Mr. Edmunds speaks of the aggregate of surveyed lands, offered and unoffered on the 30th of September, 1861; cash sales of bounty lands, swamps, and railroads; surveys in new Territories of Dakota, Colorado, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, Utah, Kansas, Nebraska, Minne-sota, Missouri, Illinois, Louisiana, and Florida; of foreign titles to these lands; of pre-emptions, and

rules governing the pre-emption claims of these who have been in the service of the United States, or who are now engaged in the war for the United Land, or who are our various wars, or gene-claims, under our various wars, or gene-ral bounty land claims, under the laws of 1850-52-55; of swamp grants; of railroad ap-provals; of the mineral interests of the United States and the public domain ; and of the boundary lines now in litigation between many of the Western

States and Territories. In furnishing the country with the details of his department, Mr. Edmunds gives us a vast amount of useful and necessary information. We learn that since June 30, 1860, there have been surveyed 8,892,125 acres of land, to which may be added the number of acres which have been surveyed prior te that date, and which remain still offered for preemption, making an aggregate of 55,555,595 acres. These lands are liable to proclamation, and subject to pre-emption. If we add to this the number of surveyed lands heretofore, liable to private sale and pre-emption, we find it leaves in the possession of the United States, on the 30th of September 1861, a grand_total of 134,218,330 acres surveyed,

unsold, offered, and unoffered. Mr. Edmunds says, in speaking of the bounty land system, that the operations of the land system, and the dispesal of the public lands have been checked and suppressed by the political differences of the country, growing out of the hostile attitude assumed towards the United States by the authorities controlling the States in revolt against the Federal Government, and he adds the gratifying fact, that notwithstanding these causes, and the necessary withdrawal for military service of a large number of our citizens from agricultural employment, the general disturbance of trade, and the exciting causes affecting the social system, the energy of our people and the strength of our institutions manifest themselves in the fact, that, unaided by publie sales, fresh lands, actual settlements have in-orrased to such an extent that he estimates that during the past year forty thousand new eighty-acre farms have been added to the wealth of the

Republic. The details of, the surveys in the different Terri-tories of the West are elaborated by Mr. Edmunds, The details of, the surveys in the different Terri-tories of the West are elaborated by Mr. Edmunds, but they are hardly of special interest to the coun-try. They exhibit, however, a degree of energy in consolidating, improving, arranging, and røn-dering useful, these vest, uninhabited, and almost nnknown ragions, which reflect. the greatest credif upon the people and the authorities. Mr. Edmunds suggests that the public surveys in Utah be discon-tinued, until a policy may be devised. by Congress which will induce others than. Murmons to emigrate to that Territory. The influence of the Mormon church is paramount, in Utah. It is virtually an isolated Territory of the Union, and it is thought advisable not to continue unnecessary and unremu-nerative labor. The surveying service continues in interrupted in Missouri, Indiana, and Florida, by the political disturbances in those States, the archives of the surveyors of Louislana and Florida, by the golitical disturbances in those States, the archives of the surveyors of Louislana and Florida, by the golitical disturbances in those States, the archives of the surveyors of Louislana and Florida, by the golitical disturbances in these States, the archives of the surveyors of Louislana and Florida, by the golitical disturbance in these States, the archives of the surveyors of Louislana and Florida, by the golitical disturbance in the confederate autho-rities. Mr. Edmunds, in his report, submits re-duced estimates for the surveyors department, in consequence of the drain upon the treasury for warpurposes, and diminished receipts for the sale of lands and the cessation of emigration to these wide fields of public affairs, it would be preju-dicial to great public or private interests to centarge the surveying appropriations ; and he very pro-perly thinks that sound policy recommends that all surveys shall advance according to the com-missioner, which was recognized in the early legis-

nents of actual settlements. The pre-emption principle, according to the Com-missioner, which was recognized in the early legis-lation of our country, has, repead into a permanent system. In the expansion of the system, how-ever, and in its application to unsurveyed lands in new States and Territorics, some irregularities have arisen demanding legislative intervontion. In this connection he alludes to a new point of interest at the present time. His attention has been drawn to the condition of persons claim-ing pre-emptions, and wishing to enlist in the service of the Republic, who are desirous-of ascertaining whether such pre-emptions will be protected during the absence of the claimants. Having no doubt of the justice of the principle which will protect the interests of claimants, under such circumstances, it has received the sanction of such circumstances, it has received the sanction of the Cammissioner, with this qualification : that the pre-emptor is an actual resident upon and culti-vator of the tract claimed, has filed his de-

(washed) Painted, Gilt Border, and Fancy Shades, of	Glass Cones for Lamps, and wholesale dealer in Dith-	The Enemy's Whereabouts.	The state of the forth of an darkanarios of	tion of Congress.	sous, upon proof of chen claroyanty.	try as well as of the Executive, and hence there is	sldered as to result to torientate of mis fands-pro-
every description.	ridge's Patent Oyal (fire-proof) and Eastern Flint-Glass	1 Inc Lineiny S Whereabouts.	PASSPORTS The Fall-river Dock, this (Wednes-	The large addition to the regular army, in con-			vided that notice of his entrance into the army, and
		The St. Louis Repaircan, of Saturday, says.	day) morning, was crowded with passengers bound	nection with the defection that has so considerably	to cause the names of such persons to be stricken	better reason to hope that there will be given him	his discharge from service is promptly filed with
	Chimneys, Lamps, &c. Burners to burn Coal Oil with-	As we supposed, it turns out that all the "ad-	for California, in the steamer North Star. The	diminished the number of its officers, gives peculiar	from the pension rolls.	the confidence and cordial support, thus, by fair	the register and receiver, and that such stops are
in the room; and supply Shades in quantities, and at re-	out Chimneys.		new system of examining passports was rigidly	importance to his recommendation for increasing	The relations of the Government with the Indian	implication, promised, and without which he can-	taken as will show a bong fide intention to roturn.
duced prices, for Churches, Hospitals, and other public	Cash buyers or prompt payers are respectfully invited	the evacuation of the Southwest by the Union		the corps of cadets to the greatest capacity of the	tribes have been greatly disturbed by the insurrec-	not, with so full efficiency, serve the country. It	to the tract, by leaving his family on the land,
	to examine our stock. no21-1m	army, has been confined to a few squads and de-		Military Academy.	tion, especially in the Southern superintendency and	has been said that one had general is better than	where he has one, and where no family, that the
SHEPPARD, VAN HABLINGEN, & ABRISON,		tachments sent out on foraging and scouting ex-	mand of Inspector Carpenter. The process created	By mere omission, I presume, Congress has failed	in that of New Mexico. The Indian country south		premises shall be placed in proper charga for the
Importers and Dealers in Curtains, Curtain Materials,	DORTLAND KEROSENE	peditions. There has been nothing having the ap-			of Kansas is in the possession of insurgents from	mean no more than that our army is better directed	pre-emptor, so that residence and cultivation shall
etc., 1008 CHESTNUT Street. no27-tf	POILTERING ISTOROGISTING	pearance of a march upon our lines with the view		to provide chaplains for hospitals occupied by vo-	Texas and Arkansas.	by a single mind, though inferior, than by two su-	
TIEDDADING OVSTERS STEWED				lunteers. The subject was brought to my notice,	The agents of the United States Government and	perior ones at variance and cross purposes with each	be continued when the military service is at an
TVERRAPINS, OYSTERS STEWED.	OIL.	of giving battle, and all frenzied reports about	were waiting excitedly outside the main gate, many	and I was induced to draw up the form of a letter,	The agents of the United States Covernment, ap-	ether. And the same is true in all joint operations	eng.
AND FRIED, AND CHICKEN SALAD Invi-		peril at Sedalia, Rolla, or Jefferson City have been		one copy of which, properly addressed, has been	pointed since the 4th of March, for this superintend-	where there are said on the we none but a common	During the year ending September 30, 1861, in.
Sation Cards and other notices will be distributed in all	We are now prepared to supply this	without any adequate foundation. The enemy	Judging from the statement of some of the passen-	delivered to each of the persons, and at the dates	ency, have been unable to reach their posts, while	wherein those engaged can have hold out a common	virtue of the scrip laws of 1852, scrip has been is-
parts of the city, with punctuality.		has not made his appearance in force at any point	gers, the notaries who supplied their papers must	respectively named and stated in a schedule, con-	the most of these who were in once before that	end in view, and can differ only as to the choice of	sued as bounty-land warrants, for 80,628 acres,
The undersigned is at all times prepared to present, for	STANDARD ILLUMINATING OIL	above Springfield, and the statement about a large	have realized a large sum, as from three to six dol	taining also the form of the letter, marked A, and	time have espoused the insurrectionary cause, and	means. In a storm at sea no one on board can	making, with the quantity heretofore issued, a total,
the inspection of Ladius and Gentlemen, a list of the	AT	body of Price's men having crossed the Osage at	lars each were paid for them. A few passengers,	herewith transmitted.	assume to exercise the powers of agents by virtue of	wish the ship to sink, and yet not unfrequently all	sum of 938,054 acres. Before the Land Commis-
shings necessary for a large or small ontertainment, as the uses may be, thereby avoiding all unnecessary profusion		Osceola, last week, seems to have been premature.	who were not provided with the necessary docu-	These gentlemen, I understand, entered upon the	commission from the insurrectionists. It has been	go down together, because too many will direct and	sioners, claims are now pending equal to 153,358,
and waste; and flatters himself, that by his long expe-	GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.	Rebel Official Report of the Campaign in	ments, were, of course, refused admittance, and	duties designated at the times respectively stated in	stated in the public press that a portion of these	I no single mind can be allowed to could'.	acres. In the Virginia district there are 100,000
gience in business, he will be able at all times to give, an	Z. LOCKE & CO., Sole Agents,		will have to remain till the departure of the next	the schedule, and have labored faithfully there ever	Indians have been organized as a military force,	It continues to develop that the insurrection is	scres lighte to commutation into sorin. The rebel-
heretofore, entire satisfaction to all who favor him with		M16SOURI.	steamerExpress.	since. I therefore recommend that they be com-	and are attached to the army of the insurgents.	largely, if not exclusively, a war upon the first	Non of Virginia will not mainding the claims of
Sheir patronage. HENBY JONES, Caterer,	1010 MARKET STBEET,	The Richmond Dispatch of November 29 has the		pensated at the same rate as chaplains in the army,	Although the Government has no official informa-	principles of popular government-the rights of the	loyal citizens, lawfully entitled to scrip in satisfac-
No. 250 South TWELFTH Street, above SPRUCE.	pe2-fm Pniladelphia.	following :	THE WAR PREMIUM The Board of Underwriters	by it is as an an an and an an and as a companies in the second of the		neonle. Conclusive evidence of this is found in the	tion of their warrants. The aggregats bounty-land
ocl-6m			were in session again to-day, and made some alte-	further suggesting that general provision be made for chaplains to serve at hospitals as well as with regi-	the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by several	most grave and maturely considered public docu-	liabilities already ratified by the United States.
COMPON OATT DITOT A CAN	COAL-OIL LAMP	To Col. J. R. PURVIS, Assistant Adjutant General		chaptains to serve at nospitals as well as with logi-			find the same aready raunca by the united, the solar
NOTTON SAIL DUCK and CAN-	WITHOUT A CHIMNEY.	Missouri State Guard :	rations in the war risks. They will insure vessels	ments. The report of the Secretary of the Navy	to the United States, and expressing a wish for the		from the commencement of operations to the 30th
VAS, of all numbers and brands.	TRITTINS' PATENT COAL-OIL LAMP burns all	COLONEL : My absence from Missouri on business	leaving port at the present time at the rate of two	presents in detail the operations of that branch of	to the United States, and expressing a wish for the	ment of the existing right of suffrage, and the de-	December, 1861, are as follows : For revolutionary
Baven's Duck Awning Twills of all descriptions, for	TRITING INITIAL CONTOINTANT DUINE an	connected with our State interest prevented my re-	per cent., but all vessels due in the British channel,	the service; the activity and energy which have			services, in tracts and scrip, 8,200,612 acres; for
Tents, Awnings, Trunks, and Wagon Covers.	kinds of coal oil without the use of a chimney. Burners	ceiving until to day your report of the 28th ult.	on or about the 20th ult., will be charged five per	characterized its administration, and the results of	believed that upon the repossession of the country	nial to the people of all right to participate in the	
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Feltz, from 1 to 8	and Lamps, wholesale and retail, by	During my superintendence, under Governor	cent.	the measures to increase its efficiency and power.		selection of public officers, except the legislative,	72,750. There is now actually located, under Mez-
Boot wide. Tarpauling, Belting, Ball Twine, &c. JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,	E. H. WEELS, General Agent,	Jackson's authority, of the affairs of our suffering		Such have been the additions by construction and	cease all hostile demonstrations, and resume their	boldly advocated, with labored arguments, to prove	Lean hounty-land act of 1847, and the other sous of
	no8-1m 16 North SECOND Street.	State in its southern quarter, nothing has occurred	MARINE DISASTERS FOR NOVEMBER	purchase, that it may almost be said a navy has	former relations to the Government.	that large control of the people in government is	1850, 1852, 1855, 51,138,970 acres, making a total
tart-tf los JONES Alley.	DEST QUALITY ROOFING SLATE	to give me such satisfaction as the perusal of your	eight vessels are reported as lost or damaged by fire,		Agriculture, confessedly the largest interest of	the source of all political ovil. Monarchy itself is	AF RA 989 452 BOTER.
MARD PRINTING, BEST AND	KTOL ANTITI MONING DIVIL	I sound of Gonovol Mhamman to that but builliont	shipwreck, or other marine disasters during the	figulties commenced Besides blockading our ar-	the nation, has not a Department, nor a bureau, but	sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the	During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.
TARD PRINTING, DEST AND	L) always on hand and for sale at Union Wharf, 1463	campaign in the Ozark Mountains. To have von-		tansive coast soundrong larger than ever before as-	a clerkship only assigned to it in the Government.	bower of the people.	P WIND
	BRAOH Street, Kensington. T. THOMAS,			sombled under our flag have been but affect and	While it is fortunate that this great interest is so in-		(Continued on Fourth Page.)
84 South THIBD Street. 1020	myf-ly Sif WALNUT Street, Philadelphia	tured to advance more than one hundred miles	1 Stianniana.	s batmisten mittat Ant must must haar ben untakel und	. II WINA VA HE PATAMMILAA MINILA MINILA MINILA CARA MILANARA MILANARA MILANARA.	. Ber mit Contante Landning & anne same &	
•	[20] A. M. M. Market, and M. M. Market, "Interfactor of the second system of the second sy			and the second	이 가슴 이 집에 있는 것이 있는 것이 같아. 이 가슴	• Provide the second s	
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