THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1861.



EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF trust will be followed by Congress. Without STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .--- "The conspiracy | vielding a single point which the honor of the to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be none but patriots and traitors."

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

Entry or story does not prevail in the South in regard to the reported removal of the rebel on- 1 to the last dread arbiter, he impresses upon the pital. and some of the journals deny that such a change is to be made.

Consternation evidently reigns throughout the whole Secession dominions. The bombardment at Pensacola inflicted considerable injury upon Fort McRae, and the people of the surrounding districts see not only that Fort Pickens is impregnable, but that sooner or later their defences will prove utterly insufficient. It is generally feared in the South that Fort Pulaski is doomed to destruction by the works that our forces are about crecting on Typee Island, and that Savannah or Charleston will shortly be captured. The planters near the seaboard are represented to be destroying their crops to prevent them from falling into our hands-an experiment far more fatal and expensive to them than to us, and one which is a fearful proof of the humiliation to which King Cotton has been subjected. Besides, demonstrations of Union men in the South are evidently becoming more frequent. A number of arrests have been made in New Orleans recently of men who have sense enough to see that the continuance of the rebellion must inevitably lead to the total destruction of the great interests of that city, and patriotism enough to retain their old love for the American Union. The new loyal State Government established in a portion of North Carolina has ap. pointed Mr. Taylor its Governor, and in a proclamation he issued on the 20th ultimo, he thus faithfully, no doubt, portrayed the sentiments of a large portion of the people he represents :

portion of the people he represents : "The temporary State Government which we have accordingly set on foot has the approval in ad-vance of thousands of good and faithful North Caro-linians, and should command the prompt and cor-dial adhesion of all loyal citizens of the State. Of the desperate and ill-starred fortunes of the rebei-lion, and of its ultimate and thorough suppression, no rational man can entertain a doubt. It has the recognition of no nation under heaven, and the world's sympathics are unatimous in its condemna-tion. It is everywhere regarded as not only a reworld's sympathies are untillinous in its condemna-tion. It is everywhere regarded as not only a re-volt against a most beneficent and paternal (bo-vernment, but as assailing, also, law, order, pro-gress, and all the great interests of mankind throughout the globe. It is an aggressive war upon popular liberty in the United States, and its claims can never be conceded short of an absolute surrender of the rights of man, and a crayen recantation of the holy creed of freedom."

The report of the Secretary of the Navy is an extremely interesting document. It fully approves the conduct of Captain Wilkes in capturing Mason and Slidell, and pays a merited compliment to the commanders of the fleets who were so brilliantly successful at Fort Hatterns and Port Royal. It also devotes considerable space to a discussion of the rebel privateers.

The rapid increase of the naval force is one of the most marvellous events of the war. There is now a total of 264 vessels, 2,557 guns, and 218,016 tons; the aggregate number of seamen in service now is 22,000; last March there were but 7,600 men. 42 versels, and 555 guns. It contains a number of important recommendations in regard to the policy to be pursued in reference to fugitive slaves and other subjects. The following estimates are given of the expenses of the Navy Department for the year ending June 30, 1863, viz. :

The New York Election.

Two POINTS commend themselves especially WE HAVE a greater respect for General to us in the message of Mr. President LINCOLN. STERLING PRICE than for any of the rebel ge-The first is, that the cause of the Union is ad- | nerals. He has shown, in his Missouri camvancing steadily and certainly Southward. | paign, a degree of ability, and, indeed, huma-The second, that "the struggle of to-day is not | nity, strikingly in contrast with BEAUREGARD, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1861. altogether for to-day-it is for a vast future on the Potomac, or LEE, on the Kanawha. also," In presenting this view of the case, In many respects General PRICE is more than

the President gives us an example which we an ordinary man, and while we deplore his treason and detest him as a traitor, we are bound to acknowledge and recognize his many

country would demand—without withdrawing | excellent qualities. from a single position this rebellion may have But the end of this accomplished traitor is at forced upon him, the President brings to the hand. His career has been little more than discussion of these embarrassing questions of | that of guerilla-he has had many barren trinational policy a spirit of statesmanship and umphs, and a great deal of cheap and barren good temper. There is a plainness and a fame. His assault on Lexington was a bold brevity about his sentences which carry irreexploit-his retreat to Neosho a prudent one. sistible force. He takes his argument for Affairs have changed hands in Missouri, and granted—he knows that this question is benow he begins to realize the utter hopelessness vord logle, and the country having appealed of his position. He begs for fifty thousand

men-with arms or without arms-for a week, representatives of the people the single duty or for a month! Fifty thousand men he must of executing the will of the people. That duty | have, and in despair he appeals to the "brave demands action and not discussion. sons of Missouri." "Give me these men," There is a singular beauty in Mr. President

says General PRICE, (and here we have the LINCOLN'S reference to the Border States. He braggart and certainly not the gentleman,) comes before the country as their defender, and by the help of God, 1 will drive the hireand presents their case as it has never been ling band of thieves and marauders from the presented before. Showing how steadily and State."

certainly the cause of the Union has progress-PRICE is preparing for a desperate blow. ed Southward, how armed insurrections have The clouds of despair close over him, and been quelled, and communities brought back there is for him and his cause a speedy and to their allegiance until there is now "no fearful retribution. His proclamation is a armed insurrectionist north of the Potomac confession of utter defeat, and we may soon or east of the Chesapeake," he explains with expect to learn of treason being crushed in wonderful power the argument that if we would Missouri finally and forever. preserve the Union we must take care of the

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

ing towards them, defending and securing their peculiar rights, remembering how sorely WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1861. they are tried, and not forgetting that upon A single day's observation and intercourse them falls all the untold horror of a war which mong the members of Congress has led to desolates their homes, wrecks their social hapthe conclusion that with two or three insignipiness, and arrays friend against friend, kinsficant exceptions, the Senators and Representaman against kinsman, brother against brother. tives agree in utter detestation of the whole There is a grandeur in this sentiment which ebellion, and in the uncompromising spirit of the President justly presents, when he says putting it down at whatever cost. Among those " The Union must be preserved ; and hence nost urgent and resolute in taking these posiall indispensable means must be employed. tions are Democrats. There is, indeed, a We would not be in haste to determine that good deal of difference as to the means on radical and extreme measures, which may nanner of giving effect to this policy. Some reach the loyal as well as the disloyal, are inre for a declaration of emancipation of the dispensable." For surely we are not in a war laves of the insurgents ; others for the confisof retribution, a war of glory, a war of agcation of slave property; and another class for grandizement-a war merely because it is a levying a tax upon the slaveholders, so that war-but simply endeavoring to maintain the they may by such a process feel the heaviest Union and restore the supremacy of the Conurdens of the war. But on all sides, as well stitution. There may be differences of opion the part of Thaddeus Stevens in the House

nion, but we do not see how this task can betand Lyman Trumbull in the Senate, as well ter be done than by following the policy of the among the ultra Republicans as among the ultra Democrats, there is an open expres-If this argument needed anything to make sion that the property of the loyal slaveit a conviction, we should adopt the second holders shall be protected or paid for. A point of the President's reasoning-" that the good deal of unnecessary clamor has been struggle of to-day is not altogether for to-day created by mischievous men on this subject. -- it is for a vast future, also." This, it must The friends of the Administration and the be confessed, is the controlling idea of the war have only to keep their eye on the issue hour. What, after all, are the interests of this on which they really do agree as above stated, generation, or the next,-of what value are and they cannot divide. One great truth our industry, our commerce, and our wealth, stands out prominently, that the property of the when compared with the great future which traitors is forfeited by the acts of the traitors. this struggle is to shadow forth and shapenand that it would be unjust to except property with the institutions which we hold, in trust, in slaves from this rule. All our loyal people for our children? We propose to establish a ask that the houses and lands, and gold and sil-Republic upon the continent of America,-a ver, and stocks and securities, and cotton and Republic able to maintain itself, gradually powder, and cannon and ships, of Jefferson growing in wealth, and strength, and intelli-Javis and his robber associates should be congence,-slowly extending to the North and fiscated, and, rather than it should be used to the South, embracing and consolidating the damage and destroy the Union, should be ancountries towards the tropics and the pole,nihilated. Would it not be monstrous and carrying with it, in the path of its proif we excepted from this rule the slaves of gress, the blessings of liberty and law. We Davis and his followers? How to dispose of have continued this work for seventy years, the slaves, whether they shall be liberated or and we are in arms to-day to crush out armed-whether the ownership in them shall \$44,625.665 02 the first dangerous attempt to ruin our be confiscated or taxed-are matters wisely

stitutional advisers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1861.

labors. It is only when our public men | left by the President and Scoretary of War to arise to the contemplation of this

Border States-we must be kind and forbear-

A Movement by Gen. McCall's Division. LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE REBELS SAID TO BE AT DRANESVILLE ENTRENCHING THEMSELVES.

Gen. McCall's Division Gone to Reconnoitre and Dislodge Them.

SERIOUS COMPLAINTS AGAINST ARMY SUTLERS.

UNION MEN BURNED IN KENTUCKY.

INTERESTING FROM MISSOURI.

BRILLIANT SKIRMISH AT SALEM.

THE ENEMY ROUTED.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1861 Serious Complaints Against Army Sutlers. The enormous charges for goods sold by sutlers has been a source of complaint by soldiers for months past. Each regiment in the army has its sutler appointed by the colonel, and taxed ten cents a month for each soldier in the regiment. By careful inquiry among the paymasters, I find that cach soldier pays the sutler an average of five dollars per month. Allowing one 'thousand men to the regiment, the sutlor's receipts during

the month would be five thousand dollars. Il profits are over 100 per cent, but, to make it an even figure, we will say that he nets a cent per cent. profit, which would allow him to pocket \$2,500, out of which he pays ten cents per head or \$100 for the support of the hospitals. teams, board, &c., will not exceed \$400, and he has then \$2,000 left as his net earnings in thirty days. This is a fair average of the sutlers' business, though many of them make nearer \$3,000, while a few boast of pocketing \$5,000. Now, what does the soldier receive in return for his money? One of the principal items is stale pies, made principally in New York, and sent to Washington, where they are purchased by sutlers at 8a9 to 12 cents a piece by the hundred, and retailed in the camps at 20 cents a piece. Another principal item of the sutlers' merchandise is tobacco, cigars, and pipes. Cigars that are bought for \$5 per thousand, or two for a cent, are retailed at 3a4 cents each. Letter paper is sold at 15 cents for a half-quire, which cost 5 cents. Whisky is smuggled out, and sold at \$1.50 a bottle. Beyond these articles, the sutlers' stock is made up mostly of gingerbread, confectionery, figs, raising, &c., with a limited assortment of gloves, mittens, socks, and undershirts. Three-fourths of the articles supplied by sutlers are not only unnecessary, but injurious to the health of the soldiers, Whisky and stale pies are followed by disordered bowels and fevers ; and it is a reasonable estimate to say that fifty per cent. of the hospital cases result from the foolish expenditure of money at the sutlers' cribs or carts. The distant reader will as why competition does not reduce the price of goods to a reasonable tariff: but it must be remembered that no competition is allowed. The payment of ten cents per head for each soldier in the regiment gives the sutler the exclusive privilege of supplying the regiment. With the exception of newspapers, no other article is allowed to be sold on the ground by any one but the sutler. The whole system is wrong, and to-day four-fifths of the soldiers would rejoice to have the sutley driven out of the regi-

gress. Business Reviving in Alexandria. In passing through Alexandria yesterday I was gratified to find quite a revival in business. New

tores and new proprietors are opened in a score of shops from which the shutters were not removed during the summer months. Large supplies of goods have been imported, and the city has, I

General McCall's division, 10,000 strong, left their encampment, at Langley, at 8 o'clock this morning, under orders to proceed to Dranesville, nine miles distant, on a reconnoissance. It is known that the enemy have reappeared at Dranesville.

SENATE. The President's message was communicated soon after the opening of the Senate through his private secretary, Mr. Nickolay. It was immediately read. The usual number of messages and accompanying docu-ments were ordered to be printed. Mr. GRIMES, of Lowa, introduced the following bill: *Resolved*, etc., That the thanks of Congress be, and they are to, rete, That the thanks of Congress be, and they are to, rete, that the officers, puty officers, seamen, and through him to the officers, puty officers, seamen, and through him to the officers, puty officers, seamen, and through of the squadron of his commany for the decisive and aplendid victory achieved at Port Royal, on the 7th day of November last. Mr. GRIMES said he had no doubt every Senator was prepared to vote for the resolution now, but the best course to pursue was, perhaps, to act in accordance with where, it is believed, they are entrenching themselves. The object of General McCALL's movement is to ascertain the force of the enemy, and to drive them from that position. When I left Langley, at 6 o'clock this evening, they had not returned, and at 10 o'clock to-night no report had been sent in to General McCLELLAN's headquarters. At 8 o'clock this morning, a cannon shot from the

enemy's guns, in the direction of Flint Hill, struck in a field within three miles of Langley. The precise locality whence it came is not known, and it is believed it was thrown at least four miles.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, APPOINTMENT OFFICE, December 3, 1861. A branch office having been established at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, the various distributing offices are hereby directed, during the

nate and of the House of Representatives! in separate pouches from all the other mail matter, and label such pouches "Congress, Washington, D. C."

JOHN A. CASSON. First Assistant Postmaster General.

Colonel CHARLES A. DORAN and his Quarter-

are now here proposing to furnish the Government with a full regiment of heavy artillery, which they have recruited at their own expense. These gentlemen have both soon service, Colonel DORAN as an officer at the Battle of Bull Run, and Mr. Bos-LER as commissary of General FREMONT'S division. on the overland route to California.

The House Post Office Committee met this mornng and resolved to codify all the postal laws and regulations which are now scattered through the United States statutes from 1825 to the present time, and the official decisions of the Postmaster teneral during the same period.

close of the extra assign. Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, said he had in-tended to prepare and submit a proposition something like an obituary notice of his late colleague, flampher.] The latter was not, as the resolution assorted, in armed rebelion, but heads a provisional Government in Ken-tucky, a revolutionary Convention. Not satisfield with the treatment of this Government to maintain the Union, nor satisfied with the course of his own State, he has as-sumed the important duty of organizing another Govern-ment, for the better protection of the lives, property, and liberty of the people of Kentucky, and in this undertaking he has employed Simon Buckner, who is not only some-what assimilated in name, but in the deeds of Simon Gartner, who once headed the Indians in Kentucky. Three times has the gallant State of Kentucky declared, by overwhelming majoritie, that she would not leave the United States to run after strange golds or for the so-called Southern Republic. Notwithstanding the re-peated declarations for the Union, and of the so-called Southern Confederacy are to relieve them from despotian and to protect their rights. Ah is were decoived. We were told by the Exoou-tive of this so-called Southern Confederacy that it was intended to respect the condition of Kentucky, which it was pretended would not bechoole by the Govern-ment of the United States. The Union men of Ken-tucky, never did eny the right of the Union by the Govern-ment of the United States. The Union men of Ken-tucky never did eny the right of the Union State Government to occupy its soil for the exercise of the purposes imposed by the Constitution. Kentucky has ac-knowledgel her obligations, and expressed her determi-nation to fulfil them. The proclamation of the Govern-ment of the United States and proce were sent to the purpose inposed by the pople, but the Legislature de-nounced it. Twa messengers of pace ever sent to the Jesse D. Bright. The Senator from Indiana, Hon. JESSE D. BRIGHT, is loud in his protestations of devotion to the Union. He declares that he has been the victim of newspaper malice-that he has been calum srepresented, that his loyalty has niated and been questioned, and efforts made to ruin him. He says that he will have a resolution introduced to inquire into the charges which have been made against him, and pledges himself to prove that hey are false.

of much comment to-night in the hotels and on the Avenue. There is a universal feeling of approval mong all conservative men, and the vigorous measures recommended for the suppression of the rebellion will be sustained by both branches.

Senator Wilmot.

He arrived last evening. The Senator has, in a great measure, recovered from his recent illness.

flotilla. Vessels continue to arrive. Some of them ment. The system demands the attention of Con-

Gen. MONTGOMERY is confined to his apartments

Gonejinto Winter Quarters.

General BANKS' division has been ordered into

winter, quarters at Frederick, Md. The troops are

More Pickets Shot.

Three pickets are reported to have been shot by

FROM MISSOURI.

at Alexandria by illness. Colonel McLEAN, of the Several of the volunteer companies have adopted

XXXVIITH CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION. REPORT

SENATE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR. WASHINGTON, December 3, 1861, WAR DEPARTMENT, December 1, 1861.

Sin: I have the honor to submit the annual report his Department. The accompanying reports of the chiefs of the several

The accompanying reports of the chiefs of the several Bureaus present the estimates of the appropriations re-quired for the service of this Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, and also appropriations ne-cessary to cover deficiencies in the Estimates for 1861-762:

The following statement presents the entire estimated irongh of the army, both volunteers and regulars: Volunteers.

4,68

14.63

States. 3 months. For the war., Aggregate alifornia... 4,688 2,236 775 12,400 2,000 80,000 57,532 15,800 15,800 28,550 4,100 22,130 28,550 4,100 22,130 9,600 22,130 9,600 22,130 9,600 22,500 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 Jonnecticut . . Jelaware..... 4,941 4,686 - 968 rowa,..... Weniucky, 70 Maryland.... Massachuseth 3,435 791 On motion of Mr. FOUL of Vermont, it was Resolved. That the Vice President appoint two mem-bers to fill the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, occasioned by the death of Sena-tor Douglas, and the withdrawal and expulsion of James M. Mason, late Senator from Virginia. The Senate then adjourned. lichigan.... 9,356 779 9,068 10,188 10,236 19,199 1,285 780 770 Minnesota..... li-souri New Hampshre. šew Jersey..... Sew York Jhio... Pennsylvania... Rhode Island... HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. MAYNARD presented the credentials of Mr. Clemens, Representative elect from the Fourth district of Tennessee. He briedy related the circumstances under which the election was held, saying that three members were elected in East Tennessee—men who declare for the National Constitution and for the flag under which they had lived and under which they had hoped to die. He spoke of the difficulty attending travel, which prevented them from reaching Washington to attend the extra seesion. 'ermont.... Firginia. Visconsin. 792 ansus . . .

· · · · · j lebraska.... evada..... ew Mexico.. 2,823 Dist. Columbia On motion, the credentials were referred to the Com-640,837 718,512 77.875 Estimated stren'th of the regular ar my, including the new enlishments under act of Congress of July 29, 1861

20.334 Total..... 660.971 ******** The several arms of the service are estimated as for

lows : Volunteers.	Regulars	Aggragata
Infantry	11,175	568,383
Cavairy 54,654	4,744	59,398
Artillery 20,380	4,308	24,688
Rifles and Sharpshoeters. 8,395	••••	8,335
Enginoers	107	107

669,971 640,637 20,334

640,637 20,331 660,071 The appropriations asked for the service of the next fiscal year age computed for a force of 500,600 men. They have been reduced to the lowest possible amount consist-ent with the public intercers, and are based upon a strictly economical administration of the various branches of this Department. The appropriations to cover deficiencies are rendered upon which the estimates were founded, and by extraor-dinary expenditures connected with the employment and discharge of the Three Months Contingent. An item of very heavy expense is the large mounted force which has been organized, equipped, and made available since the culled session of Congress, and which was not computed for in the estimate. While an in-crease of envaly was undoubtedly necessary, it has reached a thimerisal strength inors that foleintate to the wards of the service. As it can only be maintained at a streat cost, measures will be taken for its gradual reduc-tion.

great coat, inclusives will be taken for its grading reme-tion. In organizing our great army, I was effectively aided by the loyal Governors of the different States, and I cheerinily acknowledge the prompt patriotism with which they responded to the call of this Department. Congress, during its extra session, authorized the army to be increased by the acceptance of a voluniteer force of 500,000 men, and made an appropriation of five hundred millions of dollars for its support. A call for the troops was immediately mede but so upmersus ware the officer minicials of dollars for its support. A deal for the troops was immediately made; but so numerous were the offers that it was found difficult to discriminate in the choice, where the patriotism of the people demanded that there should be no restriction upon enlistments. Every por-tion of the loyal States desired to swell the army, and every community was anxious that it should be repre-sented in a cause that appealed to the noblest inpulses of our people.

of Kentucky deceived the people, but the Legislature de-nounced it. Two messengers of pence were sent to the Executive of the United States, and one to the President of the Southern Government to know what was intended to be done with Kentucky. The former every community was anxious that it should be repre-sented in a cause that appealed to the noblest impulses of our people. So theoroughly aroused was the national heart, that I have no doubt this force would have been swollen to a million, had not the Department felt compelled to restrict it, in the absence of authority from the Representatives of the people to increase the limited number. If will be for Congress to decide whether the army shall be farther augmented, with a view to a more speedy termination of the war, or whether it shall be confined to the strength already fixed by law. In the latter case, with the object of reducing the volunteer force to 500,030. I propose, will the consent of Congress, to consolidate such of the regiments as may from time to time (at below the regulation standard. The adoption of th's measure will decrease the number of officers, and proportionally diminish the expenses of the army. It is said of Napoleon by Jomini that, in the campaign of 1816, that great of 1400. The like proportion, adds Jomini, ", had he thought proper to inaugurate a vast system of defence, would have raised it to 700,000 men by the 1st of Striptmber." At the onmencement of this rebellion, inaugurated by the attack on Fort Summer, the onfirm military force at the diaposal of this uoni of the southern Government to know what was intended to be done with Kentucky. The former said it was intended to maintain the laws and Constitu-tion of the United States, and that this was believed to be the will of the people of Kentucky. The latter de-clared that he intended to respect the neutrality of Ken-tucky as understood by the Secession party in that State; but the Southern press did not tell them that be had ma-tured a plan to assail them at three different points, nor did he tell them there was on the statute book of the Southern Government a law providing money and means not to sustain Kentucky against op-pression, but to carry her into the Southern Confede-racy against the indisfity of two-thirdd of this antire State. The Provisional Governor of Kentucky was sent to see the Government at Richmond. Me unwhile, Mr. Burnett is at the head of the new order of affairs in the discharge of his duty, and an armed force has been ga-thered, composed of young, desperate, and reckless men, commanded by Buckner. In conclusion, Mr. Wickinto said, with the blessing of God, I predict that by the 25th of December no hostile footwill be found on the soil of Kentucky. (Applause.)

for this rebellion, inaugurated by the attack on Fort Sumptor, the entire military force at the disposal of this Government was 16,006 regulars, principally employed in the West to hold in check marauding Indians. In

ence when dangers beset it. By reference to the records of the Revolution it will b

numbers have been necessarily rejected, a mighty arm

mac has, therefore, but postponed the campaign for a

themselves, by an unequivocal dealaration at the ballot box, in favor of the Union; and Maryland, notwithstand

loyal State Government has been established by the people, thousands of whom have railied to the support of the Federal authority, and, in conjunction with troops from other portions of the country, have forced the rebeils

ved upon the Pol

in invincible array slands cager to precipitate itse the foc. The check that we have received upon th

plan should be provided by Congress in aid of the States,

plan should be provided by Congress in aid of the States, by which our militis can be organized, armed, and dis-ciplined, and made effective at any moment for imme-diate service. If thoroughly trained in time of peace, when occasion demands, it may be converted into a vast arms, confident in its discipline, and uncomputenable in its patrictism. In the absence of any general system of organization, upwarks of 700,000 men huve already been brought into the field; and, in view of the stacrity and enthusiasm that have been displayed, I do not hesitate to express the belief that no combination of events can arises in which this country will not be able not only to pro-tect itself, but contrary to its policy, which is pacee with all the world, to enter upon aggressive operations against any power that may intermedide with our domestic af-fairs. A committee should be appointed by Courress, with authority to sit during the recess, to devise and re-port a pian for the general organization of the militia of the United States. It is of great importance that immediate attention the seabard and the lakes, and upon our exposed fron-tiers. They should at once be placed in perfect cond-tion for successful defence. Aggressions are soldon made upon a nation ever realy to defend its honor and to repel insults; and we should show to the world, that while ongraded in mortimes of cafts to the great-stable to protect ourselves against attacks from shroad. I carnestly recommend that immediate provision be module dura and they there of cafts to the great-stable to protect ourselves against attacks from shroad. I carnestly recommend that immediate provision be able to protect ourselves against attacks from shroad. I carnestly recommend that immediate provision be well always meet thoroughly trained officers. Two shall always meet thoroughly trained officers, wo shall always mee 2.835 39,195 29,331 4.164 $113,959 \\7,183$

ledgment from the Government, I recommend that au-thority be asked to retire him upon his full pay and

moluments, The health of an army 14 a consideration of the high-

The health of an army 14 a constituent of the high-est consequence. Good men and womon in different States, inwelled by the highest motives of benevolence and patriotism, have come in aid of the constituted sani-tary arrangements of the Government, and been greatly instrumental in diminishing discuss in the campe, giving increased comfort and happiness to the life of the soldier, and imparting to our hospital service a more humman and generous character. Salubrity of situation end pleasantness of surroundings have dictated the choice of the hospital sites, and establishments for our sick and wounded, of which we have every reason to be proud, have been opened in St. Louis, Washington, George-town, Baltimore, and Annapolis, and will be attached to every division of the senup in the field. To the close of the war vigilant care shall be given to the health of the well soldier, and to the confort and recovery of the sick. I recommend that the system of promotions which prevails in the regular service by applied to the volun-ter forces in the respective States; restricting, however, the promotions to men actually in the field. At present teer forces in the respective States; restricting, however, the promotions to mon actually in the field. At present, each Governor selects and appoints the officers for the troops furnished by his State, and complaint is not unfre-quently made, that when vacancies occur in the field, men of inferior qualifications are placed in command over those in the runks who are their superiors in mili-

quently made, that when vacancies occur in the field, men of inferior qualifications are placed in command over those in the ranks who are their superiors in military experience and capacity. The advancement of merit should be leaving principle in all promotions, and the volunteer soluter should be given to understand that preferment will be the sure reward of intelligence, fidelity, and distinguished service.
The course above recommended has been pursued by this Department, and it is any intrahedron of the regulations, an officer of the regular power, to continue a system which cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect upon the entire service.
By existing laws and regulations, an officer of the regular any ranks an officer of volunteers of the same grade, notwithstanding the commission of the latter may be of antecedent date. In my indgracut, this practice has a tendency to repress the ardor and to limit the opportunity for distinction of volunteers, such a charge should be permitted to command.
T submit for reflection the question, whether the distinction between regulars and volunteers, which now exists, should be permitted to continue! The efficiency of the army, it appears to me, might be greatly increased by a consolidation of the two during the constitute the more grand army of the Usion.
Retruiting for the regular army has not been attonded with that success which was anticipated, when the state army, under the control of officers of malitary education and experience, are generally better cared for thar the submed prefere should be army if appears to me, which comparison the state in the submit for the regular the state of the ware which care are specificated that success which was anticipated, which combining both forces, would constitute the none grand army of the Usion.
Return these in the volunteer service, it is certain that the public preference as any beading represented to the nore sin most at the states, inducements are of the state succe or an advance of \$20 of the \$100 which a law of the las

ourse to pursue was, perhaps, to act in accordance with ocedent, and refer the resolution to the Committee on The resolution was then laid aside until the formation of the standing committees, Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, gave notice of his in-tention to introduce a bill supplementary to the act to authorize protection to be given to citizens of the Inited States who may discover deposits of guano, appraved Post Office Order. August, 1826. On motion of Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, it was

session of Congress, to place all letters and newspapers directed to members of the United States

By order of the Postmaster (teneral.

A Regiment of Heavy Artillery.

master JOHN BOSLER, Jr., both of Philadelphia,

The Post Office Laws.

The President's Message.

The message of President LINCOLN is the subject

The Late Senator Baker.

The death of the late lamented BAKER will h announced in the Senate on Thursday, by his colleague, Mr. NESMITH. Among others, an address will be delivered by Senator LATHAM, of California

The Hon. DAVID WILMOT was in his seat to-day.

From the Lower Potomac. The Reliance came up from Indian Head this morning, bringing Com. CRAVEN, flag officer of the

the rebel batteries do not pay any attention to whatever. The Mount Washington went down this morning. It is understood that the Government has ordered a large amount of forage to be delivered at Alexandria before the 1st of January.

Gen. Montgomery Ill.

Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania, is acting in his place. Centucky. [Applause.] The resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Burnett was Soldier's Fund to Purchase a Homestead

On motion of Mr. STRATTON, of New Jersey, a rosoa system of saving a portion of their pay for the ution was adopted allowing Mr. Verree, the member rom the Third district of Pennsylvania, twenty days to homestead aft r far

On motion, the credentials were referred to the Com-mittee on Elections. The President's message was received at a few minutes after noon, and was read. On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the mes-sage of the Tresident was reforred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Washburne's motion for printing fifty thousand extra conies was referred to the Committee on Printing. Mr. DUN offered the following : Whereas, Henry C. Burnett, a me nber of this Houso from Kcnutcky, is in open rebellion against the Govern-ment of the United States : therefore, *Resolved*, That the said Burnett be, and he is hereby, expelled from this House, and the Governor of Kentucky Resolver, That the said Burnett be, and he is hereby, expelled from this House, and the Governor of Kentucky be notified of his expulsion. Resolved, That the Sorgeant-at-Arms be directed not to pay Burnett's salary which has accrued since the close of the extra acasion. Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, said he had in-

The telegraphic report of the election held in New York yesterday states that GEORGE OPDYKE, the Republican candidate, was elected mayor. The vote was very close. GUNTHER, the Tammany Hall Democrat, stood second on the list, and the renowned FERNANDO WOOD was the lowest candidate. He obtained less than one-third of the votes polled. The Secession sentiments expressed by Wood some months ago, and the radical views he recently proclaimed, were the chief cause of his defeat. He evidently anticipated that, with two opposing candidates of nearly equal strength in the field against him, the vast amount of patronage in his gift would enable him to cant proof of the loyalty of the citizens of

New York.

The Report of the Secretary of War. At a late hour last night we obtained the report of the Secretary of War, the appearance of which was postponed for a short period by the discovery of errors in Bureau estimates, to which it refers. It is one of the most ably written documents that ever emanated from Washington, and will be read with intense interest. It contains many facts showing that the army is in a highly efficient condition, and that the War Department, under the direction of Secretary CAMERON, has discharged, with signal ability and fidelity, the vitally important duties that have devolved upon it, and makes some interesting new suggestions, which will doubtless meet the cordial approval of the American people.

THE IRISH QUESTION bids fair to assume more than ordinary importance, and it may become a subject of legislation before Congress at its present session. Our advices from Ireland are of an indefinite nature, and we can hardly form a correct opinion upon the real condition of the crops ; but still there is a danger impending, and humanity will be called upon to avert it. What the English Cabinet may do we do not know, nor do we see any indications of action upon their part. It has generally been the custom of her Majesty's Ministers to disparage her Irish possessions. Ireland was looked upon as a mere colony, and the rights which were assured to her by the act of union were made the pretext of oppression and wrong. Perhaps this is in some degree owing to the temper of the Irish people themselves. A recent writer, in speaking of this trait of Irish character, makes a rather singular criticism when he says "the Irish have a constitutional tendency to illegality, which is embarrassing, beyond measure, to any kind of government, and the more so from its being accompanied by a passion for meddlesome law-making in favor of classes." The agitation of Mr. O'CONNELL was persistent and me!" never-ceasing, and only served to annoy the the Irish. But when the famine came upon that country in 1847, with all its appalling and inconceivable horror, the action of the English Government, conciliatory and considerate as it was, went far towards relieving the misery of the unfortunate millions, and removed many of those unjust impressions which the Irish had received. So that when the rebellion broke out in 1848, it found a gratified people to oppose it, and it terminated in an

utter failure. But Ireland has improved wonderfully during the last fifty years,-and there is no longer the misery and want which were once seen among her people. Emigration has relieved it of a large number of its most helpless population, and the Irish element has given character and life to many countries of the world. Here in America we find them to be among the most useful of our citizens,forming the most material and useful part of d our community-brave in the field, and reliable in all the relations of life.

The Irish possess a peculiar claim upon our CHARLESTON, Nov. 28 .- The Courier of this viduality of the man gives color and interest to his may hereafter need in any contingency. Located in a headthful country, in the under of an industrious and in-general in-chief of the American array. Ho-had faith-ing and all country by the second period. The description of the second period of a grateful people followed in his country by the second period period period of a grateful people followed in his country if was depended period period period. After having used contracts for arms with the private-establishments in this country if was depended period period of the array upon the second a special agent to Europe with funds to the a large number of which have depended period a large number of arms, have already have determents util all shall have been digatal to allower, in many cases, caused an undate inservace in prices. To prevent advantage-billing for the under server, and prevent advantage-billing an entry will all shall have been array upon the confidence suid applications of the former period and the inservace in prices. The remainder will be shipped by successive steamers util all shall have been array period at a special agent of the constraints of the constraints of the constraints of the constraint of the advantage billing and delivered. The remainder will be shipped by successive steamers util all shall have been area-gents for the sale of arms, have, in many cases, caused an undate inservace in prices. To prevent advantage billing and the universe in prices. To prevent advantage billing affect of the various bureases of the forwer mean of the been digatal to allower the and bar the prices have and workers the many affect the wants of our inmense-means. While or rore wide for the wants of our inmense-means. While or rore and while extravegant prices have and workers the many control the arms have been digatal to allower the and the pressure of rapid events, bey hold for supplice, his will be read grafting the control the supplice, his will be read arrange time to any have be and will be any prices have an under bill for supplice, his will be say that, in every respect, the message of President prople. In this contest they have taken a no- portraitures that no other actor can impart. Ite morning says that a skirmish took place near Buckincoln roalizes every expectation which has been enble stand. Under the lead of such men as has a personality, a history, a erusade of his own, troops, will soon be forthcoming, and to be a claim ingham, on Saturday last, between the Confederates tertained by the warmest friends of the Union and the agent hereafter will be a profitable business. It is and the Union invaders. The Unionists attempted MEACHER they are united in the North,-their that-as in the cases of all men of genius-make Administration. Its plain statement of facts, its to be hoped, however, that a law will be passed to land, but were driven off. One of our men was legions have won the greenest laurels of the his private life not less absorbing than his public logical reasoning from causes and consequences, its discriminating against all who do not earnestly asslightly wounded by a shell. It is reported that the war,-their gullant representative, Conconan, career. Few men of this century have been so kind and conservative bearing towards the loyal sist the Government in putting down the rebellion. enemy landed on yesterday, at Bennett's Point, at pines away in " Southern dungeon. In the feverally food for speculation ; and, as in the books people of the South, its thorough appreciation of Work for the Provost Marshal: h of Asheno river. Four Union steamer of Dickens or Thackeray, we are forever looking the grave responsibilities weighing upon the Exe-Seceded States, where the force of circumshelled Otto Island, near St. Helena, on Monday, It is stated that, in anticipation of the confiscafor glimpses of the author's life and mind, so in cutive, and all of that tone of dignity, firmness, and stances has compelled many to be traitors and then landed. They now hold entire possession tion bill that will pass Congress in a few days, Forrest's Hamlet, or Lear, or Coriolanus, we honest patriotism which so abundantly characterizes against their conscience, the Irish have been clandestine efforts are making by the rebel owners of St. Helena Sound. A number of lights passed seem to trace sympathies between the dramatist the President, called forth the admiration of all our bar on Monday night, and it is presumed that a protesting, disaffected, and disloyal people. of property, real and personal estate, in this city and the actor-the text and the man. parties. Few messages have been received with the Union fleet were on route South. Perhaps they so to dispose of this property as to rescue it from They have given us the strongest proofs of We have omitted, in the mention of his readings, more favor by Congress, and few, indeed, will required of the various bureaus of this. Department to pro-vide for the wants of our immensement. While errors may have been occasionally committed by subordinates, and while extravegant prices have underwisely in some cases, controlled by haste and him pressure of rapid events, been puil for supplies, 12 is will great gratifica-tion that I refer to the economical administration of af-fairs displayed in the various branchest of the service. Our forces had not only to hasamed, clothed, and fed, but had to be suddenly previded with means of trans-portation to an existent herefore upperalloled. While I believe that there is no army in the world better provi-ded for in every respect them, our regulars and volunteers, I candidly think that as, force as largs and as walk equipped was ever put is, the facil in subort a space of time at so small an expanse. While it is my interview to preserve the strictest econowere the "twenty old whalers" referred to in the their devotion to the republic, scaling their the clutches of the Federal troops allusion to Mr. Forrest's manner and action. In flect more credit upon the minds composing them. Union papers. testimony with their blood. An Unsuccessful Reconnoissance. both the latter respects, he was natural and indi J. Ř. Y. SAVARNAH. Nov. 28 .- The papers of this morning For some time past a force of Secession cavalry, vidual. Hamlet's death was thrillingly silent, Therefore, Ireland's misfortune is our op-----state that Fort Pulaski, on yesterday, throw a few nported into this country. The domand for arms his called into existence, name-SALE OF FINE MARBLE STATUARY .- The sale of numbering about 1,500 men, have made their apreserve and rally around this standard with a dovot orthy of true and kyal freemen. portunity. We have now a chance of showing and devoid of the usual ground and lofty tumbling shot and shell at the United States camp on Tybee The domand for arms hescalled into existence assays-one extellision of for thair, manufactures, thoughest tre loyal partion of the concury; and it has been the micry of this Department to encourage the development of the amplied, enterprise, and; skill, of, our people is shis direc-tion. The Government, should never have less than a mikbon of muskets is its arsenals, with a corresponding Propertion of arms and existence as a consequence of men. I compare the state area of the consequence of each itself deficient in guns while having an abundance of men. I recommend that application he made to Congress for authority to establish a astional Sesady for the manu-Italian marble groups, figures, and busts, lately pearance in what is called the Frying Pan, in the so common to tragedians. For a moment he law Island, which caused a Bull-Run stampedo to safar The arremonies at Gol. J. Richter James' camp were this great people how truly we appreciate their imported from Italy, will take place this (Wednesneighborhood of Hunter's Mills. To-day a reconin the arms of his friend, with life calmly ebbing character, how dearly we value their lovquarters on that island. There are now six Union day) morning, at 11 o'clock precisely, at the store noissance, consisting of troops from Generals POR-TEN, SMITH, and MCCALL'S division-in all, about The dags are of the finest quality of silk, and approaway, and, in the end, consonant with the intenessels inside the bar and five outside. alty. It is our prayer that this sorrow may be No. 1307 Chestnut street. The sale will be one tion of the dramatist, fell rigidly back, with the LYNCHBURG, Nov. 28 .- Floyd's command exsnared to Ireland; but, if the hour of her netext upon his lips half unspokenworthy of attention, and we request all lovers of 9,000 men-was made in that direction with a view. pects to go into Winter quarters at Peterstown, THE PRESIDENT'S MUSSAGE was treated THE PRESIDENT'S MUSSAGE was tricklod-rather summarily by the telegraph and newspapers, yesteriay. It was transmitted over the wires of the-American Telegraph Company in nheety-nine minutes, furnished entire to the privates by the Associated Press before the a leave of the Homson at Washington has finished its reading, and in a few soluties more was in the hands of the public. It is but due to the efficiency of Managee Mervinaw and Assistant Manager Woodruff, as well as to the abili-ty of the corps of operators attached to, the Anterican Telegraph Company, to shale that in the antire message, embodying some eight thousand work, the the estimate copy, netwithetanding the rapidity with which it was harried over the wires. cessity comes, let Congress recognize and prothe fine arts to attend it. of capturing the rebels. The advance was princi-"The rest is silence." Monroe county. The roads are almost impassable, vide for it. Let the people exhibit their appally made at an early hour this morning and the and it is thought that neither the Yankees nor our-While it is my interston to preserve the strictest ecomp-my and accountability, I think the last dollar should be expended and the last man should be armed to bring this unboly rebellion to a speedy and permanent close. From California. force returned this evening without having even I recommend that application be made to Congress for authority to establish a sational Swandry for the manu-facture of hency writiles at successful and the last manual the last manual structure is and the summer of summon, seriaps, could be procured from pri-rate manufactories, the possession of a national setablish-ment would lead to experiments which would be useful to the country, and prevent imposition in prices by the ac-curats knowledge that would be acquired of the real tailes of work of this character. In my last report I called attention to the fact that le-gislation was necessary for the reorganization, upon a uniform basis, ot the militia of the country. Some general preciation of the Irish people as they have CONCERT HALL .- Larooqua, the Indian songelves can accomplish anything until next spring. done before, and exhibit an open-handed libe- stress, will appear at Concert Hall on Thursday SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.-The steamer St. Louis sailed to-day for Panama, with \$984,000 in caught a glimpse of the enemy. The following prisoners have died at Richmond ; rality in relieving their sufferings. evening, assisted by a number of capable perform Nov. 24, James Carlile, company B, Seventy-ninth A Reconnoissance. treasure and forty passengers for New York. in ers. The object of the exhibition is to raise funds New York ; Nov. 25, Charles Lamb, company -, Lieutenant Colonel GAUL, of the Fourth Penncluding Senator Stark, of Oregon, several army of-BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND MELODEONS -There with which to circulate facts relative to the condi-Fifteenth Massachusetts. sylvania Reserves, with two companies, made a ficers, and about two thousand soldiers, recently being a large temporary reduction in the cost of tion of our frontier Indians, who are threatened careful reconnoissance beyond Lewinsville yester. The following prisoners, taken at Newport News, enlisted. arrived at Richmond on Thursday : Geo. Willard, manufacture of the above, J. E. GOULD, Seventh with extermination, and to secure for them terri-MARINE.—Arrived, bark Belle Pearlback, from London. Sailed, recently, Avon, for Sydney; N. B. Palmer, for Singapore; whaler John Howland day. He discovered an oncampment of rebels, and and Chestnut streets, offers the full benefit to his tory, with freedom, justice, and protection. The after obtaining some valuable information returned private, company A, Seventh New York; Tothen exercises will doubtless be of a high order. customers See advertisement. safely to camp. Krischeke, same regiment.

future and the mighty interests involved, that they exhibit the patriotism of statesmanship. Let us secure the Constitution, and every law it imposes, and all else will come after. Let us feel that this war is for such a purpose; that to accomplish this war there must be union and harmony; that until the cannon cease their thunders, agitation will be avoided ; and we do the great duty demanded by the country. This is the lesson we draw from the message of Mr. President LINCOLN, and the country will applaud as heartily as we do now

Administration.

Eawin Forrest as Hamlet.

THE READING OF THE MESSAGE. From our Special Correspondent.1 his courage and his candor. We had a clearer sky to-day than at the opening of the session-sharp and cold, with a keen and eager meeze from the Virginia hills. Ine antion-To-night Mr. Forrest repeats his first evening's pation of the President's message brought a large crowd of visitors to the Capitol, and in the gall performance of Hamlet. Genius, added to taste, ries of the Senate and House there was a gay and both combined in the noblest drama of the language, may be here regarded. The masses, of and brilliant gathering. There is a great deal course, will stand Back until the muscular drama in the galleries, and it is at times a question is announced, and attend the not less original and with me whether those above are not more powerful portraitures of Spartacus and Metamora; really a representative body than the quiet but the scholar, the man of taste, the student of company of gentlemen below, writing at their Shakspeare, all to whom art is religion and sim-plicity and study reverend, will not fail to witness desks, lounging on the sofas, or clapping their hands for a page. There is no critic severer than Hamlet as produced after the experience and ripe

the gallery; no tribunal more exacting. It has culture of a life, much of which has been passed in given greatness, and taken greatness away; it has leisure, in contemplation, and in association with ruined many a good speech, and immortalized many kindred and gifted people. The Dane, moreover, has seldom been sustained so thoroughly, and the a bad one; it has a great deal more influence with the legislators than the "Mr. President," whose scenes never mounted so magnificently. The pafavor and friendship they all seem anxious to oblace at Elsinore, with the turrets frosty and glittain, and whose obstinacy and obtuseness, and utter disregard of all the tender feelings of our nature, in tering under a full moon, and the river and clouds hazy beyond, is a triumph in histrionic design. refusing to be convinced, and implored, and warned. So, the palace apartments are very sumptuous and is one of the most singular problems of legislative elegant, the dresses of the performers are rich, and human nature. even the inferior personages are entrusted to good There is an air of anxiety about the gallery this norning, and it is evidently out of temper with

nators, while others are writing with fearful indus-

to close.

stately manner.

Mrs. Farren made, on the opening night, a dethe Senate, and has no desire to be trifled with cided success as the Queen mother, and Mr. Mc-The prayer has little attractions for them, as they Cullough would have made a capable Laertes had are in anything but a supplicatory mood. A Senahe not been given to an ugly stoop that reduced his tor rises and addresses the Chair, and the gallery stature considerably. Mrs. Gladstane, superbly listens with an endurance. The formal business dressed and handsome as of old, when she demoves on sluggishly, and Senators, catching the lighted the patrons of the Walnut-street Theatre, general feeling, gradually become indifferent, and was welcomed in every scene, and Chanman's demean themselves generally as if they had an es-Polonius-not his part by the way-was well pecial engagement on hand an hour or two ahead played and made some laughter. But above all and were at a loss how to dispose of the interventhese, Forrest towered. He was, in fact, both the ing time. An occasional clerk bustles in and ou character and the play. Richly but appropriately and over the floor, followed closely by the eyes of dressed, careful of all the surroundings to a finished the gallery, which has a vague idea that he come performance, and yet presenting the broad, general from the White House and has a message from cutlines of his own character, the glory seemed to the President. But in this idea it is sadly disaphave departed when he made his agit. pointed, and finally subsides into a state of desperate calmness which we only attain after having lost

The interviews with Guildenstern and Rosencrantz exemplified Mr. Forrest as the diplomatist, quick to sound and keen to reprehend. At first polite and affable, directly suspecting and inquisi-tive, and, having discovered their duplicity, wary and full of strategy, he confronts them in the third act, and by the assistance of the recorders unfolds at once his intelligence of their ingratitude. In this exemplification, he was particularly happy with the straight, earnest appeal :

hands.

"Let me conjure you, by the rights of our fellowship, by the consonancy of our youth, by the abligation of our ever-preserved love, and by what more dear a better proposer could charge you withal, be even and direct with

Here an elocution marked Mr. Forrest, at one Government and embitter its feeling towards full of simplicity, tenderness, and strength. It was a yielding up for the instant of the graver purpose that had engrossed his thought, as if willing to rely once more on the affection of men. He had repelled the lady of his love, cast his mother almost from his heart, and with Horatio alone-himself an auxiliary, rather than a friend-still hold com-, Fanionship. But wearled of his suspicions, he had made the last trial with these two schoolmates, and failing, relapsed again into the misanthrope. To indicate this bitterness, he strongly and satirically emphasized, " Leave me-friends !

The most obtuse auditor must have remarked the dcep bitterness with which he invested the paragraphs relative to woman. Thus, in the third act : Ophelia. 'Tis brief, my lord. Hamlet. As woman's love.

Again, in the first act: "Let me not think on't ;- Frailty, thy name is wo-So, again

Horatio. My lord, I came to see your father's fune

Hamlet. I pray thee, do not mock me, fellow-stu ent; I think it was to see my mother's weathing, Horatio. Indeed, my lord, it followed hard upon. Hamlet. Thrift, thrift, Horatio! approval ran through gallery and floor, and it seemed

hot that the atmy now assembled on the Dams of the ro-tomac, will, nuder its able leader, soon make such a de-monstration as will reactuabilish its authority throughont all the rebellions States. The loyal Governor of Virginia is proceeding to organ-ize courts under the constitution and laws of the State in-all the relations of the occupation of our troops. I respectfully suggest that authority should be given to the President to send commissioners with the army, with power to exercise all the functions of local government wherever the ciril authority has ceased to exist, and les-posially to enforce the obligations of contracts, and the collection of debte due to loyal creditors. A stated in my last report, at the government of the stated in my last report, at the report of the ball faith of these entructed with their control during the preceding administration. The armory at Harper's Ferry having-been destroyed to prevent its possession and use by the rebels, the Government found itself deliciant in sums and numitions of war, through the ball faith of to increase the capacity of that armory, the greatest-product of which, prior to these troubles, had never ex-ceeded 800 muskets per month. In charge of an ener-getic and able original balls of 6,900 muskets; and it is con-fidently expected that 19,000 will be manufactured during the present month. On a recent yistif, with a view to en-inge the expectly of this structure already finished, which, when put in operations, will enable this establish-mention of (ablew, the four a barge of an ener-getic and able originals, will enable this establish-month of October, a total of 6,900 muskets; and it is con-fidently expected that 19,000 will be manufactured during the present month. On a recent visit, with a view to en-inge the expectly of this armory, I de greatest product, during the next year, 20,000 state the gurdlass of a large quantity of machiners already finished, which, when put in operations, will enable this establishement to produce, during t progress to the provided and provided the provided to be and provided to be provided to be provided and provided to be provided and provided to be provided and provided to be provided t as if they would break out into a round of applause It is thus in all Forrest's renditions. The ind Immense claims for damages, resulting from the occupation of the soil of Virginia, by the Federal Winfield Scott volummaily relinquished his high command ag general-in-chief of the American army. Rediat faith-fully and gallantly seared his country for upwords of half I express the opinions I hear around me when I

oht say, suddenly assumed the indicati the military authorities. No doubt Congress only of vitality but of enterprise and thrift. will pass some law by which these authorities Retrenchment.

A bill will be introduced into Congress to reduce may be guided in the disposition of this vexed the salaries of clerks in the Departments twenty question ; but their action will, in my opinion. per cent., and the pay of members of Congress ten be regulated by the suggestions of the Presiper cent. The bill will also include other impordent and the reasoning of his respective contant retrenchments. The bill will create some OCCASIONAL. lengthy and warm debates, when, in all probability, it will be dropped without commanding a vote, and

be forgotten. Congress.

Congress is to-day in good working order. There are evident indications that the slave question is to occupy a prominent place in the business of the ession, though in a different aspect from that in which it is usually debated. The prevailing prinion, however, appears to be in favor of letting the institution take care of itself in the nutle for the Union.

Soldiers for the "Union."

Of 116 marriage licenses issued here in November, a very large proportion of the bridegrooms were soldiers. The number of licenses for the purpose of the trust. Every guard is placed over among several of the companies, and will, no month is larger than ever before in a single month. United States Supreme Court. doubt, be generally adopted.

The United States Supreme Court met yesterday to open the regular term for the season. There are three vacancies on the Bench. The Bench paid their respects to the President, as is customary at delighted with their removal from their old campthe commencement of the term. ing-ground.

Treasury Redemption.

Secretary CHASE gives notice that the department is ready to redeem the Treasury notes authe rebels on the other side of the Potomac last thorized by act of Congress, approved 17th Decemnight ber, 1860. The interest on these notes will close on the first of February next.

Pennsylvania Contested Election Case. The contested election case in the Third Congressional district of Pennsylvania was unexpect- BRILLIANT SKIRMISH AT SALEM. edly brought before the House this afternoon by Mr. STRATTON, of New Jersey. He offered a resolution, which was adopted by a party vote, that the sitting member (Mr. JOHN P. VERREE) be allowed twenty days from the date hereof to take such rebutting testimony as he may desire, before the Recorder of the city of Philadelphia, and that he give the contestant (Mr. JOHN KLINE) ton days' notice of the time and place of taking said testimony, and that he forward the names of the witnesses to be examined.

This proceeding is looked upon assomething unusual, as the Committee on Contested Elections have not yet made their report, although it has been printed. This report gives Mr. KLINE a clear majority of nine votes. The friends of Mr. KLINE intend to offer a resolution in the House to-morrow, all confidence in human nature. The newspaper asking that he may be allowed to take further remen in the gallery look very unconcerned, as they butting testimony. Mr. KLINE seems sanguine that sit railed and barred away, as if the Sonato had dehe will be able to fully establish his right to the seat termined to make a national example of them, and now held by Mr. VERREE. The committee will rished to keep them, therefore, in safe possession. not, probably, under the existing circumstances, A few are sharpening their pencils, one or two make a report until after the 1st of January. It is adorning sheets of paper with many fantastic consaid that additional testimony, of an important ceptions, and sketching the figures of various Se-

character, will be adduced by both parties. Deaths of Pennsylvania Soldiers. The following soldiers have died since our las

try, and looking nervously at their watches as the hand points to the hour when the mail is supposed report : Private J. E. McBride, Company D, Fifty-second

" The Private Secretary of the President," says NEW YORK, Dec. 3.-The election in this city, Pennsylvania Regiment, at Columbian Hospital. a voice in a tone of remonstrance,-which the voice intends as an introduction of the person men-Private William Jeffreys, Company D, Fifty. to-day, resulted in the success of George Opdyke third Pennsylvania Regiment, at Indiana Hospital. tioned to the notice of the Senate. The message Private John Shiveley, Company H, Fifth Penndelivered-the President directs it to be readsylvania Reserve Corps, at Division Hospital.

the Senators hurriedly go to their seats-a buzz of Private Daniel Obenor, Company C, Fifty-third anticipation passes over the house, the galleries Pennsylvania, at Indiana Hospital. become reconciled and pleasant-the Secretary of Private William Harvey, Fifty-third Pennsylva-

the Senate, Col. Forney, takes the bulky docunia Reserve, at Indiana Hospital. ment from the hands of the President-very deli-Private Adam Martz, Company G, Third Pennberately turns over the leaf, pauses a moment or sylvania Reserve Corps, at Camp Disspont.

two in order to insure the silence of the multitude Private Franklin Wilson, Company I, First Pennand proceeds to read it in a clear, distinct, and sylvania Reserve, at Camp Pierpont.

Private William Roseley, Company There is something peculiar in Mr. Lincoln's Pennevlvania Reserve Corps, at camp. style of composition-a terse, unique, old-fashioned, Private David Neeley, Company N, Fourth and simple style-with all the sturdy graces of our Pennsylvania volunteers, at camp.

Private Cephelas Ryan, Company K, Eighth Pennsylvania volunteers, at St. Slizabeth Hospital. glorious Anglo-Saxon-something which makes a deep impression upon those listening. Few audiences could be more attentive-the whole house Messrs, Gwin, Benham, and Brent, seemed to follow the voice of Colonel Forney, and Efforts are being made to effect the release of to drink in sentence after sentence as they came Messers. GWIN, BENHAM, and BRENT, of California, from his lips. And when, in reading that part of but I do not think they will be successful. The the mossage which alluded to the causes at issue in single fact, which is not denied, that they threw this rebellion, the voice of the, Secretary became overboard, before their arrest, all their papers and letters. is an evidence that they were trying to get earnest and emphatic as though he were speaking his own sentiments and not those of another, a thrill of to the South or into New York, for mischievou

> purposes Heavy Claims for Damages.

and termining before the necorder in Philadelphia, noarly the whole time allowed by law having been simi-larly consumed by Mr. Kline, who contests his seat. Adjourned. v before the Recorder in Philadelphia. of enlistment has expired. The trust provides that each member of the company shall deposit ten dollars every sixty days during their enlistment, for

Arrival of the Steamer Patapsco. the purpose of forming a fund for the purchase of NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The steamer Patapsco, from Port Royal, has arcived, but brings no news. She comestead farms on the public lands ; the amount to be deposited in some well-established bank in spoke the Penguin off Charleston on the 1st inst. the State from which the soldiers have come. and

Wreck of the Ship Fannin. not to be withdrawn until the expiration of the NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Bermuda advices of the 14th ult., report that the ship J. W. Funnin, hence for Rotterdam, sprung a leak, had to bear up for Bormuda. On the 12th, she struck on the Reefs, iten miles northwest of Bormuda, where else would prove a total wreek. Exertions were making to say the curror. The ship was owned by I H term of enlistment. In case of death, the deposit go made to be paid into the hands of the widow or children, or representatives of the deceased. Upon making the deposit, the captain of the company, as trustee, is to give a cortificate of deposit to the soldier not transferable. The men are to desave the cargo. The ship was owned by J. H. Brewer & Co., New York. signate the bank of deposit. The tigatee to furnish

a list of deposits made out by the bank at stated times. At the end of the service the proceeds of Excitement in the New York Dry-Goods Market. the deposits to be invested in homesteads, and for

By reference to the records of the Revolution it will be seen that Massachusetts, with a population of 350,000, had at one time 5., 400 troops in the field, or oytr one-sixth of her entire people—a force sreatly exceeding the whole number of troops furnished, by all the Southern States during that war. Should the present loyaf States furnish troops in like propertion, which would undoubted-ly be the case should any emergency demand it, the Government could promptly put into the field an army of orer three millions. It gives me great satisfaction to refer to the creditable degree of discipling of our troops, most of whom were, but a short time since, engaged in the pursuits of peace. They are rapidly attaining an efficiency which cannot fail to bring success to our arms. Officers and men allka evince an earnest desire to accomplish thomselves in Market. New York, December 3.—The dry-goods mar-ket is very excited in prints and printing cloths, with heavy sules. Some holders have withdrawn their stocks for higher prices. Prints have ad-vanced ±c. Merrimaes are quoted at 11ja12c, Spragues' Pacifies and Cochecos at 11c. Other cotton mode are unchanged no other purpose, either in the name of the depositor or such person as he may name. A copy of the trust to be filed with the bank as notice of the the trustee. The arrangement is very popular cotton goods are unchanged.

Departure of the Anderson [Troop for Kentucky.

They are rapidly attaining an efficiency which cannot fail to bring success to our arms. Officers and men allko ertince an carnest desire to accomplish thomselves in every duty of the camp and field, and the various corps are animated by an emulation to excel each other in sol-dierly qualities. The conspiracy against the Government extended over an area of 733,144 square miles, possessing a coast line of 3,623 miles, and a shore line of 25,414 miles, with an interior boundary line of 7.031 miles in length. This conspiracy stripped us of arms and munitions, and soat-tered our navy to the most distant quarters of the globe. The after to restore the Union, which the Government entered on in April last, was the most gigantic endeavor in the history of civil war. Thointerval of seven months has been spent in preparation. The history of this rebellion, in common with all others, for obvious causes, records the first successes in favor of the insurgents. The disaster of Bull Run was but the natural consequence of the premature shrates of our brave but undisciplined troops, which the impa-tience of the country demanded. The betraval also of F HARRISPURG, Dec. 3.—The Anderson Troop will leave Fittsburg for Kentucky to day. This company was raised as a body-guard for General Anderson and will act in the same capacity for his successor, Gen. Buell. It consists of one hundred picked, well-educated young men from Pennsylvania, and has a representative from nearly every county in the State. Gen. Anderson visited them at Carlisle on Saturday, and, after reviewing them, made a short but stirring address in which he commended their soldierly appearance and admirable articular soldiorly appearance and admirable personnel. Capt. W. J. Palmer, of Philadelphia, commands the Troop.

U. S. Steamer Jas. Adger at Baltimore. BALTINORE, Des. 3.—The U. S. steamer James Adger, frem Southampton, via Fayal, Azores, has arrived here. It is understood than one of her our brave but undisciplined troops, which the imp tience of the country demanded. The betrayal also our movements by traitors in our mulst enabled the re-bels to choose and entrench their position, and by a re-inforcement in great strength, at the moment of via-tory, to snatch it from our grasp. This revorse, how-ever, gare no discouragement to our gallant people; they have crowded into our ranks, and although large officers passed through this evening, destined to Washington.

BALTIMORE, Dec 3 .- The Maryland Legislature met at Annapolis to-day. A caucus is being held to-night, and an organization will be had to-morrow, when the Governor's message will be de-livered.

The Western Virginia Convention. WHEELING, Dec. 3 .- The Convention to-day changed the name of the new State from Kanawha

THE CITY.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC-Broad and Locust reet.--- "Hamlet, Prince of Denmark."

ABOH-STREET THEATER-Arch street, above Sixth.-"Shiverer, or Love vs. Policy"-" Aunt Charlotte's Maid."

their protection the brows of the build this people, ir-resistibly manifesting itself, has aided to restore and maintain the authority of the Government; and I doubt not that the aury now assembled on the banks of the Po-tomac, will, under its able leader, soon make such a de-monstration as will reastablish its authority throughout all the roladiums Store. WHEATLEY'S CONTINENTAL THEATRE-Walnut street, bove Eighth .- " The Cataract of the Ganges." TEMPLE OF WONDERS-N. E. corner Tenth and Chest-nut streets.-Signor Blitz's Entertainment.

a Sala a kanang manaka kata FLAG PRESENTATIONS BY GOV. CURTIN.-Yesterday afternoon, Governor Curtin and snite visited the encampments of Colonels Rush and J. Richter Jones, and presented those regiments with the flags furnished and presented those regiments with the flags furnished for the purpose by the hast Legislature. Roth camps wave crowded, and the caremonics passed off in an inter-esting and quiet manner, a large police force being pre-

earing and quiet mainley, a large poince force being pre-sent to preserve order. Upon the arrival of the Governor at Nicetown, he was mate by Col. Rush's pregimant, drawn up in line to receive him, and, after an interchange of formalities, was es-corted to the camp. His Excellency made some extem-pore remarks in reply to Col. Rush, which, though brief, rere decidedly to the point. The remarks of Governor Cartin were substantially as

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS : I am here to-day FELLOW-CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS: I am here to-day for the performance of an official duty. The Legislaturo of our State, at its late session, provided that regimental flags should be procured and presented to the brave men-who should go suffrom the State for the defence of the National Government. This is one of many like occa-sions in which I have appeared before the soldiers of Pennsylvania, and I can truly say that no other has had associations more inspiring to the patriotic breast, or more calculated to stir within me emotions of pride for my native State, with its glowing histories, its continued progress for so many years, and its present dovotion to the principles of truth and justice in which its founda-tions were laid.

the expiration of their periods of doubtless stimulate enlistments, a April, 75,000 volunteers were called upon to enlist for three months' service, and responded with such alacrity that 77,875 were immediately obtained. Under the authority of the act of Congress of July 32, 1861, the States were asked to furnish 500,000 volunteers to servo States were asked to furnish 500,000 volumears to serve for three years, or during the war; and by the net ap-proved the 20th of the same month, the addition of 25,000 men to the regular army of the United States was authorized. The result is, that we have now an army of upwards of 600,000 men. If we add to this the number of discharged three-months volunicers, the Ag-gregate force furnished to the Government since April last exceeds 700,000 men. We have here an twidence of the wonderful shrength of our institutions. Without conscriptions, lovies, drafts, or other extraordinary expedients, we have raised a greater force that that which, sathered by Napoleon with the aid of all these appliances, was considered an indicating spirit of the French nation. Here every mun-has an interest in the Government, and ruches to its de-fence when dangers beset it.

the expiration of their periods of sorvice. This would doubtless stimulate enlistments, as it would enable the soldler to make some provision for those dependent upon him for support until he receives his pay. By the act approved August 5, 1861, the President is authorized to appoint as many aids to major generals of the regular army, acting in the field, as he may deem proper. The number of aids, in my opinion, should be limited, and no more should be allowed to each Major general than can be advantageously employed upon his own proper staff. Much expense would thus be saved, and the Executive and this Department would be relieved of applications very embarrassing from their nature and

extent. The fifth section of the set approved September 23. BSO, makes the discharge of minors obligatory upon this Department, upon proof that their culistment was with-out the consent of their parents or guardians. In yiew of the injurious operation of its ison, and of the facilities which it opens to frands, I respectfully urge its early re-peal. Applications for discharges of minors can then be determined either by this Department, in accordance with such results on a second more more than shown to

determined either by this Department, in accordance with such regulations as experience may have shown to be necessary, or by the civil rebunds of the country. The employment of regumental bands should be limited : the proposition of musicians now allowed by law being too great, and their usefulness not at all commensurate with their heavy expense. Corporations, like individuals, are little to be governed by telfish motives in the absence of competition. An instance of this kind occurred in the management of the railroads between Daltimore and New York. The sum of 92 events charged provide for that - generations

the railroads, through increased business, a liberal com-pensation. The railroad connection between Wushington and Baltimore has been lately much improved by additional sideings, and by extensions in this city. In order, how-ever, that abundant supplies may always be at the com-mand of the Department, arrangements should be made for laying a double track between this city and Annapo-lis Junction, with improved sideings and facilities at An-napolis and along the branch road. Should the Batigation of the Botomar fives he inter-rupted by blockade, or the severities of winter, it would become absolutely necessary for the proper supply of the troops in the District of Columbia and vicinity, and of the inhabitants of this city, to provide additional rail-road connection between Washington and Baltimore. A responsible company, with a charter from the State of Maryland, have proposed to do this upon soulditon that A responsible company, with a charter from the State of Maryland, have proposed to do this upon condition that the Government will endorse their bends; they binding themselves to set eside annually a sufficient sum for their redemption at maturity, and thus eventually release the Government from any liability whatever, and to charge, for train-potal-the state is the case is sufficient for pas-ton per mile for freight, and three cents per mile for pas-energy. During the continuous of the star hardware

few months. The other successes of the rebels, though dearly won, were more affairs, with no important or permanent advantages. The possession of Western Virginia, and the occupation of Hatterss and Beanfort Enve nobly redeemed our transient reverses. At the date of my last report the States of Delaware, Marvland, Kentucky, and Missouri wore theratoned with rebellion. In Delaware, the good sonse and patriotism of the people have triumplied over the unbely schemes of traitors. The people of Kentucky early pronounced betweene he as uncominged dedgesation of the belliot. box, in rayor of the Union; and maryiand, notwithchild ing the efforts of badd men in power in the city of Bulti-more, when the opportunity of a general election was af-forded, under the lead of her brave and patriotic Gover-nor, rebuked, by an overwhelming majority, the traitone who would have ted her to destruction. In Missourt a

for trainspottation, rates in the actact to Read four cants a for trainspottation, rates in the actact to Read four cants a ton per mile for freight, and three cents per mile for pas-engers. During the continuance of the war, however, their charge for passengers is not to exceed two cents per mile. The charge for the transportation of passen-gers between the two eities is at present 3½ cents per mile, and for freight the rates per tou will average from five to eight cents per mile. The large saving to the Government in cost of transportation would amply com-pensate for all itability, and give to the citizens of all the loyal States greatly-improved facilities for reaching the national capital, and at much less raves than they are now compelled to pay. To the citizens of the District it would cheapen the cost of supplies, and prove of im-mence value in every respect. I recommend that a railway be constructed through this stypposed railway with the Canitol. to Goorga-town, forming connections with the existing railroad depots, and using the Aqueduct bridge for the purpose of crossing the river at Georgetown. By a metion of this proposed railway with the Orange and Alexandria Radread not only would the communication with our troops in Virginia be greatly improved, but an easy ze-cess be obtained to the Baltimore and Ohio Nallcoal near Harper's Ferry, by means of the Loudoun and HampeMire Railroad. To its importance as affording facilities for moving troops and supplies in time of war may be added the future benefits it would confer upon the Blabilet of Columbia. The onlay required walld bo dispense with the expensive ferry at Georgotown, and by gravity decreasing the costly magon transportation of the army through this city. The injusties to railryna', instanted by the rebel author-rither of Bubingtor) in order to partyrings communication the Federal authority, and, in conjunction with troops from other portions of the country, have forced the rebels to retire into the adjoining State. The Government estu-blished in Virginia by the loyal portion of her population is in successful operation, and I have no doubt will be-sustained by the people of the entire State whenever the thraidom of the rebelforces shall have been removed. Thus has it been made clearly apparent that in what-over direction the represend loyally of the neople, ir-

the army through this city. The injuries to relifyed - instantial by the rebel author-rifics of Bubinnoro, in order to carburness communication with the North and West via Harrisburg, and with the Rest via Philadelphia, have been repaired by the diffe-rent companies that own them. Phut portion of the Bal-timore and this Rullroad west of Harper's Ferry, which was in Fuklbash destroyed by the relate, has not yet been restored. The great interests of trade require that this rest chould be enound a se seadily as possible by this road should be reopened as speedily as possible by the company, for the transportition of the immense sur-plus of the agricultural productions of the West. To ald this object, the Department has tendered to the compacy a sufficient force for its protection during the progress of the work, and will render such facilities as it may be able to provide, in connexion with its other important public

Tory the parpose of facilitating the transportant part of the parpose of facilitating the transportation of supplicate Alexandria, and to points beyond, it has been found researcy to rebuild, portions of the Ocange and Alexandria and the Loudoun and Hampshire railroads,

Johns Revisit; to reunds positions of the Orange star Alexandria and the Louidour and Hamphire railroads, and to lay a track from the railroad depot to a paint on the Poteme river; in this sit;.
 Under an appropriation granted for that purpose at the last session of Counters, a Telegraphic Burretturies established, and has been found of the greatest service in our railitary operations. Eight hundred and fifty-seven miles. Of tolggraphic line have been already built onde put in operation, with an effaient corps of operators, and a large extension is now in paccess of construction.
 Barge extension is the labe seending suilded and fifty seven the rainform of the Lang Bridge, across the Poto-mac, which, in its then disailated condition, was unsafe for military purposes. The work, which has been car-ried on without interruption to trade or travel, is rapidly approaching completion, and, when finished; will be a embernatial structure.

Otu the first of the present month, Lieutenant General

the Republican candidate. The vote was as fol-0W8 For George Opdyke (Rep).....25,259 " C. Godfrey Gunther (Tam. Dem.)..24,588 Farnando Wood (Mozart)......24,185 Burning Union Men in Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, Dec. 3 .- The Bowling Green Courier, of the 26th ult., says that a party of rebels went vesterday to Franklin, to arrest some dozer Unionists. The latter retired within a house, and fired upon the rebels, killing one, when the remain-K. Ninth der set fire to the house, burning to death all the Unionists therein, except two.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy says that the mayor of Augusta, and the Governors of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, join in recommending the Legislatures to suppress the unjust and unpatriotic speculation in the prime necessaries of

> The Knoxville Register says that the Lick Creek bridge, on the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. has been repaired, reopening the communi between Knoxville and Bristol.

Additional Southern News.

The Richmond Examiner of Friday, Nov. 29, contains the following telegrams :

THE ENEMY ROUTED. The Maryland Legislature. ROLLA, Mo., Dec. 3 .- Major Bowen, who left here on Saturday last with a hundred cavalry from General Wyman's brigade, in search of the notorious marauding rebel, Freeman, arrived at Salem last night. At about three o'clock this morning he was attacked at that place by the rebels

inder Cols. Freeman and Turner, and after a sharp fight, the enemy holding one part of the town, and o Western Virginia. A stirring debate is expected on the slavery our forces another, the rebels were driven from the place and completely routed, with a loss of some 10

The Election in New York City,

been sent him, as it is feared the enemy will rally

in large numbers and overwhelm his command. I

is reported that from two to three thousand of the enemy are in that vicinity.

FERNANDO WOOD DEFEATED,

OPDYKE ELECTED

killed and 30 wounded, besides a great many prison ers captured. Among the latter was a captain. Our loss was about fifteen killed and wounded. Major Bowen holds the town. Reinforcements have