OF. DRY GOODS. 80. 47 NORTH THIRD SREET, PHILADELPHIA Prompt-paying merchants are respectfully invited to examine our large and carefully-setected stock of desirable goods, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

1861, TO CASH BUYERS. 1861 H. C. LAUGHLIN & Co., No. 803 MARKET STREET.

Are receiving daily, from the PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK AUCTIONS, a general assortment of MERCHANDISE, bought for CASH. CASH BUYERS are especially invited to call and ex-

MILITARY GOODS.

A NDREWS' ORIGINAL CAMP, OR TRAVELLING BED TRUNK.

(Patent applied for) For sale by W. A. ANDREWS, No. 612 CHESTNUT Street ARMY SUPPLIES.

50,000 pairs ARMY DRAWERS. 20,000 GRAY FLANNEL SHIRTS. 10,000 RED

500 dozen FINE TRAVELLING SHIRTS. BENNETT, RUCH, & CO., Manufacturers of Army Goods no12-2m 215 and 217 CHURCH Alley, Phila.

RMY CONTRACTORS AND SUTLERS EUPPLIED WITH BRUSHES at the lowest rates. Always on hard, a large stock of CAVALRY BRUSHES,

WAGON BRUSHES. And every Description of Brushes required for the Army. KEMBLE & VAN HORN. 321 MARKET Street, Phila

ARMY WOOLLENS. WELLING, COFFIN, & Co., 116 CHESTNUT STREET,

Are prepared to deliver on contract 3-4 and 6-4 Dark and CLOTHS AND KERSEYS.

INDIGO BLUE KERSEYS.

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ARMY FLANNELS. Welling, Coffin, & Co.,

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CARPETINGS.

CHEAP CARPETS. In order to close out OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF CARPETINGS

By the end of the year, we shall this day make STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN PRICES. BAILY & BROTHER, No. 920 CHESTNUT Street STORE TO LET, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE. self-tuths &m

LOOKING GLASSES. TMMENSE REDUCTION LOOKING GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS,

FIGTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. JAMES S. EARLE & SON, 816 CHESTNUT STREET, nce the reduction of 25 per cent. in the prices of all

the Mannfactured 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 thases in this line For Cash, at remarkably Low Prices EARLE'S GALLERIES, 816 CHESTNUT Street

HARDWARE HARDWARE.

MOORE, HENSZEY, & CO.
Have now on hand, and are constantly receiving, a large assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c., to which they invite the attention of purchasers for each or short seed. esh or short credit. ash or short credit.
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GROLERIES. TO FAMILIES BESIDING IN THE

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their Country Residences with every description of FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, 48., 46.

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

MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD,

SALMON, &c.—3.000 bbls Mess Nos. 1, 2, and 8

ACKEREL, large, medium, and small, in assorted ackeges of choice, late-caught, fat fish.

5,000 bbls. Naw Hallfar, Eastport, and Labrador Herings, 6,000 boxes extra new scaled Herrings.

5,000 boxes extra new No. 1 Herrings.

5,000 boxes large Magdaline Herrings.

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50 bbls. new Economy Mess Shal.

25 bbls. new Hallfax Salmon.

1,000 quintals Grand Bank Codfish.

500 boxes Herkimer County Cheese.

In store and landing, for sale by

In store and landing, for sale by MURPHY & KOONS, no. 146 NORTH WHARVES. BUSINESS NOTICES. DRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTEY.—The Laboratory of the subscriber is open daily, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., for Analyses of Ores, Guanoa, Waters, &c. Also, for the Instruction of Students in Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology.

Opinious given in Chemical questions.

Special Instruction in MEDICAL OHEMISTRY.

JAMES C. BOOTH.

JAMES C. BOOTH,
THOS. H. GABRETT,
JNO. J. REESE, M. D.,
OC4-3m NO. 10 CHANT Street, Tenth. below Market. TOHN WELSH, Practical SLATE BOOFER, THIRD Street and GERMANTOWN Boad, is prepared to put on any amount of BOOFING, on the most MODERATE TERMS. Will guaranty to

nake every Building perfectly Water-tight.

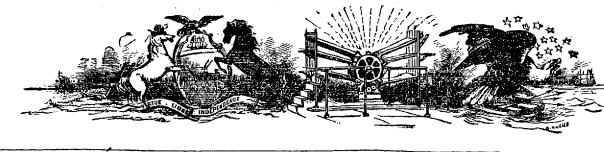
Orders promptly attended to.

my7-1y EVANS & WATSON'S

WINDOW SHADES.—The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and put up in the very best manner, both in town and country, Plain (washed) Painted, Gilt Border, and Fancy Shades, of every description.

They also furnish Shades colored to order, adapting them to the color of the front, or to the prevailing color in the room; and supply Shades in quantities, and at reduced prices, for Churches, Hospitals, and other public buildings.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON, Importers and Deslers in Curtains, Curtain Materials, etc., 1008 OHESTNUT Street. no27-tf COTTON SAIL DUCK and CANS



VOL. 5.—NO. 105.

COMMISSION HOUSES. FROTHINGHAM & WELLS. 34 SOUTH FRONT AND 35 LETITIA STREET, BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS,

> SHIRTINGS. DRILLS, JEANS, SILECIAS, CANTON FLANNELS,

GREAT FALLS LYMAN. LACONIA, DWIGHT. EVERETT. CABOT, CHICOPEE, and LOWELL IPSWICH. BARTLET MILLS

LIKEWISE. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS, BEAVER CLOTHS, TRICOTS Cassimeres, flannels, tweeds,

BLANKETS, AND ARMY GOODS.

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SEASONABLE GOODS

AT SEASONABLE PRICES. SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES.

Caps, &c., the best and most fashionable, and at the low est prices. Bounets made over, or bleached, and re trimmed; Millinery Goods in quantities to suit. BEA VER, FELT and PLUSH Goods for Children.

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VENNEDY'S FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS,

AND GENERAL MILLINERY GOODS. No. 729 CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW EIGHTH. FURS. FURS! TURS!

GEORGE F. WOMRATH, NOS. 415 AND 417 ARCH STREET, HAS NOW OPEN A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF INDIGO BLUE CLOTHS, LADIES' FURS. And every variety of Goods adapted to Military Clothing. To which the attention of the Public is invited. no22tjal

ADIES' CHOICE FURS. WELL SEASONED

VERY REASONABLE PRICES,

PARIS CLOAK AND FUR EMPORIUM, 708 CHESTNUT STREET.

J. W. PROCTOR & Co. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., Northeast Corner FOURTH and BACE Streets,

PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

JUST RECEIVED, per "Annie Kim ball," from Liverpool, Mander, Weaver, & Man-

der's preparations:

25 lbs Extract Aconiti, in 1 lb jars.

25 lbs Extract Hyseryami, in 1 lb jars.

50 lbs Extract Belladonna, in 1 lb jars.

100 lbs Extract Taraxaci, in 1 lb jars.

50 lbs Vin Ral Colchici, in 1 lb jars.

100 lbs Ol. Succini Rect., in 1 lb bottles.

500 lbs Calomel, in 1 lb bottles.

500 lbs Calomel, in 1 lb jars.

WETHERILL & BROTHER.

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47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION, No. 281 South SECOND Street, in connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES,

And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & OAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

au25-6m DRESH MINCED MEAT.

NE PLUS ULTRA MINCED MEAT, In large or small quantities. Orders through Despatch Post will be punctually attended to. JOSHUA WRIGHT,

SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN Street,

ols-2m Philadelphia.

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!

GEORGE W. WOOTTEN,

ridge's Patent Oval (fire-proof) and Eastern Flint-Glass Chimneys, Lamps, &c. Burners to burn Coal Oil with-

Cash buyers or prompt payers are respectfully invited to examine our stock. **PORTLAND KEROSENE**

OIL. We are now prepared to supply this STANDARD ILLUMINATING OIL GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Z. LOCKE & CO., SOLE AGENTS, 1010 MARKET STREET, COAL-OIL LAMP WITHOUT A CHIMNEY. TRITTING' PATENT COAL-OIL LAMP burns all nds of coal oil without the use of a chimney. Burners and Lamps, wholesale and retail, by

B. H. WEEKS, General Agent,

nos-lm 16 North SECOND Street. his command, by their conduct in the future, their gentleness to friends, and their moderation towards unarmed enemies, living under the chadow of our flag, to give him reason to believe they admit the necessity of order and are willing to enforce it. If hoy will only exercise their intelligence, and not DEST QUALITY ROOFING SLATE
always on hand and for sale at Union Whard, 148)
BRACH Birect, Kennington. T. THOMAS,
say1-ly 11? WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1861.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1861,

THE REBELLION. THE WAR IN KENTUCKY. GREAT EXCITEMENT IN PADUCAH.

A QUARREL AMONG THE GENERALS. INDIGNATION AGAINST GEN. SMITH

HIS AID-DE-CAMP KNOCKED DOWN. AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI

IS RECEIVED. GEN. HALLECK'S PLANS.

HOW GENERAL PRICE'S PROCLAMATION

INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS. AFFAIRS IN NEW URLEANS.

Condition of the Prisoners in Charleston.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS. ANOTHER STONE FLEET ABOUT TO SAIL.

A NAVAL FIGHT NEAR NEWPORT NEWS

"NOBODY HURT." NOTHER REBEL REPORT FROM

FORT PICKENS.

&c. THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Movements on Somerset. It was understood that the Camp Dick Robinson troops were to be moved across the country, to cooperate with the column on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in the attack on Bowling Green and the advance to Nashville. In accordance with this design, the troops marched from Danville across to Lebanon, where they reached a branch of the Louisville and Nashvilleroad, and could be speedily united with the main column. The Fourteenth Ohio had arrived at Lebanon, and the Seventeenth and Thirty-first were well on the way when on

and Thirty-first were well on the way, when on Thursday last orders came up to move back to Somerset, to repel a "demonstration" of Zollicof-On Friday, the Fourteenth was still at Lebanon, waiting to be paid before returning, and the Seventh and Thirty-first had got as far as Danville on their way heel.

their way back.

Somerset is but twenty-five or thirty miles from London, where the troops halted on their movement toward Cumberland Gap. So the troops, after marching over eight counties, and one hundred and eighty miles of bad roads, are to get back almost to their old place. Zollicoffer is said to be making a "demonstration" against Somerset, hence the sudden advance backward again. den advance backward again. Andy Johnson "Going Home." correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette,

writing from Camp Jenkins, near Louisville, under writing from Camp Jenkins, near Louisville, under date of November 27, says:

On yesterday we were honored with a call from General Leslie Goombs and the Hon. Andy Johnson, of Tennessee. Alluding to the great change in appearance of our regiments since we first left camp, we were told "that we had seen service, and that our appearance was only an evidence of its severity." As we were passing from one regiment to the other, one remarked to Senator Johnson, "that at present he could not go home." "No," he said, "but I am going there soon, along with you." Will it not be an honor to assist in carrying this home?"

home?
They went no further than our brigade, saying that they came to see us alone. They left with the promise that, should it not rain, they would come out this forenoon and address us. But it rained, and all felt serious disappointment, for we were sure of a rich treat. However, before they left we had the assurance that we would see them again. Great Excitement in Paducah—Quarrel among the Generals—Meeting among the Troops—Indignation against General Smith—Ilis Aid-de-Camp Knocked

[Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]

CAIRO, Nov. 28.—On Tuesday last, a Socessionist in Paducah by the name of Woolfolk, hung a Socession flag out of his window as some of our troops were passing by, and hurrahed for Jeff Davis. The man had done the same thing before, on several occasions, and the matter was reported to General Smith, but he refused to interfere. This refusal of General Smith caused great indignation among the troops, and doubts of his loyalty were freely expressed in Paducah.

The matter having been reported to Gen. Wallace, he sent his aid-de-camp with a squad of men to order the traitorous flag to be taken in, and if Woolfolk refused, then to take it in and creet the stars and stripes over his house. Woolfolk knowing that Gen. Smith was senior officer, refused to obey Gen. Wallace's order, whereupon Wallace's aid foreibly took down the rebel flag and hoisted the stars and stripes in its stead.

In the meantime, Woolfolk having appealed to Gen. Smith, the latter sent his aid, Lieut. Price, to order Gen. Wallace to have the stars and stripes taken down from Woolfolk's house, Wallace refused to obey the order, and sent word to Smith that the flag should not be taken down while there was a live man in his brigade. Wallace's aid said that Woolfolk should sleep under a loval flag one that the flag should not be taken down while there was a live man in his brigade. Wallace's aid said that Woolfolk should sleep under a loyal flag one night anyhow. Smith's aid replied that he did not consider that any great honor Whereupon Wallace's aid knocked down Smith's aid. Gen. Paine sent Wallace assurances of his co-operation.

As Gen. Smith had nobody but his discomfited lieutenant to enforce his order, "the old flag still wayes."

Gen. Smith on the next day issued the following order:

Headquarters United States Forces, }

Padecan, Ky., Nov. 27, 1861.

[General Orders, Nov. 36.]—On the afternoon of the 25th inst., a grave breach of discipline was committed by a part of this command, chiefly, if not altogether, by officers and soldiers of the Eleventh Indiana Regiment, in the raising of a flag over the house of a resident of this city, not, certainly, by the act of raising our flag, but by the manner of proceeding—the attendant circumstances.

The Commanding General desires to address those engaged in this proceeding in a kindly spuit. He is aware they have subjected themselves to prosecution under the articles of war. He is compelled to denounce the transaction as a great violation of good order and military discipline, but he is inclined to the belief that those engaged in it will, upon reflection, come to regard it in that light themselves. Had it been possible for him to have anticipated its occurrence, it would have been his duty, by all the means at his command and at every hazard, to have prevented it. The affair is the more mortifying to him from the fact that, in a long military life, it is the first proceeding of a mutinous character that ever happened with troops under his immediate command; that if his feelings were wounded by the transaction, as he admits they were, he is confident, sensible, intelligent and generous men, such as he believes compose the command he more especially addresses, will make duc allowance for the pride and sensibilities of an officer who has given nearly thirty-seven years of life to the service of his country in the army.

Though the occurrence may subject him to criticism by those placed over him in authority, he is disposed to lat it drop without investigation; less, however, for his own sake than that of the persons engaged in it. So disposed on his side, he trusts they will listen patiently to his remonstrances against like occurrences in the future.

In this spirit the commanding General appeal Gen. Smith on the next day issued the following

against like occurrences in the future.

In this spirit the commanding General appeals, then, to the intelligence of officers and soldiers. Although Kentucky is full of traitors, her Legislature left her one of the States of the Union; and our forces on her soil are charged with the high mission of protecting her people and sovereignty. More plainly, he desires every soldier, without regard to his position, to know that he is sent here by the Government as the protector of a loyal State, which, though occupied by rebel armies, is not an enemy's country; and that success requires him, by the patient exercise of moderation, obedience, and charity, to earn that character from both friends and focs. We charge the rebels with oppression; is it policy to subject outsolves, our case, or our flag to like charges? Our boast is that we are fighting for a Government that never oppression; is it policy to subject ourselves, our cause, or our flag to like charges? Our boast is that we are fighting for a Government that never harmed a citizen; whose thanks will we earn if we are the first to rob ourselves of that boast?

The General has derived great satisfaction from the soldierly deportment of those he more particularly addressed; and it is hardly enough to say that it grieved him to see thom manifest the slightest spirit of dirorder. All his hopes for the triumph of our flag, and its re-erection in all the rebellious States, are based upon the discipline of the army; and he feels every blow to that discipline as a blow to the common cause. Upon the restoration of peace, each soldier will go back to the civil pursuits from which he came. How important that he should do so without reproach or shame! Property, liberty, government—everything precious—has been committed to the army. When the army supplants the commander, or turns from the path of order, or bursts the bands of discipline, it makes itself a thing of terror and ruin. Enthusiasm for the flag is a thing to be encouraged; the General would do everything in his power to raise it to the highest pitch; yet he calmly asks each soldier to watch its fiery impulses, lest, while fitting him for boldness in battle, they do not plunge him unguardedly into excesses.

In canelusion: the General acks the soldiers of

edly into execesses.

In conclusion: the General acks the soldiers of

orget the observance of law which so becomes them as citizeus, will still more become them as soldiers, no complaint will ever be heard against them from By order of Brigadier General C. F. SHITH. J. T. PICE, Lieutenant and Aid-de-Camp. The affair has created intense excitement among the soldiers, and Wallace's insubordination is en-

thusiastically approved. THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Gen. Price's Proclamation.

The St. Louis Republican of the 2d inst. says The Socessionists heroadouts are not satisfied with Gen. Price's proclamation, his confession of weakness and desperation, his call for fifty thousand men, and his promise of a booty of two hundred million dollars to those who will engage in this enterprise, to be taken from the Union citizons of the State. What they hate most is the betrayal of his own weakness, and his urgent and frequently-made demand for fifty thousand men, knowing that he cannot get a tenth of that number, and hence they say that it is not a genuine proclamation from Gen. Price. That he did not write it is very probable: it was written by Tucker, of the State Journal, who stands indicted for high treason in this city, ran away from a trial, and left his securities in the lifeth. But General Price fathered it, and it becomes his to all intents and purposes, and must be so regarded. Price wants the aid of 50,000 men—he wants not only the men, but he wants guns and ammunition, and boots and shoos, and elothing, blankets and bedquilts, and everything essential to make an army comfortable. But will he get the men or the equipments? Not if General Halleck or General Schofield can prevent it, and they are sure to do it. These gentlemen, at the head of two different branches of the service, will attend to his case for him. The first named has an ample military force at his command, for this purpose; and the second will not be long in putting into the field as large a force of Union men under Goveres Gamble's call, as General Price can muster when all his troops are brought together. Action—prompt action—is all that is wanting now, and the Unionists of Missouri will be prepared to defend their two hundred millions of property, instead of permitting General Price to divide it among his followers, as he promises them. Gen. Price's Proclamation.

property, instead of permitting General Price to divide it among his followers, as he promises them, after he has overrun the State. llow a Large Supply of Powder was Discovered. The St. Joseph (Mo.) correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, under date of November 29th, The merchants of this city formerly kept their powder stored in a magnzine near town. Last spring, the Secessionists, under M. Jeff Thompson,

spring, the Secessionists, under M. Jeff Thompson, stole and secreted the contents of this magazine—over three hundred kegs of powder. Yesterday, word came to Maj. Josephs, of the Third battalion, M. S. M., that the widow of Judge Leonard had informed the Secessionists of this city that they "must take that powder from the premises." Last night, Major Josephs, with Dick Castle and one other guide, accompanied by Adjutant Charles D. Kerr and fifteen soldiers of the Sixteenth Iilinois, proceeded to the residence of Mrs. Leonard, and, after arriving at the house, sought admittance. This was denied by Mrs. L., who, in a long paricy at the door, stated that she had lost horses by Jayhawkers, and had otherwise been imposed upon by men professing to belong to the United States army. At length the major was allowed to enter the dwelling. He frankly disclosed his business. She promptly denied all knewledge of the secretion, or existence, of any gunpowder on the farm. Her interrogator resistants the had lost the life of the secretion, or existence, of any gunpowder on the farm. gunpowder on the farm. Her interrogator re-plied that they should find it, if on the premises, and intimated that she would be relieved of much and intimated that she would be relieved of much trouble by informing his men where they cauld commence their search with the greatest probability of success. She remained firm. The men were then ordered to overturn a haystack. This was not easy job, for it was about twenty feet high, and over sixty feet in length; but the boys pitched away with right good will, for a few moments, when Mrs. L. informed them that she inclined to the belief that the powder was under that hay stack; that one of the men in her employ assisted in secreting it, and could give them informs. sisted in secreting it, and could give them informa-tion of its precise locality. The laborer was found and questioned, but stubbornly refused to tell any-thing denying all knowledges for the matter. denving all knowled told that Mrs. Leonard had informed concerning him. He then pointed out the place where the am-munition was stored. The men, with hay knives,

soon cut their way into the centre of the hay stack, and brought to light hity-five legs of gunpowder, in a perfect state of preservation, which was speedily transported to this city. The battalion of Major Josephs, since its organization, has recovered over one hundred kegs of powder, stolen and hidden by the rebels of this town. Gen. Halleck's Plans and the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Enquirer's St. Louis correspondent gives what he understands to be General Halleck's plan of operations against the enemy. Ho says:

The newspapers of the country are continually alluding to the expedition down the Mississippi river, as if that was actually the contemplated programme of the movement under General Halleck. The movement will not be down the Mississippi river, but go up the Tennessee river, where Gen. Halleck's forces, 75,000 strong, will leave the river and march in the rear of Columbus, Hickman, and other points, towards Memphis. This manceuvre will compel the rebus at Columbus and other points to fall back on Memphis, thus is aving the river clear for the gunboats and transportation vessels to pass up and down unmolested. The Confederates are occupying their time in fortifying I Now Madrid, Columbus, and other points, and are mounting the same with a large number of guns.

Upon the approach of our troops toward their rear, rather than be cut off from all communication with the South, the Confederates will have to fall back. No defences have been thrown up on the Tennessee river, and the continual running up and down that stream of gunboats has kept the shores entirely clear of masked batteries and fortifications. Our army will meet with no resistance, and will by this movement accomplish the same result without loss of life and property that the river expedition might have done after severe loss on both sides, and a fearful destruction of property, both private and public. The column of Major freneral fillsleck will move forward in conjunction with General Buell's division of 60,000 men from Louisville, which proceeds through Kentucky, via Bowling Green to Nashville. what he understands to be General Halleck's plan

ville. which proceeds through Kentucky, via Bowling Green to Nashville.

LATE FROM THE SOUTH A refugee from New Orleans, who left that city on the 21st ultimo, in a letter to the Herrid, says:

In New Orleans the news of the fall of Sumpter was received with great rejoicings. Liacoln's proclamation was ridiculed beyond measure. Men and money were raised. The banks were strong, and all felt rich.

This state of things continued till theblockade of the mouth of the Mississippi, about the middle of June. Then you could see long faces; for then we were scized by the threat; but when the trade from up the river was cut off it was tightening the pressure past endurance. Notwithstanding, he inhabitants bore up cheerfully; for relief we surely at on the 21st ultimo, in a letter to the Hereld, says: up the river was cut off it was tightening the pressure past endurance. Notwithstanding, he inhabitants bore up cheerfully; for relief was surely at hand; that everybody knew, and no onedared dispute the fact. In the month of Octobir England and France would interfere to raise the blockade. I wish I could impress on you the absolute certainty with which they regarded this. It was unsafe to hazard a doubt about it. They would admit no question on the subject. The coup at litteras preduced an alarming shock. Feople bigan to open their eyes. Whose turn next? was isked. The weeks went by; October was gone, an no Fronch and English flect. Then the "Soutjern heart" down in New Orleans ceased to be "fied." Much despondency prevailed; and the newlof the capture of Port Royal completed the onsternation. Exhausted, poverty stricken, tremling lest the next blow should fall on them, it is difficult to describe their absolutely wretched condition. I do not believe it is possible for the peoplein New Orleans to hold out three months longer. The city is shrouled in funeral gloom. The rier looks like what it is—a great waste of water; the lovec empty and descreted; no business after three—the hour for drill. By half past seven o'clock the streets are silent. Northern men, who were the loudest for secession, and who control everthing in business, look each other in the face, really to exclaim, "What fools we have been." Acanwhile the pressure grows worse and worse. The following are the retail prices for certain articles of necessary consumption: Tea, three dollars perpound; coffee, one dollar—burnt rice is now substituted in place of coffee almost universally; pork sixty-five dollars a barrel; polatocs, ten dollar; hans, fortyof conce almost universally, pork sixty five dol-lars a barrel; potatoes, ten dollar; hams, forty-five cents per pound; medicines—nany kinds not to be nad—the rest at fabulous prices; Havans cigars all gone—everyhody smokes a hipe-some misserable penny cigars soil at five cents; claret vine, very little in the city, and the price enormous; brandy still abundant—a year's supply said to be on hand; flour, fourteen dollars per barrel; corn, one dollar and twenty-five cents a bushel; rice

one dollar and twenty-five sents a bushel; rice abundant and cheap; also sweet potatoes, and various vegetables; also brown sugar; no white sugar; beef (all from Texas) moderately deur; buttor, eighty cents a pound; salb very dear; olothing abunt to per cent dearer than in New York; shoes do; nalicoes very dear; silks cheap enough; fashionals, the ladies have to wear their old clethes. Postage five and ten cents, according to disture, and the mails miserably regulated. The St. Latis hotel shut. The St. Charles about one-thinkfull. The banks do not pay out their own bills-only Confederate notes, which are not payable at all, but receivable for taxes and subscriptions to longed extensions of the men, who are determined to be regular solders.

The other commissioned officers of this company are First Liout. Louis T. Sayder, and Second Lieut. Two notes for fifty dollars each. Ask for someting smaller, and he will say. "All I can give you." If you want small shinplasters you must go to also keep and pay one per cent, for them. The newparers no longer print double-sheets, but are redsed in size, and on miserable paper. The price of palestate remains firm, because people prefer to hald it rather than take Confederate notes or hond in the regulars! Bully for Pennsylvania!—Indianapolis Daily Journal. pers no longer print double-sheets, but are retused in sive, and on miserable paper. The price of eal estate remains firm, because people prefer to bld it rather than take Confederate notes or bond in payment. On the contrary, negroes are very chap. For six hundred dollars you can buy a negro with fifteen hundred. They are considered now "misty uncertain" property; but the hire of negro is exorbitant. A great many French familicars preparing to leave, persuaded that business is an end till the close of the war.

I have thus given you a brief but truthful epome of affairs in New Orleans. The place seems lie a vast prison, and I appear to myself now like a escaped prisoner. What is a little singular, nody on the plantations appears to know what the disulty is. Of course they are all told the North attempting to conquer them. But they real are very ignorant (I refer to the small planters and can't understand what it is all about. Re assured, when the tide turns, and turn it mus the counter revolution will be more rapid and effitive than was the revolt itself. Let the North galone decisive victory, and I can speak confidently of a return to reason by conservative Louisians.

Condition of the Prisoners at Richipful Charleston.

Condition of the Prisoners at Richard

his own experiences.

three efficers and one hundred and thirty-three privates of our army. They are in a very bad condition for clothing and furniture, their clothes being worn out and ragged, and no provision whatever being made for them there. One captain of a Vermont regiment had his baggage stolen from him on the way from Richmond to Charleston, and since that time had heen lying on the floor, with his shoes that time had been lying on the floor, with his shoes for a pillow. The sailors of the Grenada and Betsy Ames, another vessel captured by the Sallie, divided all their spare clothes and their bedding among the prisoners when the sailors left, and that would the prisoners when the sailors left, and that would improve their condition somewhat. Their food was scanty and poor. They get three hard biscuits a day, and a little maggetty bacon, with about two rations a week of coffee and sugar. The coffee is rye. All through the South they prefer rye to Rio now-a-days. The prisoners get no help or sympathy from the people, who are not allowed to speak to them or to carry them haws. The people get the New York papers, however, and Col. Corcoran has friends who bring him papers, though it is contrary to rule. The Colonel is full of pluck, and says if they choose to hang him they can do so, and that if it is going to be of any bringfit to the country to have him hung, he is ready to meet it.

The people insult the prisoners, the women being worse than the men. When in Castle Pinckney, prisoners were charged \$2.00 a bushel for sweet

The crew of the Grenada were thrown into Charleston jail, in which are also confined thirty-three officers and one hundred and thirty-three

worse than the men. When in Castle Pinckney, prisoners were charged \$2.00 a bushel for sweet potatoes, but now they can buy things more cheaply, those that have money. The chances of any money, letters, or anything else that is sent on, reaching the prisoners is very small. Money is very scarge everywhere, except shinplusters. Every merchant and groggery almost issue shinplasters, which they cut in pieces to make change. The first one our informant saw was made out of an advertisement, in the form of a bank bill, which had vertisement, in the form of a bank bill, which had vertisement, in the form of a bank bill, which had been wrapped round a bottle of Lyon's Kathairon, and altered into a shinplaster.

The fright at the taking of Port Royal was very great. A thousand men could have taken Charleston easily. There is no business doing there, many of the atores being shut up. The Confederate postage-stamps, with the head of Jeff Davis, pass everywhere for small change. At Richmond things looked better then further South. Every one in the streets were a uniform. They had made a ram the streets were a uniform. They had made a ram there, with which they proposed to come down the river some night, and they reported the Merrim

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

A Naval Fight near Newport News. FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 3 .- A sharp engagement between the United States gunboats Hetzel Seymour, Whitehead, and Shawpene, and a robel steamer, supposed to be the Yorktown, took place yesterday, about five miles above Newport News.

The bombardment lasted about five hours commencing at 5 o'clock A. M. The rebel vessel kept close to the shore, where a powerful battery assisted it materially, but never returned within range of our guns. The engagement was kept up with much vigor, and the roar of artillery was plainly heard at Old Point. A flag of truce, in charge of Provost Marshal Davis, went up from here this evening, to convey Mr. Pangford, consul for Saxony at New Orleans, to Norfolk. By that means we learn that the rebel vessel engaged was the steamer Patrick Henry.

The rebels claim that there was no damage done to To-day about half an inch of spow fell, and a strong northeast wind prevailed, but abated towards noon. Everything is quiet to-day. The steamer Spaulding leaves this evening, for

Another Rebel Report from Pensacola. CAIRO, Nov. 30.—General Polk, yesterday morning, received a despatch from General Bragg, at Pensacola, stating that Fort Pickens had ceased firing, and the result, so far, had been eight Confoderates killed and several houses destroyed. No breach had been made, as reported, in the walls of the fort. The Federal fleet, he said, had been in-

The Third Stone Fleet. THE HARBOR OF CHARLESTON TO BE BLOCKED UP-

NAMES AND TONNAGE OF THE VESSELS EMPLOY-Another fleet of vessels will be ready to sail in a few days, for the purpose of blocking up the water approaches to Charleston. It carries upwards of six thousand tons of stone, which will be sunk in the channel between Morris and Sullivan islands, in the Stone Breach, and other inlets runnin

into the harbor. The following are the names an	
tonuage of the vessels (tv	venty in all) which hav
been purchased by the	Navy Department for th
Bufficë :	
	Where Purchased. Ton
Names. Ship Montezuma	. New London, Conn 4
Ship America	New London, Conn 4
Rark Edward	New Bedford, Mass 3
Bark Mechanic	Newport Mass
Bark Messenger	Saleni
Sh p India	.New Bedford3
Ship Newburyport	. Gloucester3
Ship Wm. Leo	Newport, 3
Ship Emerald	.Sag Harbor, N. Y5
Ship New England	New London, Comm
Sark Dove Ship valparaisa	.New London, Conn 1
Simp Valparaiso	Now Dedford 4
Bark Noble	.Sag Harbor
Ship Majestic	New Bedford2
Brig Stephen Young	. Boston
Ship Bogota	New York.
Bark Peri	. rormana, me 2
Bark Jubileo	Portland, Me2
Ship Margaret Scott	. New Begiord

The first operation of this kind, it will be recollected, was directed against Ocracoke Inlet, one of the numerous entrances to Albomarle and Pamlico sounds. These rat holes, as they have come to be called, afforded facilities for privateers to escape the vigilance of our cruisers, and enabled them to easily clude the blockeds. Buttons and Occare to easily clude the blockade. Hatters and Ocracoke easily clude the browner. Instrems and Octacoke inlete being now hermetically closed, the one by the forts which are in the possession of our troops, and the other by vessels sunk in the manner indicated, there is no longer any chance of their giving us trouble. The water approaches to Savannah have probably by this time been dealt with in the same very and in a fow days the negocial share seed and the same way and in a fow days the negocial share seed and the same way and in a fow days the negocial share seed and the same way and in a fow days the negocial share seed the same seed and the same seed the same se way, and in a few days the vessels above specified, and comprising the third expedition of this character, will sail for Charleston to block up that

harbor. A few more operations of this kind against tho rebel ports, and we shall leave foreign Govern-ments but little ground of complaint against the in-efficiency of the blockade. Rebel Tricks in North Carolina. A gentleman reached this city to-day from North Carolina. He roports that proclamations purporting to have been issued by President Lincoln are scattered all over the State, stating that his object is to murder the women and children, and set the slaves free for that purpose. Copies of these infamous documents, issued by the robots for the furtherence of their plans have been brought bern

therance of their plans, have been brought here. The Distinction Between Regulars and Volunteers. The leading features of Senator Wilkinson's bill, abolishing the distinction between regulars and volunteers, are as follows:
Section first grants all the rights and privileges granted to officers, musicians, and privates of the regular army of the United States to volunteers of the same grade, and they are to form and be there after considered part of the regular army.

Section second provides that all volunteer regiments of foot shall be considered regiments of infantry, and shall be numbered in the same series as regular regiments of infantry, the oldest volunteer regiment to be numbered Twentieth, and the next oldest Twenty-first, and so on.

Sections third and fourth apply the same principles to cavalry and artillery, reckoning the First Volunteer Cavalry, Seventh; Artillery, Sixth.

Section fifth relates to promotions. It provides that promotions shall hereafter be made as heretofore, except that no regard shall be had to the fact that the vacancy to be filled occurs in an old "regular," or a new "volunteer" regiment, or that the officer to be promoted belongs to an old or a new regiment.

regiment.
Section sixth provides that all commissions issued by Governors to volunteer officers shall be considered the same as if issued by the President and officers shall take rank according to the date of Section seventh requires the President to fill all vacancies henceforth occurring in volunteer regi-

This splendid body of men, of the 19th U. S. Infantry, paraded through our streets on Thursday afternoon, in full dress uniform, with their new arms, the rifled musket. This is a magnificent weapon, and the men are worthy to handle them. weapon, and the men are worting to handle them. In a notice of this company which appeared in our columns a few days since, we inadvertently remarked that the company was recruited in this and Michigan City. We have since learned that it is composed exclusively of young men from Cambria and Somerset counties, in the incuitable districts of Described the countries by Cart Williams in the

An Iowa Traitor Nabbed : [Correspondence of The Press.]

DES MOINES, IOWR, November 26, 1861.

United States Marshal Hoxic arrested a fullfledged traitor last week in Harrison county, and brought him to this place. The name of the prisoner is William M. Hill, clerk of the District Court for Harrison county, and formerly the editor of a Democratic paper at Magnolia. He is a Virginian, Last spring he directed a letter filled with treasonable sentiments to his relatives in the Old Dominion. Instead of reaching its destination, it went straight to the Bend Letter Office at Washington, and was returned to Magnolia. Falling into the hands of Hill's deputy, the letter was published in the Mag-nolia Republican. Subsequently Hill wrote an-other highly encouraging letter to his Secession friends, which was returned from Washington to the proper authorities. When brought to this place by the marshal, the United States District Court and Charleston—Effect of the Captre of Port Royal—Fright of the Rebe. was in session, and the Grand Jury, after a three-One of the crew of the Grenada, a vesscap-tured some time since by the privateer Sar, of Charleston, who has recently arrived from Chiesdays examination of witnesses, found a true bill of indictment against him for treason. His trial will take place early in January, and from present in-dications he will hardly escape conviction. ton and Richmond, has given some interestings-ticulars in relation to the state of things ther and Yours, truly,

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Sin: The report from this Department, under date of the 4th of July last, exhibited the condition of the have, the administrative measures taken to augment its efficiency, and the general course of its operations up to the commencement of the late special session of Congress. The enlarged estimates of expenditure for the naval service then submitted contemplated, especially, three different lines of naval operations, upon an extended scale, as demanded by the situation of the country. They were line of nearly three thousand miles, in the form and under the exacting regulations of an international blockade, in-cluding the naval occupation and defence of the Potomac river, from its mouth to the Federal capital, as the boundary line between Maryland and Virginia, and also the nain conmercial avenue to the principal base of our mi ittery operations.

2. The organization of combined navel and military expeditions to operate in force against various points of the Southern coast, readering efficient naval co-operation with the position and movements of such expeditions when landed, and including also all needful naval aid to the army

and,
3. The active pursuit of the piratical cruisers which
might escape the vigilance of the blockading force, and put
to rea from the robel ports
These wers dittes which the navy was cated upon, at
the same time, to prepare for and perform, and they constituted a triple task more ardnous, it is believed, in some
respects, than has before been demanded from the maritime power of any Government. I proceed to report
briefly the efforts which have been made for its accompilshment. time power of any Government I proceed to report briefly the efforts which have been made for its accompilishment.

The limited number of ships and men at command when the proclamation announcing the blockade of the ports of the insurgent States was issued, and the inadequate means provided by the last Congress for the emergency, devolved upon the department the necessity for calling into immediate service not only all the naval forces but vessels from the commercial marine. Purchases were accordingly nade, and charters hastily executed for the exigency, and orders peremptorily issued to forthwith equipand prepare for service the public vessels that were dismantled and in ordinary at the several yards. The force fluss hastily gathered was placed along our coast, and divided into two squadrons, one of which, designated as the Atlantic blockading squadron, had for its field of operation the whole coast, extending from the easternmost line of Virginia to Cape Florida, and was under command of Flag Officer Silast H. Stringham. The other, or Gulf squadron, operating from Cape Florida westward to the Rio Grande, was commanded by Flag Officer William Mervine. These officers repaired to their stations, and were reinforced from time to time by the arrival of such vessels as were despatched to their commands, and, under their supervision and direction, all the ports upon their station were subjected to a blockade as rigid and effective as the peculiar nature of our maritime frontier, which has, through a large portion of its entire extent, a doub'e coast, inner and outer, would admit. Our principal navel vessels are not, from their great draught of water, adapted to blockade service on our shallow coast, which has been guarded with extreme difficulty. The ports of North Carolina, especially, situated within the interior shallow waters of their sounds and inlets, afforded peculiar facilities to a class of small vessels, aided by frandulent papers and forcign flags, to clude the vigilance of the sentinet ships, whose speci

It became necessary, at an early period, to place a storilla on the lower Potomac. A variety of circumstances combined to render this one of the most embarrassing duties on the whole insuitgent frontier, and it was early foreseen by the department that without the active co-operation of the army it would be impossible to prevent the mavigation of the river from being obstructed by batteries on the Virginia side. For saveral months, however, the navy, without sid, succeeded more effectually than could have been expected, in keeping the river open for commercial purposes, and restricting, to a great extent, communication between the opposite shores. In the heroic discharge of this duty, the first commander of the flottla lost bits life; but the navy continued to capture every whell vessel which showed itself on the Potomac, and to give security and protection to the commerce THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA. mae, and to give security and protection to the commerce of loyal citizens, until the close of October, when the in-surgents creeted batteries at sundry points on the Virginia shore, thereby readering passage on the river dangerous.

The duty of guarding the coast and enforcing the blockade has been one of great labor, as well as ceaseless vigilance and responsibility. With the steadily-increasing force that has been added to the squadroms, the efforts of the insurgents to clude our ships were also increased, in order to supply the pressing necessities that afflicted the whole of the rebel States. The duties imposed upon the flow inflorer became correspondingly arduous, and the whole of the feods States. The duties imposed upon the flag-officers became correspondingly ardious, and, eventually, more extensive in their operation and detail than could be well accounted by one commander. While the subject of a division of the squadrons was under consideration, Flag-officer Stringham, unaware of the fact, made a proposition to reliminglish his command, which was acceded to, and two squadrons were organized note, made a proposition to reliminish his command, which was acceded to, and two synadrons were organized on the Atlantic coast. Capt. Louis M. Goldsborough was appointed to guard the aboves of Virginia and North Oarolina, and raised his flag on the Minnesota on the 23d of September. The residue of the southern Atlantic coast, commencing at the line which separates the two Carolinas and extending to Cape Florida, was cutrusted to Capt. Samuel F. Dunont, whose flag was raised on the Wabash on the 23th of October.

Flag Officer William Mervine was relieved from the command of the Gulf squadron in September by Capt. William W. McKean. The necessity of dividing this squadron, as well as that on the Atlantic scabboard; in order that the coast should be more rigidly guarded, was felt; but the measure was postponed until a larger force could be sent around the peninsula. A viginal watch has been maintained at the passes of the Mississippl, by which the commerce of New Orleans has been metatasipally interdicted.

The task of blockading the coast is unattractive and devoid of adventure. Those who have engaged in this rebellion have neither commerce nor a navy to reward or stimulate to exertion.

SIMULE OF SECTION SIMULATED THE PURPLE OF STREET OF STRE in lialtimore, some of which have been placed to the inlet. Another and larger description of vessels were bought in the eastern market, most of them such as were formerly employed in the whale fisheries. These were sent to obstruct the channels of Charleston hurbor and the Savannah river; and this, if effectually done, will prove the most economical and satisfactory method of interdicting computers at those points.

VESSELS CAPTURED. Since the institution of the blockade one hundred an chart the institution of the molecular one bindred and fitty-three vessels have been captured sailing under various flags, most of which were attempting to violate the blockade. With few exceptions, those vessels were in such condition when seized as to authorize their boing sent at once to the courts for adjudication and condemnations can be sent at once to the courts for adjudication and condemnations can be sent as the courts for adjudication and condemnations can be sent as the courts for adjudication and condemnations can be sent as the courts for adjudication and condemnations can be sent as the courts for adjudication and condemnations can be sent as the courts for adjudication and condemnations are considered. tion as prizes. Appended to this report is a list of the vessels which have been captured. SEIZURE OF SOUTHERN PORTS.

A seizure of some of the important ports on the coast commanded the early and eathopst attention of this department. It was found that naval stations and harbors of refuge during the tempestations seasons would be indispensable it hostilities were to be continued, and the stations thus secured could also be made the points of offensive military operations. Shortly after the attention of the Government was drawn to this subject, a bload was convexed under the auspices of the Navy Department, consisting of Captains Samuel F. Dupont and Churles H. Davis, of the navy; Major John G. Barnard, of the army, and Protessor Alexander Backe, of the coast survey; to whom a thorough investigation of coast and harhors, their access and defences, was committed, Several elaborate and valuable reports, of great interest, exhibiting in minute detail the position, advantages, and top of the coast, were the results of this important mission.

In view of the data thus presented, two combined naval and military expeditions have already been organized and put in action. Such co-operation and concert of action between the two arms of the public service were indispensable; for, though the navy alone might assail and capture batteries in some positions, it was not within its province or power to refail or garrison them. The quarations on shore manifesty pertained to the army, and, on each excession, as soon as the military forces were ready for these expeditions, the navy was fully prepared and eager for immediate action.

After some delays, an expedition to Hatteras Inlet, on

canous on sance manners by perturnou to the armly, and, on each occasion, as soon as the military forces were realy for these expeditions, the navy was fully prepared and eager for immediate action.

After some delays, an expedition to Hatteras Inlet, on the coast of North Carolina, where piratical depredations had become extremely annoying, was unifertaken. Flag Officer Stringham commanded in person the naval forces on this occasion, and Major General Butler had command of the small military detachment of about eight hundred men which co-operated with the navy. The expedition was eminently successful in the attack upon and capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark. The entire garrison, under the command of Samuel Barron, recently and for nearly fixty years an officer of the navy, surrendered after sustaining great loss, while not a life was sacrificed nor an individual of the Union forces wounded. Annexed is the report of Flag Officer Stringham of this achievement, with the letter of approval and congratulation of this department. The military force was inadequate to collow up this brilliant victory by securing a position upon the main land, and there propritating and jectecting the loyal feeling which had begun to develop itself in North Carolina.

It was intended that the success at Hatterns should have been followed in September by a more formidable expedition, and the seizure of a more innortant position further South. Owing to various ausas-a independent of the Navy Department or the condition of the navy, this movement was unavoidably postponed until the 20th of October, when a fleet of forty-cight sail, including transports, a larger squadron than ever before assombled under our flag, left Hampton Rowls. Captain Sampel F. Buront, then recently appointed mag-officer, an officer of great skill and experience, and possessing the entire confidence of the department, was selected to command this expedition. In addition to his general professional ability, he had, through careful study and investigation, as chairma mander of the expedition, was entrusted with the selec-tion, within prescribed limits, of the place where the first assault should be made. mander of the expedition, was entrusted with the selection, within prescribed limits, of the place where the first assault should be made.

After enceuntering the severest storm that has visited the coast during the present season, which partially dispersed the squadron, causing the wreck of several of the transports, and compelling even some of the smaller vegsole of the navy to put back, the fleet, by the merciful interposition of Providence, was preserved, and appeared helose Port Royal, one of the best, though neglected harbors, on our Southern coast, on the 5th day of November. So soon as the channel could be buoyed out, and other preliminary measures accomplished, assaults were made on the well-built and thoroughty-screen forts, Beauregard and Walker. Consummate mayal strategic sea mad the most admirating gunery were exhibited in the attack, which was of such tremendous effect that General Drayton and the rebel army surrendered their strengholds, fied the coasts with precepitation, leaving their property, armament, and papers, while our naval forces took, and still hold, unlet possession of one of the Minest harbors on the Atlantic seaboard. I append Flag Officer Dupont's report of this brilliant achievement, and the letter of this Department congratulating him, his officers, and men, on their bravery, skill, and success.

A demonstration since ardered by Flag-officer Dupont on Tybee Island, at the mouth of the Savannah river, resulted in the capture of that island and the strong martello tower and battery that virtually command Fort Pulaski. Our naval forces have possession of that island, a part of the South Alphric squadron is a fanction in the inarbor, and the Ray Officer Dupont communicating to the Navy Department an account of this transaction, and the additional fact that the recess themselves have, in anticipation of our action, placed obstructions in the river at Fort Pulaski, is appended to the roport.

Without specifying in detail, the numerons meritorious achievements which have during the yea

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, A navel force, auxiliary to and connected with the army movements on the Mississippi and its tributaries, has been organized, and is under the command of Flag Officer Andrew H. Feote, who is roudering efficient service in the ways to be a service of the service

Officer Andrew H. Feote, who is roudering efficient service in that quarter.

The steamers which have been built or purchased for this cervice by the War Department are of a formidable character, and manned by a class of superior seamen and western boatmen, who, in the preliminary skirmishes already, have done good service, and will, I am confident, acquit themselves with credit in the future. Responded exhibiting some of the operations of this command, as auxiliary to the military movements on the Missiscippi.

TWO CENTS It was natural that apprehensions should prevail in regard to armed emisers commissioned expressly by the rebel leaders to depredate upon our crammerce. This robbery of merchants and others expaged in packed and lawful physnifs by piratical cruisers is neutineouslant with the general conduct of those who have wiolated law and moral obligations to gentify insufficial emissions. Our extended commerce presented inducements for piratical warfare, yet but few of our mignified sountrymen have prostituted themselves to the purposes of plunder, though thereto invited, and there for have been in constant flight to escape the averaging power of our vigilant naval forces. Such of these cruisers as elsified the blockade and capture were soon wrecked, beached, or sunk, with the exception of one, the stranger Sumpter, which, by some famility, was normitted to pass the Brookin, then blockading one of the passes of the Mississippi, and, after a brief and feeble chase by the latter, was allowed to proceed on her piraticel voyage. An investigation of this whole scentreces was ordered by the Department. Soon the Nigara and Powhatan, from the Gulf squadres, followed in vigorous pursuit—the latter, though long in commission, and with defective boilers and machinery, under her energetic commander, tracking the piratical craft as far as Marcanham. The Keystone State, Richmond, Illinois, and San Jacinto were also in scarch of her at different poins and periods. Although a piratical rover, without license from any recognized or acknowledged Government, and avowedly engaged in the robbery and been received and her wants supplied, against the permonstitute of must foreign ports where her character was well known. It was natural that apprehensions should prevail be

PEREL PMISSARIES. Captain Charles Wilkes, in command of the San Jacinto, while scarching in the West Indies for the Sunnter, received information that James M. Mason and John Slidell, disloyal citizens and leuding conspirators, were, with their suite, to embark from Havana in the English theory. Treat, or their way to Europe to promote the steamer Trent, on their way to Europe to promote the cause of the insurgents. Cruising in the Bahama channel he intercepted the Trent on the 8th of November, and took from her these dangerous men, whom he brought to the United States. His vessel having been ordered to refit for service at Charleston, the prisoners we on board and conveyed to Fort Warren, where committed to the custody of Colonel Dimmi occasion merited and received the emphatic approval of the Department, and if a too generous forbearance was exhibited by him in not capturing the vessel which had

exhibited by him in not capturing the vessel which had these rehel enemies on board, it may, in view of the especial circumstances, and of its patriotic motives, be excused; but it must by no means be permitted to constitute a precedent hereafter for the treatment of any case of similar infraction of neutral obligations by foreign vessels engaged in commerce or the carrying trade. This brief review of the principal operations of the navy, under the new and extraordinary demands that were made upon its efficiency, naturally introduces an expesition of the measures adopted in conformity with the legislative policy of Congress to liceress its available force. The measures which were adopted by the department, in advance of the special ession in July, for augmenting the navy, and the recommendations and suggestions which I had the honor at that time to submit, received the sanction and approval of Congress. Immediate active had been rendered necessary, in consequence of events that had been precipitated upon the country, and for which no legislative provision had been made. Only a feeble force of men and vessels, scarcely sufficient for ordinary police operations, was at that time available THE NAVAL FORCE AND ITS INCREASE. for ordinary police operations, was at that time available on the Atlantic coast. In order that the condition of the on the Atlantic coast. In order that the condition of the navy on the 4th of March may be rightly understood, it will be well to state the position and character of each of the vessels at that date. The home squadron consisted of twelve vessels, and of those only four were in Northern ports, and available for service, viz.:

Pawn 22, (screw sloop) 8 guns, stationed at Washingston.

Sabine, (frigate) 50 guns, stationed at Pensacola. St. Louis, (sloop) 20 " " " "

Truz.

8 vessels, 162 guns,
The Powhatan arrived at New York on the 12th of darch, and sailed early in April for Fort Pickens. The Socahontas reached Hampton Roads on the 12th of darch, and the Cumberland on the 23d of the same month.
Of vessels on the toreign stations, the following have returned in obedience to orders from the Department: FROM MEDITERRANE Richmond (steam-sloop), 16 guns, arrived July 3.
Susquehanna (steam-sloop), 15 guns, arrived June 6.
Iroquois (steam-sloop), 6 guns, arrived June 15.
FROM COAST OF AFRICA.

Sloop Constellation, 22 gans, arrived Sept. 28. Sloop Portsmouth, 20 gans, arrived Sept. 23. Steam-sloop Mohican, 6 gans, arrived Sept. 27. Steamer Mystic, 5 gans, arrived Oct. 7. Steamer Sumpter, 5 gans, arrived Sept. 15. Steamer Sumpter, 5 gans, arrived Sept. 15. Steam-sloop San Jacinto, 13 gans, arrived Nov. 15. Storeship Rel of, 2 guns, arrived Oct. 12. FROM COAST OF BRAZIL. Frigate Congress, 50 guns, arrived Aug. 12. Steam sloop Seminole, 5 guns, arrived July 6.

FROM EAST INDIES. Sloop John Adams, 20 guns. Steam sloop Hartford, 16 guns. Steam sloop Dacotah, 6 guns. The following are to remain abroad The following are to remain abyend;
Stoop Saratoga, 18 guns, stationed on Coast of Africa.
Steamer Pulaski, 1 gun, stationed on Coast of Brazil.
Steamer Saginaw, 3 guns, stationed in East Indies.
Add to these the vessels on the Pacific coast, the steam
frigate Niagara, which was returning from Japan, and
four tenders and staroghiae, and there was a total, as
stated in the last report, of forty-two vessels, carrying
555 guns and about 7,600 men, in commission on the 4th
of March last. of March last.

Without waiting the arrival of vessels from our foreign

squadrons, the department early directed such as were dismanticed and in ordinary at the different navy yards, and which could be made available, to be repaired and put in commission. They are, exclusive of those lost at

the Norfolk navy yard, embraced in the following table 1861. 1861. 1861. 1861. Frigates. Portsmouth, N.B. April 17 May

holicumers.

New York. April 20 June 20 June 25 Colorado. Boston. April 20 June 3 June 18 Minnesota. Boston. April 3 May 2 May 8 Wabash. New York. April 9 April 28 May 30 Parcentle Warthurger. Pensacola Washington April 6 May 18 May 20 WaterWitch Philadelphia Fob. 14 April 10 April 17

When the vessels now building and purchased, of every class, are armed, equipped, and ready for service, the condition of the navy will be as follows: OLD NAVY. Number of vessels. Guns. 6 Ships-of-Line 504 5 Fecond riass screw sloops.
5 Third-class screw sloops.
4 Third-class side-wheel steamers.
2 Steam tenders. 103,270 PURCHASED VESSELS 518 YESSELS CONSTRUCTED: 14 screw sloops 98
23 gunboats 92
12 side-wheel steamers 48
3 iron-clad steamers 18

The public vessels and the public yards, in their capacity of construction and repair, were, however, totally inadequate to the demands that are now pressing on this branch of the demands that are now pressing on this branch of the deficiency. Vessels of every class and description were promptly tendered by sollers and their agents, who, in many instruces, became dissatisfied when their offers were not accepted.

This now necessity of the Government, involving a large expenditure, and the purchase of suitable vessels, imposed an important responsibility; and the task of making autiable arrangements to insure the prompt and systematic purchase, on the best and most reasonable terms for the Government, of a large knumber of vessels most suitable for its use, was attended by peculiar difficulties, and received mature consideration. The purchase might be made directly by the department, or by bourds of officers under its control at the principal ports where the vessels were to be poughit, and expecially at the great central point of supply for such a domand, the port of New York.

But to both these methods of procedure the briefest trial disclosed serious objections. It was manifest from the first that the department, charged suddenly with the originalization and superintendence or new and arr duous naval operations on a large scale, in addition to intend the continues, could not possibly devote itself to the numerous details of each case of purchase the time and attention needful fully to protect the interests of the Government. It was a until charged the three shorts of the numerous details of each case of purchase the time and attention needful fully to protect the interests of the Government. It was a until charged, would be subjected to great embarrasement and disadvantage in their dealings with sellers of ships and professional protects, in a market suddenly pressed by a heavy and perfected to great embarrasement and disadvantage in their dealings with sellers of ships and professional coundries.

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THE WAR PRESS.

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the professional judgment and ability of its ordinance officers, navai constructors, and engineers, all acting amounts responsibility of their commissions, to investigate and determine the whole question of the adaptation, in all respects, of each ship offered, and of its capacity to be, by diteration, fully adapted to perform the particular service required by the Government. This work, with the corresponding authority of selection and rejection of all ressels, was, therefore, exclusively committed to bearity, consisting each of an experienced mayal constructor and engineer and ordinance officer, convened and stationed for the purpose at New York, and other principal cities. The more merentile part of the business—the making of the best bargains possible for the Government in each case, with the care of averting all intervention of third parties, which might embarrass the attainment of that result—was considered by the Gusaswent to be placed most properly in the hands of a hereantile assumey of a high and established character for integrity, experience, and capacity. Officions remones, including the consideration that if is individual responsibility which leadways felt most keenly and that several agents, all arting superstances of the Government at the same places, would necessarily compute with each other to its disadvantage in the market, indicated that this agency should be tendered to a single, properly-qualified individual, upon the distinct understanding that he should devote his whole time, attention and ability to the work; that he should devote his whole to a magar property quanted individual, upon the distinct understanding that he should devote his whole time, attention, and shiffly to the work; that he should are no case make any charge against the Government for his service; that he should atways deal, directly and exclusively, with the owners of the vessels purchased, thus permitting no brokeruge fees or agents, commissions between himself and the owners; and that, finally, his own case exceed the regular mercantile per contage fixed by the Chamber of Commerce of New York, and established by the custom of merchants in that city as the rightful and legal rate of remuneration for such services rendered by any person setting between the sellers and purchasars of vessels. of vessels, the selected was a merchant, who had been connected with one of the most successful and extensive commercial firms in this country—a gentleman of great business capacity, and of the most scrupulous and unquestioned integrity. Reliminations all private shagements, and withdrawing from all business connections of every description, this gentleman has devoted his whole time and energies with uniting fidelity to the service of the department and the country.

time and snergies with untiring fidelity to the service of the department and the country.

By the system thus adopted, the very best vessels in the commercial massine have been secured for the mayor service at moderate rates, and to the great advantage of the Government. The course pursued in these purchases has extemperized a navy at less cost to the Government, it is believed, than that required for the construction of the same or equally serviceable vessels; and a question which, at the commencement, was one of embarrassment and difficulty, has been disposed of, and in no particular has the country been better served.

Subjoined is as-steement from the purchasing agent at New York, with a schedule giving the name, tomage, price demanded, and cost actually paid, of every vessel that has been bought by him, and also of all added to the navy since the change of Administration in March last. There is abandant reason to congratulate ourselves that, on such a demand, in such a crisis, we were enabled to make so speedy and so large an acquisition to the davernment.

The extendition is atting for see continuous accountry and all added to the country and on terms so encomment. Government.

The expenditure in fitting for sea service the vessels at The expenditure is fitting for sea service the vessels at the different many yares and repairing and emipping those returning from our foreign squadrons, has been large. Eleven thousand mechanics and laborers have been in the daily employ of the Goyvimment at the different many yards in building and preparing vessels, and equipping and arming them for service; but this large force has been unable to despatch the work with the rapidity demanded, and the department has been compelled in consequence to reget to publish distinct the service.

consequence to resort to private shipyards and To carry into effect the provisions of the act approved August 3, 1801, providing for the construction of one or more armsred ships and floating batterless. I appointed Commodores Joseph Smith and Hiram Paulding gnd Captain Charles II. Davis, skilful and experienced navel officers, to investigate the plans and specifications that might be submitted. The subject of iron arm-ture for ships is one of great general interest, not only to the mary and country, but is engaging the attention of the maritime Powers of the world. Under the appropriation made by Congress, the department, on the favorable report of the board, has contracted for the construction of three iron-ctad ships of different models, the aggregate cost of which will be within the limits of the appropriation. The difficulty of combining the two qualities of light draught and iron amor, both of which are wanted for service on our coast, could not be suffiely overcome; but the beard, in this new branch of mayal architecture, but the beard, in this new branch of mayal architecture. ud, in this new branch of naval architectur have, I think, displayed great practical wisdom, and refer to their very full and able report, which is append ed, for a more explicit and detailed exhibit of their in

In pursuance of the joint resolution of Congress approved June 24, 1861, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a board to examine the iron staum hats tery now building at Hotoden, N. J., and ascertain what will be the cost of completing the same, how soon it can be completed, and the expediency thereof, I appointed Commedores Sins II. Stringham and William Inman, Captain T. A. Dornin, Chief Engineer A. C. Stimers, and Lucach Henry, Esc., soundary of the Statiscatics. Capitan T. A. Jornin, Unit Engineer A. C. Stimers, and Juseph Henry, Esq.; secretary of the Sufficient Insti-tution; a commission, and directed them to assemble on the 1st of November to prosecute the examination. The department has information that the board convened, but has, as yet, received no report of its proceedings. INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE KAVY.

The efficiency of the navy may interstably, be largely increased by creating more grades, and I would recommend that the permanent organization of line officers be as follows:

Flag officer—to command squadrons.
Commodore,
Captain.
Commander,
To comma

Lieutenant commander, J
Lieutenant.

Määter.
Passed midshipman.
Midshipman.
Cadet.
The lieutenant commanders, a grade used during the Revolution, may be employed as first lieutenants; and in the command of the smaller class of naval vessels.
The present rate of pay may be so apportioned among the different grades that in the aggregate there shall be no increase. Let no officer be advanced to any grade above that of passed midshipman except upon nomination of the President and cousemation of the President and cousemation.

The public service would also be promoted were some limit of age fixed by law for active service. I would therefore, respectfully suggest that line officers be retired after having been 'orty-five years in the navy, excepting when called into active service by special appointment from the President. A generous necessiary provision should be made for those who are retired after long and faithful safvies.

To satisfy the immediate demands of the public service, I recommend that a grade to be designated flag officer be established, and that the President, by selection from the present list of captains and commanders, appoint a number not exceeding seven, who shall each lave command, irrespective of sentority of rank, of the squadron to which he may be assigned, and the appointment shall ceare when the officer hauls down his flag, unless for distinguished and meritorious conduct in battle, as flag officer, he receives, upon recommendation of the President, the thanks of Congress.

Under the provisions of an act authorizing a naval re-

RETIRING BOAIDS.

Under the provisions of an act authorizing a naval retiring board, cutitled "An act providing for the better organization of the military establishment," approved August 3, 1861, a board has been assymbled, and is composed of Commodore George W. Storer, prosident, Commodore Charles Th. Bell, Captain D. G. Farragat, Surgeons Charles Chase and L. B. Hunter, members; and Philip Hamilton, Est., judge advocate. The board convined at Brocklyn on the 18th of October last, and is still presecuting its flutica.

A like board assembled at the same place on the 6th of November, under authorization by the same law, for retring such marine officers as have become incupable of performing the duties of their office. This board is composed of Colonel John Harris, commandant of the corps, president! Brevet Major Jazeb Zellin, Major William B. Slack, Surgeons Solomon Sharp and Charles D. Maxwell, members; and P. T. Woodbury, Est., judge advocate.

Availing themselves of the provisions of the act referred to, several officers of the navy and of the marina corps have, upon their own application, been placed on the test of retired officers, after having been forty years in the service of the Urited States.

in the service of the United States.

ACTING APPOINTMENTS.

In my report at this commencement of the special sosion I made mention of the fact that the appointment of acting lieutenants had been conferred on certain gentiemen who had retired from the navy in peaceful times, but who, when the flag was assailed, promptly tendered their services in its defence. It was not within the power of the department to restore these gentlemen to the line of sychological to duty as, acting lieutenants, where they have rendered good service and proved themselves worthy of their profession whenever they have had an opportunity, either at Hatteras, Port Royah, the Gulfi or elasurhere. There are lifteen of there formerly naval officers who have received the appointment of acting lieutenants. The question of full restoration to these gallant officers, whose names are untarnished, and who have acquitted themselves with honor to their profession, is one of interest to themselves and the country.

In pursuance of the policy indicated by Congress at the

the country.

In pursuance of the policy indicated by Congress at the extra session there have been appointed from the commercial marine twenty-five acting volunteer lieutenants. Great care has been exercised in the selection of these billectes, who, besides they general reputation for nautical skill, have undergone an examination as to their fitness Has rerew sloops. 98 10,757
23 gunboats. 92 11,601
12 side-wheel steamers. 98 4,600
3 front-dial steamers. 18 4,600
3 front-dial steamers. 18 4,600
3 front-dial steamers. 18 4,600
Making a total of 904 vessels, 2,557 cums, and 218,610
tons. The aggregate number of seamen in the service on the 44th of March last was 7,600. The number is now not less than 22,000.

Most of the public armed vessels being of such size and draught of water that they could render only imperfect blockading service, finendiate measures were taken by the department to carry into effect the policy of the town remarks and the state of the first of the public armed vessels being of such size and thorized the building of seven serves steamers, and as there were four yards, in each of which two might be built, the department the construction of eight, dividing them not two classes of about one thousand and furteen hunturers, but the even four yards, in each of which two might be built, the department in the construction of eight, dividing them not two classes of about one thousand and furteen hunturer construction of eight, dividing them not two classes of about one thousand and furteen hunturer construction of eight, dividing them not two classes of about one thousand and furteen hunturer construction of eight, dividing them not two classes of about one thousand and furteen hunturer construction of eight, dividing them not two classes of about one thousand and furteen hunturer construction of eight, dividing them not two classes of about one thousand and furteen hunturer construction of eight, dividing them not two classes of about one thousand and furteen hunturer construction of these thirty-one steamers, but it is appointed to the second of the eight of the proposition of the action of the department and addition, when they are constructed to the interest and addition, when they are constructed to the interest and addition, when they are constructed to the department of the most efficient may a construction and routed the construction and

healtation in revoking, at once, the appointment.
MARINE CORPS. The report of the commandant of the marine corps is herewith transmitted. Under the provisions of the ast of March 3, 1849, with your approval, orders were given in April and May to enlist 3,192 additional conscioustics. in April and May to emlist 2,152 additional real-constalsstoned officers and privates, to meet the requirements of
the service. A large neader of able-bodied men of a
superior class were very readily obtained, and the increased demand for guards for vessels has rendered necessary an additional increase of five bundred privates,
with the necessary neal-commissioned officers, which
number you have recently authorized to be cultisted. A
general return of the corps for October accompanies the
report of the commandant, and shows the actual strength
two thousand nine hundred and stray-four.

In July last a buttailor of 12 celicers and 328 men, under major 1. 6. Reynolds, was detailed for duty with the
army of the Potomac, under General McDowell. They
were in the engagement at Bulk-Run, and Mijor Reynolds' report thereof will be found herewith. A similar
buttailor of 15 officers and 500 men, under the same officer, was despatched with she expedition to Port Royal.

NAYAL SCHOOL.

NAVAL SCHOOL. Temporary accommodations for the Naval School have been provided, and the officers and students made comportable at Newport, where the institution is located upon its removal from Annapolis, until Congress shall take some order on the subject of its Intere permanent location. Much of the public property apportaining the school was hastily removed, but many conveniences, and made that is essential, were left at Annapolis, where the state point is charge of a necessary whose speed. they still remain, in charge of a person to whose costed,

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

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