The Press.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS ._ "The conspiracy 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 nene but patriots and traitors."

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. Some days since, says the New York Evening Post, a notice was published far and wide that blankets, clothing, &c., could be sent under flag of truce from Fortress Monroe to a Mr. Huger, at Norfolk, who would send them to the Federal prisoners at Richmond. This generosity has been duly appreciated, and supplies have been sent, which, it is to be hoped, have been applied to the purposes for which they were intended. We have, however, seen a letter from an officer in Fort Pickens which states that, in response to a similar offer, a dozen suits of clothes were sent over to Pensacola for the "Billy Wilson" men taken prisoners in the Santa Rosa affair. The day after, a dozen rebel captains had on the clothing. Mon who steal forts, mints, arsenals, and arms will hardly hesitate over so small a theft as a pair of

It turns out now that the Confederate steamer Nashville, at Bermuda, had on board, as passengers, Col. Peyton, who goes out, accredited by Jeff. Davis, as Confederate minister to Spain. His family were with him. The Nashville, when at Bermuda. took on board 470 tons of coal and stores of various kinds. She had on board a large amount of money chiefly for Government commissariat bills, drawn in the West Indies, Bermuda, and North America, and purchased in the United and Confederate States at a premium. | The Nashville, at last accounts. it will be remembered, was at Southampton, England !

It appears, if we believe the newspaper corres pondents, that General C. F. Smith, who is in command at Paducah, Kentucky, is not over popu lar with his officers and men. "He is accused, I know not how justly," says the Paducah correspendent of the Cincinnati Commercial, " of sympathizing with the rebels, and refusing to aid Union men who have been driven from their homes, and whose property has been plundered by the secesh. Only a few days ago a party of Union men called upon him for a small force to assist them in releasing one of their friends who had been captured by the rebels, and was then in jail at Mayfield, only twenty-five miles from here, and who, they knew, would be murdered if not rescued immediately. But he flatly refused to interfere, and that night the poor man was taken out of jail by the mob and hung, and then shot and bayoneted through the body several times. I have the above facts from a gentleman who saw the dead body thus mutilated, and know them to be reliable. Scores of men are here from counties south and west of this, who have had to leave their families and flee for their lives. Their farms and stores have been plundered, and their wives and children are breatened with destruction, yet they dare not return, and cannot prevail on those in authority here to aid them in the least. An effort is being made to have General Smith superseded, and many think it will be successful."

Yesterday was the day appointed by law, by our rebel Government, for the Presidential electors of the different States of the Confederacy to cast their votes in Richmond. The following is the number of electors which each State is entitled to, under the apportionment of the rebel Congress:

Notwithstanding the contradiction via Fortress Monroe, of the report that the rebel capital is to be moved from Richmond to Nashville, two Government spies, who arrived in Washington from Richmond on Tuesday, confirm it, and say that it cre-Possibly their rage was so great as to frighten Jeff and his Congress into a reconsideration of the project. According to the information of these and other recent visitors to Richmond, there are from 16.000 to 20,000 troops there. This is probably an everestimate, although some of these men say that

they counted 6,000 themselves, and that there were on the other side of the city. Governor Hicks, of Maryland, has sent in his annual message to the new Legislature of that State. It is a very able and patriotic document. He clearly shows that by refusing to call the old Legislature together he frustrated the designs of its Sccession members, and thus prevented the passage in Maryland of a Disunion ordinance. The reason why he did not at first convene the old Legislature was because he knew that a majority of its members were traitors and eager to place Maryland in antagonism to the Federal Government. But, al-

luding to the memorable 19th of April, he says: I then concluded that I could not hope to gain much more time in which the misguided mob might see its error. And, when Coleman Yellott, Esq., see its error. And, when Coleman Yellott, Esq, the late Senator from Baltimore city, after advising with the Board of Police Commissioners, and instigated by the more prominent of conspirators, unlawfully issued his "Proclamation" for an assembling of the Legislature at Baltimore, where a large and active portion of the Secession element would be congregated, I knew it was time for me to fact. True. I might then have called upon the President of the United States to quell the insurrection, but this would almost certainly have caused the destruction of the city of Baltimore. I might have called out the militia to endeavor to restore quiet, and, indeed, I did make an effort to that end. But I discovered that nearly all the officers were in league with the conspirators, and the volunteer corps of the city and vicinity, which possessed arms, were almost entirely in the same category. arms, were almost entirely in the same category. It is true, there was a considerable loyal military force in Baltimore, but it was undisciplized, and entirely unarmed. So that if I had effectively

scalled out the militia at that time, I should have actually assisted the conspirators in their designs.

I concluded therefore, after anxious deliberation, that there was but one course left to me. I summoned the Legislature to assemble at Frederick City, in the midst of a loyal population, on the 26th day of April, believing that even the few days thus grained would be invaluable.

By the merciful intervention of Providence, this step accomplished my full purpose. The State could not secede, and bloodshed was averted from

The history of that Legislature is before the courty. Not only did it fail to do its duty, as repeating a loyal State, but it actually passed creasonable resolutions, and attempted to take unlawfully into its hands both the purse and the sword, whereby it might plunge us into the vortex of Secession. It was deterred from doing this latter only by the unmistakable threats of an aroused and indignant people.

Restricted in the duration of its sessions by

nothing but the will of the majority of its members, it met again and again; squandered the people's money, and made itself a mockery before the country. This continued until the General Government had any learners to be a supplementation of the sessions by vernment had simple reason to believe it was about to go through the farce of enacting an Ordinance of Secession; when the treason was summarily stopped by the dispersion of the traitors.

Insamuch as the Legislature in ordinary times is presumed to represent the people of a State, the treasonable action of the late Senate and House of Delegates has apparently relead Manufacting.

Delegates has apparently placed Maryland in an attitude of hostility to the General Government, and her Union-loving people in a false and unwarrantable position. I say apparently, because the votes of the people on the 13th of June, and again on the 6th of November, have declared in most embatic toner what I have a deviated that Maryland and the state of the people of the same and the same a on the 6th of November, have declared in most emphatic tones what I have never doubted, that Maryland has no sympathy with rebellion, and desires to do her full share in the duty of suppressing it.

Looking, therefore, to the evil done by your predecessors, and deeming it impossible to mistake the wishes of the people, as expressed at the ballot box, I have not hesitated to convene your honorable bodies in special session, in order that you may at once perform the will of the people by taking such steps as will, in your wisdom, seem most effective

to vindicate the honor and loyalty of our State. He then discusses the question about Maryland paying her portion of the national tax levied by Congress to aid in defraying the expenses of the war, and suggests that the Legislature adopt a law for defraying her portion of the debt. He advocates the re-enactment of former laws punishing any person who may be convicted of aiding and abetting the enemies of the General Govern-

the Government "in the war forced upon it in defence of the Union, as declared in the patriotic proclamation of General Dix at restoring the flag in the counties on the Eustern shore of Virginia, and of General Sherman, in South Carolina, are entitled to and will receive the support of our peo-

"It is with you to efface whatever disloyalty has appeared upon our Legislative records. It is also with you to prove that Maryland is not only loyal but satisfied. but patriotic.

"Whatever aid we can afford the Federal Government should be offered liberally, preinptly, ungrudgingly. The perpetuity of the Government is at stake Maryland wishes to do her whole duty, and her loyal sons have placed her honor in your keeping. I know you will not betray that

"May Heaven direct your labors, and may the day be not far distant when this parricidal war shall cease; when, in peace, the morning sun shall gild the bright folds of our flag, again proudly floating in every State of a newly and more strongly co-

LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, CARPET-INGS, FURS, &c .- The attention of purchasers is requested to the large and varied assortment of British, French, German, India, and domestic dry goods, hosiery, furs, &c.; also, carpetings, rugs, mats, &c.; embracing about 900 lots of staple and fancy goods; to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, for cash, commencing this morning at ten o'clock, with the carpetings, to be continued, without intermission, all day and part of the evening,

ending with the furs, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. Wreck of the Brig May Queen. Monday last. The crew was saved.

Secretary Cameron's Report. The Report of the Secretary of War has the satisfactory state-papers ever issued in this cords facts, and recommends improvements. Let us here state, and briefly illustrate, a few of its very tangible points.

Secretary Cameron enumerates the army of the Republic, as follows: 107 20,334 660,971 This is a large force, which will be reduced

to about 500,000 of all arms of the service,-

the suggestion being to diminish the cavalry, by far the most expensive part of an army. It is a large force, indeed, but not greater than the extent of our great empire, the number of our population, and the pressing exigencies of the time not only warrant, but actually demand. In time of war, within living memory, it has been far exceeded. For example, in 1812, when Napoleon invaded Russia, at the head of 450,000 men, he also had 200,000 soldiers in Spain, and 200,000 more in France, Italy, Germany, and Poland, and actually had nearly 450,000 soldiers in arms, in June, 1815, in France, Germany, and the Netherlands, when the defeat at Waterloo caused his final downfall. In time of peace, Russia. with a population of sixty millions, has a standing army of over 700,000 men; England, with regulars and volunteers, now has about 400,000; France and Austria each have not less than 450,000 soldiers; Prussia, with a population of 18,000,000, has an army of 400,000; Italy, under VICTOR EMMANUEL, has over 200,000 soldiers. These figures, be it remembered, show the peace establishment. Even now, in time of war, our own regular force is little more than 20,000 men. We re-

peat, the numerical strength of the United States army, at this crisis, is not greater than actual necessity requires. It must be borne in mind that, in all the European countries with large military force, service in the army is compulsory. n Germany, the landwehr are annually enrolled, for active duty if required. In France, the practice of conscription still prevails. Even in England there is what is called "drawing" or

balloting for the militia. Here, however, Mr. Cameron says, "We have an evidence of the wonderful strength of our institutions. Without conscriptions, levies, drafts, or other extraordinary expedients. we have raised a greater force than that which. gathered by NAPOLEON with the aid of all these appliances, was considered an evidence of his wonderful genius and energy, and of the military spirit of the French nation. Here every man has an interest in the Government, and rushes to its defence when dangers beset it." Truly, the annals of nations contain no record equal to this glorious one.

The Secretary of War, touching a subject which has sometimes excited a good deal of feeling among the volunteers whom this war has called forth, says: "I 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 continuance of the war, which combining both forces, would constitute them one grand army of the Union," and he further recommends that seniority of commission, whether held by regular or volunteer, shall confer the right of command, and that the system "of promotions which prevails in the regular service be applied to the volunteer forces in the respective States; restricting, however, the promotions to men actually in the field." At present, he says, "each Governor selects and appoints the officers for the troops furnished by his State, and complaint is civil appointments upon Republicans. But not unfrequently made, that when vacancies there is a great difference between a canoccur 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 the leading principle in all promotions, and the volunteer soldier should

the sure reward of intelligence, fidelity, and distinguished service." Among the recommendations of the Secretary of War, is one "that application he made to Congress for authority to establish a national foundry for the manufacture of heavy artillery, at such point as may afford the greatest facilities for the purpose." That this must be done has been obvious since the commencement of the war. The presentment made, a fortnight ago, by the Grand Jury of this city, specially mentioned this necessity, truly stating that as coal, Philadelphia was the fittest locality for a national foundry for artillery, and suggesting its being placed adjacent to the Navy Yard, the enlargement of which was strongly recommended in the same presentment. We trust that Pennsylvania Representatives in the great legislative assembly of the nation will advocate the claims of this city, should Mr. CAME-

be given to understand that preferment will be

ROX's recommendation be adopted. There are other points in the report which we need only name, viz: the recommendation that the number of cadets in the military academy at West Point be considerably increased—that changes be introduced in the system of enlisting for the regular armythat expense be diminished by limiting the number of staff officers—that the employment of regimental bands be limited, (in England lock shields in defence of the good cause, so the officers of each regiment pay out of their own pockets for all music over and above that of the drummers, fifers, and buglers)—that further facilities be given to military operations by the formation of certain railroadsthat a new arrangement of territory be made in Virginia and Maryland-and that "it would be the part of wisdom to reannex to the District of Columbia that portion of its original limits which by act of Congress was retroceded to the State of Virginia." Such are the main points of the war report, able, practical, and clear, a document wonderfully suggestive, which cannot fail to give sa-

tisfaction to all classes. It is without any personal feeling at all, and certainly with no interest in the New York problem of politics, that we congratulate the country upon the defeat of FERNANDO WOOD, the Mayor of New York city. He was the | to gather about the President such a popular type of the Northern allies of treason, their boldest and their basest friend. He was the last to bow to the Union sentiment in April; he was the first to raise his hand against the Administration and the country. On such an issue he made his final fight. All the desperation of his character; all his boundless resources and unconquerable energy; every it in Delaware, Maryland, Western Virginia, possible agency which could be employed by an unscrupulous politician were displayed in this contest. But on his banner were the words of disloyalty, and the people of New York have trampled him in the dust. There is a meaning in this victory, which the country will appreciate, and we accept it as one of the

most gratifying signs of the times. SALE OF FINE ENGLISH ENGRAVINGS .- Thomas & Sons sell to-morrow (Friday) afternoon a large collection of splendid English engravings, chromolithographs, &c., received direct from London. Now arranged for examination at the auction

EXTRA LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ES-TATE.—Their sale on Tuesday next, at the Exchange, will include a very large amount of firstclass property, peremptory sale by order of Orphans' Court and Common Piens, executors, trustees, and others. See advertisements. Pamphlet catalogues

Public Amusements. ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—The stock company at the Arch continue to appear nightly in excellent plays. Last evening the "Shiverer" was reported, and it was a most meritorious performance, exhibiting the rare powers of Mrs. Drew, Miss Thompson, and Mrs. Henri, and Messrs. Gilbert, Shewell, and Mortimer. A number of new plays are under-

lined. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Forrest had a splendid house at the Academy last night. He appears as Damon on Friday, when it is to be hoped Mr.
Mark Smith—his patriotism having been vindicated -will be induced to appear. Mr. Smith has few equals in certain parts and is an artist of great versatility and originality. To-night the cele-brated Spanish dansouse will appear with the dramatic company.

SIGNOR BLITZ is, without doubt, the greatest necromancer and ventriloquist of the age. He performs his magic transformations with a dexterity invisible to the eye, and charms the ear with every variety of ventriloquial voices. He exhibits BOSTON, Dec. 4.—The brig May Queen, from Remedios, was totally lost on Nantucket Shoals on at the Temple of Wonders. Tenth and Chestnut

It is our own misfortune that we have not had time until now to give Judge Keller's advantage of being at once practical and clear.
He who runs may read it. We are justified tion which we find it deserves. The jourin considering it one of the most lucid and nalist is now so thoroughly under the drum that he must neglect many matters of interest, country. It is two-fold in execution,-it re- which otherwise would have claimed his consideration; and this must be our excuse for neglecting Judge Kelley. In his management of the prosecution against WILLIAM SMITH, the privateer, we find evidences of a fine legal mind. In arguing the law of the case, Judge Keller seems to exhaust the subject; and no better proof of his ability and skill can be produced than the fact that under his management the jury found the prisoner

guilty of piracy. This will, in all probability, end the case. We have no idea that WILLIAM SMITH will die for his crime, especially as we see, on the part of the Government, no indication of a design to inflict the death penalty. His case is, in a great measure, the legal history of the rebellion, and, as such a history, it passes into the books, and becomes an authority.

One point in Judge Kelley's argument is practical, and, at the same time, very ingenious. "Why not treat privateers like a soldier taken on the battle-field?" was the question presented to the counsellor; and it is a question now discussed throughout the country. Its discussion has assumed a greater de gree of interest because the rebels have given a practical force by placing the gallant Con-CORAN and his comrades in the cell of the felon. The answer of the advocate is conclusive. "The men," he says, "who shot the eloquent and gallant BAKER, a few days ago, were in the open field to contend with armed men. It was soldier meeting soldier, and taking the risk of the contest with no golden vision of prize money on either side. The privateers went to sea not to meet, but to skulk from, armed vessels, and rob unarmed men."

In other words, WILLIAM SMITH is a felon. and not even a soldier. We may respect the very rebel who meets us in battle array-who covers his treason with his life. He is in a bad cause-but is no less a soldier in a bad cause—and deserves the respect we pay to the man of courage and conviction. SMITH was in a bad cause—but his part was the part of a robber. For such a man Michael Conco-RAN is held as a hostage. The brave soldier, the modest gentleman, the accomplished officer, pines away in a dungeon, because the fate of a hard-fought field left him in the hands of an enemy. MICHAEL CORCORAN is a representative man, belonging to the class of adopted citizens who have given their lives to the country they have chosen as a home and asylum, and in the prison-cells of South Carolina he is doing his duty as bravely as his fellow-soldiers on the Potomac.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1801. If there is any one man who can afford to counsel moderation in the present extraordinary struggle, it is Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. His responsibilities are so vast and so complicated, and his means of knowing the interests and feelings of all sections of the country so superior, that office of the provost marshal for the purpose of when he speaks, he speaks with a profound | giving information. sense of his obligations, and an equally profound appreciation of the desires of the whole body of the people. It is a fact a thousand times proved, that great patronage conservatises him who possesses and dispenses it. Mr. Lincoln has for many years been an active and radical Republican, and he is so to-day. He has been accused of entertaining a settled de- fering with negroes who may be contraband of termination to attack the institutions of the South, and his famous theory, enunciated in 1858, that this country must become all free or all slave, subjected him to the severest criticism. He is so devotedly attached to his party, that, previous to the breaking out of the war, he conferred nearly all his didate and a President, and a still greater difference between a Chief Magistrate in times of peace, and in times of war. If Mr. Lincoln had to administer the laws over the free States only, he coud afford to indulge his peculiar personal opinions, and to carry out a mere party policy; but fate has decided that he must look beyond a section—that he must consider the wants and prejudices of the South-not simply of the loyal South, but of all that region in which Secession has rioted like a fatal epidemic; and in which his own duty, and his country's destiny, demand that the Constitution and the laws shall be reestablished. There is, therefore, a most pregnant philosophy in his message. That it will be attacked by ultra partisans cannot be doubted. He is already charged with having failed to come up to the mark on the question of the centre of the natural products of iron and | slavery; but those who may feel disposed to adopt this solution of his opinions should first credit him with integrity of intention, then to disappear from this country, it must disap-

consider his overwhelming vexations and trials, and finally look beyond the present, into the future, where they may see the triumphant fruition of the idea, that if slavery is ever pear before the silent operation of law and of truth, and not before the pressure of exciting and crude legislation. Mr. Lincoln asserts undoubting confidence in the loyalty of a majority of the people of at least four of the Southern States. If this be so-and who can successfully question it?—then it is our solemn duty to accept the recommendations of his message, to rally round his Administration, to yield up all mere theories, and to that triumphant and lasting peace may crown our energy and our unity. The Secretary of

War has set us a noble example. He entertained certain strong sentiments on the subject of slavery, and yet, in deference to the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and in the front of the overriding necessities of the case, he has given his sanction to the judgment of one who is after all, more directly accountable to the people, and more intensely bound by their wishes, than any other member of the Adminis-

tration. The more we ponder upon the suggestion of Mr. Lincoln the more we can realize the cheerful certainty that they will be sustained. At last, the Administration has, announced a settled policy. However some may differ from it, and wish that it might have been more stringent and drastic, they should act upon the principle of conceding somewhat, in order support as will make him invincible against the common enemy. Surely no Republican will be displeased when he sees loyal Democrats in private and in public life, in the camp and in the country, hailing his message with grateful enthusiasm. What heart will not glow at the manifestations of approval that will greet Kentucky, and Missouri? Who will not look forward with high hope to the effect this olive branch must have upon the misguided people of the seceded States? Boast as we may of our army and navy, exult as we please over their prowess and triumphs, nothing will do more to break the back of the rebellion than this message of Abraham Lincoln. It will go forth to every corner of the land as the signal of the determination of the Executive to conduct the war with renewed and gigantic vigor. If he offers peace and pardon to all who bow before the offended majesty of the Republic, he plainly tells the traiters that they shall be punished and degraded. Occasional.

Gen. McClellan at Baltimore, BALTIMORE, Dec. 4 .- Gen. McClellan paid flying visit to his family, at Parkton. Baltimore county, this morning, and passed through this city this evening, returning to Washington by a special train. The General was in citizens' dress, and very

few persons knew of his presence. He looked in excellent health. Maryland Legislature. Annapolis, Dec. 4.—The Legislature organized to-day, by the election of Mr. Berry, Speaker of the House, and Mr. Goldsborough, President of the

The Governor's message was read. It is an emi-nently loyal and patriotic document. He says he nently loyal and patriotic document. He says he has convened the Legislature at this special session, in order that they may at once perform the clearly expressed will of the people, by taking such steps as will seem most effective to vindicate the honor and loyalty of the State, by undoing, and, as far as possible, remedying the evils of the legislation of their predecessors. He urges the adoption of measures for the payment of the State's portion of the national tax for the expenses of the war. He says that the rebellion must be put down, no matter what it costs. Our State must bear her share, and he hones it will be done with no niggard hand. He he hopes it will be done with no niggard hand. He urges a loan for the purpose.

He also says that it is undoubtedly our strict duty, as it is also due to the pride and honor of the State, that immediate provision be made for raising and equipping Maryland's quota of volunteers for

the war.

He recommends legislation for the summary punishment of persons in Maryland who shall be convicted of aiding and abetting, in any manner, those who are in arms against the Government.

General Benham at Washington. General BENHAM, commanding in Western Virginia, arrived here to-day and immediately reported himself to the proper authority.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PELLED FROM THE SENATE.

SINGULAR DEVELOPMENTS.

LATEST FROM KENTUCKY.

SOMERSET ATTACKED.

FEDERAL TROOPS GONE TO HIS ASSISTANCE.

WITH BANDS OF REBELS.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

Charges of Kidnapping and Cruelty to

the Negroes in the Washington Jail.

Senator Wilson's resolution of inquiry, in the

Senate yesterday, in relation to the contrabands in

the city jail, has excited some attention. The reso-

lution of the Senator was based upon a report made

by Mr. Allen, an officer in the service of the Go-

vernment, to General BORTER, the Provost Mar-

Mr. Allen reports that he finds incarcorated in

the city jail in this city, in the midst of filth, ver-

min, and contagious disease, on a cold stone fleor,

many without shoes, and nearly all without suffi-

cient clothing, bedding, or fire, and all in a half-

starving condition, sixty colored persons, male and

female, confined because, in the language of their

commitments, they were suspected of being runa:

ways, and no proof had been adduced that they

The report says that many of these men were

freemen from the North, coming with United States regiments in the capacity of servants—many of

them deserters from the rebel army, where they had

been impressed by their disloyal masters—while

others were placed in jail by their robel masters

before they left this city, for safe keeping until the

possession of important information relative to the

rebel army, and the conduct and whereabouts of

disloyal men within our lines. Mr. ALLEN says

that so closely are these men guarded that such in-formation cannot be elicited even by the officers

of the law. He suggests that these sixty

unfortunate contrabands be set at liberty,

under the protection of the provost guard, to en-

gage in the numerous vocations of life. He further

District of Columbia be instructed, when hereafter

any contraband is brought before them as a run-

away, to immediately send him or her to the

Mr. ALLEN also charges in his report that the

justices and police officers engaged in arresting and committing these contrabands have, many of them,

been guilty of knowingly and wilfully abducting,

by force, persons in the service of the army as ser-

Vants-in some cases entirely disregarding military

passes. He suggests that these officers be arrested.

imprisoned, and, hereafter, prevented from inter-

constables, and sixteen justices of the peace, whom

A number of cases are alluded to in detail by

Mr. Allen, some of them being peculiarly interest-

the night Ellworth landed, his master being a

Secessionist, and flying to Fairfax He went into

the service of the Zouaves, was at Bull Run, came

to Washington, and, in attempting to go to New

JAMES JACKSON Was the slave of ALBERT G.

MINOR, a captain in the rebel army. Ran away

when his master sought to take him to Manassas.

Acted as guide to Colonel TAYLOR, of the Third

New Jersey Regiment, and while in town on a pass

JAMES EMERY JOHNSON was born in Pennsylva-

nia, and came as the body servant of Capt. MILLER,

Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment. When that regi-

ment was encamped at Tenallytown he was sent

to the city to purchase provisions, was arrested, and

CAMILLE JOHNSON Was born in Charles county,

Md., and was the slave of Pullir Linton, who left

Washington and joined the rebel army. She was

JOHN ALESLOCK is a freeman, and a native of

Montgomery county, Maryland. Left home because

they sought to impress him into the rebel army,

Was arrested by a constable who, it is said, was de-

sirous of keeping him in jail for a year, and then selling him to pay the fees.

HENRY BANKS belonged to one ALECE ALLEN,

who lived on Capitol Hill, who joined the rebels.

He did not run away, but was arrested one Sunday

BILL Bowie was born in Minnesota, a free man.

Came here in the summer with the First Minnesota

Regiment, as a cook to Capt. Coares. While in

Georgetown, was arrested as a runaway, and im-

WM. COLE ran away from a Secessionist in Lou-

doun county, Virginia, who was about to join the

rebel army and take him along. Was arrested in

Washington, where he was oystering.

ALFRED DAY was put in jail by his master for

bel army, was arrested while in Washington with

JAMES MONROE, the slave of CHARLES DUN-

RICHARD OLIVER was born in Maryland, as a

freeman, and arrested in this city where he came

RICHARD FANE ran away from a Secessionist in

Run, and was arrested here while engaged on Ar-

EDWARD PARKER was the slave of the late John

A. WASHINGTON, and was raised on Mount Vernon.

He left Mount Yernon because he had been or.

Fire Zonaves, and was arrested when attempting to

NANCY PINN, an clderly negress, ran away from

her master to prevent him from sending herself and

children to Manassas. When in Washington, on

GEORGE SINGLETON was put in jail for "safe

JOSEPH SPEAKS, the slave of a Secessionist who

lived on the road above Dranesville, came to Wash-

ington after his master went to Manassas Junction.

and while engaged with a baker was arrested and

I have taken these cases from the report of Mr.

abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.

Southern Newspaper Reports.

is not only impregnable, but that the Hessians will

be compelled to fly before its guns from Tybee

It is intimated that an attack would be made

upon our forces, and that instead of old whalers.

some of our best navy ships would be sunk in the

towards whipping us this winter, and take consola-

tion from the conclusion to which they have erro-

neously arrived, that our forces are in a similar

predicament. A general suspension of hostilities is

anticipated. The removal of Jeff Davis' "Con-

gress" to a more southern latitude is regretted.

and a general despondency pervades the press, and,

it would seem, the people also. Richmond is evi-

dently in sackcloth, and they are beginning to fear

The Appointment of Sutlers.

Numerous applications for appointments as sut-

lers have been made to the War Department, which

has no power to appoint them. The following is

the law on the subject, as contained in the revised

"Troops in campaign on detachment, or on distant service, will be allowed sutlers at the rate of

one for every regiment, corps, or separate detach-

ment, to be appointed by the commanding officer of each regiment, corps, or detachment, upon the recommendation of the Council of Administration, subject to the approval of the general or other officer

that it may be in ashes before long.

army regulations:

the way to Gen. Mansfield's to procure a pass

keeping," by his master, who is a Secessionist.

lington Heights by the Government.

NINGTON, formerly captain of police, who went

a load of wood. He was applying for a pass to

return to his home in Fairfax county, Va.

ter's treason, on a frivolous and false charge.

for employment.

was arrested.

committed to jail.

safe keeping. His master is in the rebel army.

he charges with kidnapping the negroes.

ing. I give you a few of the cases:

York with the Zouaves, was arrested.

was arrested and imprisoned.

put in jail. Jounson is a freeman.

when near his home on the Hill.

fina for avamination

suggests that all the justlees of the peace in the

war is over. Many of them are supposed to be in

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1861.

The Army of the Potomac. Whatever may be the purposes of General McClellan, the army is busily preparing for itself comfortable winter quarters. Log cabins are going up in all directions along the lines in Virginia. The men are all busily employed upon FROM WASHINGTON. these new habitations. The models are as various as are the tastes of the occupants. Many of the new buildings are diminutive in size, while others are THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. equal to the requirements of a comfortable family residence of humble pretensions. A large proportion of them are built separate, while others are JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE UNANIMOUSLY EX connected into a "block" or row, with a division pole between each "mess." The materials used are poles, averaging six inches in diameter, and when walled up the roof is thatched with corn-The Negroes in Washington Jail. stalks, spruce boughs, or other suitable material, and covered with earth. The cracks between the

hown or split into planks, and the walls are built of CHARGES OF CRUELTY AND KIDNAPPING Winter "quarters" for the cavalry horses are also being prepared, many of them very warm and quite dry and comfortable. The covering for the oof is usually similar to that for the men, and the sides are closed in with spruce boughs. These COLONEL HOSKINS' COMMAND AT preparations are not to be received as positive evidence that the army will be wintered in the positions they now occupy. They are probably not the result of orders from headquarters, but are the evidences of industry, and a facility which a large portion of the men in the army have of accommo-THE WAR IN MISSOURI. doting themselves to their circumstances, and drawing comfort from the sources within their reach. It certainly indicates, however, that THE COUNTRY WEST OF SEDALIA OVERRUN wherever our army is wintered, if within the reach of forests of wood, the building of quarters by Government contracts will be unnecessary, as ever

poles in the walls are closed up with clay. Where large wood can be conveniently obtained, it is

man is evidently capable of being the architect and builder of his own domicile. Washington News and Gossip. All the army movements tend towards arranging comfortable winter quarters for the troops. The cold weather, which has set in, has had a most beneficial effect on the health of the army. A movement was made in the House this afternoon to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia The general impression is that it will pass, with such restrictions and modifications as are necessary to protect the owners of "chattels." Dr. R. K. SMITH, of Philadelphia, one of the

newly-appointed surgeons in the army, has been assigned to duty at the principal hospital in Alexandria. It is stated that Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE intends to return to Philadelphia, for the purpose of renewing the publication of the Evening Argus and Democratic Quarterly Review, in connection with Mr. Joseph Sevenss. A fund is being raised by the Democrats for the purpose. A private, belonging to the Anderson Zouaves

lytown, last night. All the troops on this side of the Potomac, in the vicinity of Darnestown and Poelesville, have been ordered into winter quarters, except such as hav been ordered to other points. It is reported that five more Pennsylvania regi ments will be sent to the West. A post office has been established at Port Royal, S. C., and Joseph H. Seans has been appointed postmaster. All mail matter is directed to be sent

by the way of New York, which will be taken out by the Government vessels. There are several applicants for the collectorship of Port Royal, as it will be made a port of entry. Three of the applicants are from Pennsylvania. The rebel forces at Winchester, Va., it is report ed, are inclined to fall back on Strasburg. It is again reported that the Pennsylvania Reserves will be wintered either at Fairfax or Leesburg. Both points are about equi-distant from the present encampment.

The buildings put up by Mr. Joun H. Jones, of Philadelphia, for the curing of hides and rendering of tallow, on the Virginia side of the Long Bridge, were entirely destroyed by fire last night. The loss will be about \$10,000; not insured. Gen. BLENKER has reported to headquarters that he had had an engagement with a detachment of rebel cavalry and infantry while out on a scouting party yesterday. He took some prisoners, and be lieves that a rebel colonel of cavalry was killed.

war, without first bringing them to the marshal's | The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and its officer. paid their respects to the President, at the Executive mansion, on Monday last. MARTIN S. HARRIS, of New York, appointed acting master in the navy on temporary service, and LLI BROWN, of Marblehead, Massachusetts, and Robert Simus, of New York, who were appointed acting master's mates, have deserted, after

drawing two months' advance pay. The camp fires of the rebels can be plainly seen at night by our advanced pickets. Yesterday the Third Pennsylvania cavalry, under Col. AVERILL, scoured the country from beyond Vienna to Hunter's Mills. He only saw two small parties of rebels, but was not able to get near enough to capture them. No enemy had been seen in a portion of the country he visited since Sunday. He thinks that Capt. BELL was fortunate in not

losing, last week, his whole squadron, as the party which attacked him outnumbered him five to XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, December 4, 1861. SENATE. Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, introduced a re-olution to expel Mr. Breckinridge from a seat in the Senate,
Mr. POWELL, of Kontucky, took the ground that
as Mr. Breckinridge had resigned he could not be exas mr. Breckmridge had resigned he could not be expelled.
Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, insisted that he should be expelled, and offered a substitute for Mr. Chandler's resolution as follows:
Whereas, John C. Breckinridge, a member of this body, has joined the enemies of his country and is now in arms against the Government he had sworn to support: therefore, therefore,

Resolved, That the traitor Breckinridge be expelled
from the Scnaw.

Mr. OHANULER accepted the substitute, and the

Noomen was unaumously adopted—yeas 50, nays nome.

YEAS—Anthony, Browning, Carlile, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howe, Konnedy, King, Lane (Indiana), Lane (Kansas), Latham, McDougal, Merrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Thomson, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, and Wilson.

ABSENT OR FOT VOTING—Messrs. Bayard, Bright, Jahnson (Teumsaca), Johnson (Missouri), Pearce, Polk. ABSENT OR FOT VOTING—Messrs. Bayard, Bright, Johnson (Tennesce), Johnson (Missouri), Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice, Saisbury, and Willey.

The standing committees of the Senate are the same as at the Special session, with the following changes:
Mr. Harrisis placed on the Committee of Foreign Relations in place of Mr. Breckinridge.

Mr. Nesmith, on Military Affairs, in place of Mr. Baker, deceased. ker, deceased.

Mr. Carlile, on Public Lands, in place of Mr. Bingam, deceased. Mr. Clark, on Indian Affairs, in place of Mr. Foot. ham, decaused.

Mr. Clark, on Incian Affairs, in place of Mr. Foot.

Mr. Willey, on Iensions, in place of Mr. Bingham.

Messrs. Pomercy and Carille on Territories, in place of Messrs. Pomercy and Carille on Territories, in place of Messrs. Baker and Breckinridge.

The Committeeon Enrolled Bills consist of Messrs. Browning, Willey and Saulsbury.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, called attention to a list of colored perions now confined in prison in Washington, who were sent there by persons calling themselves justices of the peace. The report had been made by Detective Allento the provost marshal.

Mr. WILSON istroduced a resolution for their release.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, advocated the passage of the resolution. He remarked that we are now supporting the slates of rebels for them during the war. He thought this community the most corrupt—from the Supreme Court down—of any other in the country. The course of justice inthis city was most extraordinary. He had had occasion by so into the magistrates' courts in this District. In pe case, a colleague of his was arrested actually for sealing a railroad, [laughter,] at the instance of a man dio was evidently crazy. Mr. Hale argued that it was the duty of Congress to look into the administration of jusice in this District.

Mr. McDOUGAL of California, said the report of Detective Allen caus from a person whom he did not know, and with when the Senate had nothing to do.

Fairfax county, the night after the battle of Bull dered to Manassas to wait upon Joun A. WASHING-TON and General LEE. Came to this city with the Mr. McDOUGAII of California, said the report of Detective Allen caue from a person whom he did not know, and with whom the Senate had nothing to do. He was, therefore, a the opinion that the matter ought to be referred to theproper committee for examination. Mr. WILSON, of Massuchusetts, remarked that he had visited these pool persons in jall, and witnessed the things of which he lid spoken, and the cruel condition in which the inmats were placed. He endorsed the views expressed by Mr. Hale as to the administration of justice in this District. He was willing, however, that his resolution should be referred to the Judiciary Conmittee.

Mr. MoDOUGAL suggested that, instead of denouncing the administration of jistice in this District, they should propose a proper remidy, and discuss the best mode of reform.

propose a proper remity, and discuss the best mode of reform.

Mir. FESSENDEN, of Maine, reminded the Senator that daring a former session, when it was proposed to make an appropriation for a proper prison in this city, the necessity for withholding the means for other purposes, samely: the prosecution of the war, was urged. As to the judiciary system in this district, he had for years looked on at the hopelessness of reform; but now he saw an opportunity for a change, and therefore, trusted that the entire subject would be fully and properly dealt with. With regard to fugitive slaves, there was much Eeling on that question, and it was intimately connected with the difficulties in which the country is now involved. He would mete out justice, and discriminate as to facts. ALLEN, almost at random, as showing more clearly the nature of the charges made against these negroes. The subject will be thoroughly investigated by Congress, and on the strength of the facts here disclosed, a bill will be presented to Congress Charleston, South Carolina papers of the 27th. The detate was further continued and Richmond papers of the 30th, have been received in Washington. The Mercury says that reinforcements from Charleston are going forward from that city to Savannah, and that Fort Pulaski

District of Columbia.

On molou of Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, it was

Resolved, That the marshal of the District of Columbia be illusted to report immediately to the Senate the numes of all persons now confined in the jail in the city of Waslagton, with the cause of their commitment, the names of the magistrates by whom they were committed, the legth of their imprisonment, and the names of the person who made the first arrest.

On moticn Mr. WILSON of Massachusetts, it was Resolved, that the laws now in force within the District of Resolved, That the laws now in force within the District of They are evidently in low spirits in Richmond.

The forlorn conclusion seems, from the tone of the press, to be, that they can do nothing in Virginia.

Columbia, sating to the arrest of tugitives from service or labor, tetther with all laws concerning persons of color within the District of Columbia, be referred to the Committee h the District of Columbia; and that the committee I further instructed to consider the expediency of a histing slavery in the District, with compensation to be loyal holders of slaves.

Mr. WILINSON, of Minnesots, introduced a bill to abolish the dinction between voluntoers and rogulars.

Mr. SAUBURY, of Delaware, offered a joint resolution as folks:

lution as follow:

Whereas, the people of the States of Virginia, North
Carolina, Gegia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texaskrkansus, and Tennessee, are in revolt
against the onstitutional Government of the United
States, and ave assumed to secode from the Federal
Union, to fok an independent Government, under the Sistes, and we assumed to secole from the Federal Union, to fok an independent Government, under the name of the infederate States of America; and whereas, the Conguis of the United States, approving the sentiments expreded by the President in his annual message, "that if Union must be preserved," and thence all indispensable teams must be employed, and believing that a kind ad fraternal feeling between the people of all the Statels indispensable to the maintenance of a happy and process Union, and being willing to manifest such feelig on their part to them, and that peace may be reston to a distracted country, and the Union and Constitute be preserved and maintained, and inviting the coperation of the people of the aforesaid States in the stomplishment of objects so beneficial to each and all, decedve as follows:

Resolved, in Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, Roger B. Tart, Edward Everett, George M. Dallas, Thomas Ewin Horace Binney, Reverdy Johnson, John J. Critteuden, lorge C. Pugh, and Echard W. Thompson be, and 'sy are hereby, appointed commissioners on the part of ongress to confer with a like number of commissioners be appointed by the States aforesaid, for the preservion of the Union and for the maintenance of the Constition, and that they report the result of said-conference Congress for approval or rejection.

ere, as hereby invited, by the said States, and upon the meeting of the joint commissioners for the purpose of conference, as aforesaid, active hostifities shall coase and be surpended, and shall not be renewed, unless said commissioners shall be unable to agree, or, in case of an agreement by them, said agreement shall be rejected, either by Congress or by the aforesaid States. The resolution was laid over informally. On motion of Mr. St.Mn.Ell, it was resolved that the Secretary of War he requested to furnish to the Senate copies of any general orders in the military Department of Missouri relating to fugitive slaves.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, submitted the following, which like over according to the rules:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency and propriety of abolishing the present Supreme Court of the United States and establishing instead thereof another Supreme Court in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution, which, in the ophicun of Congress, will meet the requirements of the Constitution.

Among the bulls introduced were the following by Mr. LATHAM, of California:

A bill to establish a line of steam-mail ships between San Francisco and Shanghae, touching at the Sandwich Islands and Japan. Islands and Japan.
Also, a bill to authorize and facilitate mining opera-ions in the States of California and Oregon.
Adjourned,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to confiscate all property belonging to persons in rebellion against the Government of the United States, including persons recognized as slaves, who shall be made free men, to provide for their employment during the present war, their subsequent apprenticeship to loyal masters, and final colonization.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported the homestead bill.

After an incidental delate, the homestead bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. ferred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The usual extra number of the President's message and accompanying documents were ordered to be writted. Mr. VAN WYCK, of New York, from the select committee appointed to inquire into the Government contracts, reported a resolution that the committee have leave to sit during the sessions of the House, and also to reportfrom time to time. Adopted.

Mr. UPTON, of Virginia, introduced a bill for the restoration of Alexandria county to the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia. On motion of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, a

on motion of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Omo, a recolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate to the House, if not incompatible with the public interests, copies of any communications addressed to the Executive by the Governments of England, Spain, and France in regard to the armed intervention proposed by them in the affairs of Mexico, and any other information be may have to communicate. by them in the affairs of Mexico, and any other information he may have to communicate.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution concerning the rebelion. Its consideration was
postponed.

Mr. HUTCHINS also introduced the following:

Whereas, it has been represented that there are confined in the Government juil forty-five persons who are
not charged with any crime, but are represented as being slaves, the Committee for the District of Columbia
be instructed to inquire into the truth of said report, and
by what authority they are confined, who are the reputed owners, and what legislation, if any, is neaessamy to
reliave them from imprisonment, and to prevent persons
from being similarly imprisoned hereafter, and to report
by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. PENDLITON, of Ohio, introduced a resolution,
which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to ascertain what change, if any, is neces-

tary Affairs to ascertain what change, if any, is necessary in the mode of payment of soldiers who are held as risoners of war.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, introduced the following, which was burned to death in a fodder-house, near Tenal

Mr. COX, of Ohio, introduced the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary: Whereas, The exchange of prisoners in the present war has already been practised indirectly, and as such exchange would not only increase the enlistment and vigor of our army, but subserve the highest interests of humanity, and as fuch exchange does not involve the recognition of the rebels as a government: therefore, be it Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inaugurate systematic measures for the exchange of prisoners in the present war.

The following is the preamble and resolution submitted by Mr. Holman, of Kentucky, who moved the previous question:

by Mr. Holman, of Kentucky, who moved the previous question:
Whereas, This House on the 221 of July last, by an almost unanimous vote, adopted the fellowing resolution submitted by the Hou. J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky:
Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, that the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the Dismionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the constitutional Government and in arms around the capital, that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will only recollect its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conjugat or subjugation, Lor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with its dignities, equality, and the rights or the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease. And whereas, since that time no event has occurred to change the feelings of the

Colfas, Frederick A. Coukling, Conway, Dayis, Delaphine, Duell, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Fonton, Fessenden, Franchot, Gooch, Gurley, Hooper, Hutchinson, Julian, Kelley, Lansing, Logista, Loveiov, Maphaevolt, Moorhead, Morrill (Yt.), Morrill (Me.), Olin, Patton, Phelps (Cal.), Pike, Pomeroy, Potter, Bice (Me.), Riddle, Bollins (N. H.), Sergeant, Sedzwick, Shanks, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Train, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Verree, Will, Wallace, Walton (Me.), Walton (Yt.), Wasburne, Wheeler, White (Ind.), Wilson, Spaulding, Stevens, Train, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Verree, Will, Wallace, Walton (Me.), Walton (Yt.), Wasburne, Wheeler, White (Ind.), Wilson, Spaulding, Stevens, Train, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Verree, Will, Wallace, Walton (We.), Wasburne, Wheeler, White (Ind.), Wilson, Biddle, Blair (Virginia), Calvert, Campbell, Colb, Corning, Cox, Craven, Crisheld, Dawes, Delano, Diven, Dunlap, Dunn, English, Foulke, Frank, Goodwin, Granger, Grider, Hanchett, Harding, Harrison, Holman, Horton, Kellegg (Illinois), Law, Lazar, Leary, Lehman, McKnight, Maynard, Menzies, Mitchell, Morris, Nixon, Noble, Noell, Norton, Odell, Pendleton, Perry, Porter, Richardson, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Shiel, Smith, Steele (New York), Steele (New Yorks), Steele, Smith, Stoele (New Yorks), Steele (New Yorks), Steele, Smith, Stoele (New Yorks), Steele (New Yorks), Steele, Smith, Smith, Stoele (New Yorks), Steele (New Yorks), Steele (New Yorks), Steele (New Yorks

o that those who are innocent may be relieved from lame. Adopted.

Mr. HUTCHINS asked leave to introduce a bill to abosh slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. COX, of Ohio, objected.

SEDALIA, Mo., Dec. 4.—The country west of here is again reported to be overrun with numerous bands of from 50 to 75 men, who represent that they are from Gen. Price's army. They enter every Union man's house, and carry off all the bedding, clothing, and provisions they can find, and drive off all the horses and cattle, the larger gangs having teams and wagons to transport their houter. having teams and wagons to transport their booty. They will undoubtedly flock to Price as soon as A detachment of cavalry left here this morning,

The War in Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, Dec. 4.—The Provost Marshal has issued an order requiring all retail liquor establishments to close at 7 o clock every evening, until further notice. The deportment of the Federal troops, who are in large numbers in and around Louisville, clicits the encomiums of every one.

Capt. Jacob Ruchstuhl, who has raised two ca-Capt. Jacob Ruchstuhl, who has raised two cavalry companies for Col. Bayles' Kentucky Cavalry Regiment, and who received seventeen wounds in the Mexican war, was yesterday elected Lieut. Colonel of that regiment.

A letter to the Democrat from Somerset, on the Cumberland river, says Col. Hoskin's command of Federal troops, encamped near Somerset, were attacked by a party of rebels who had planted artillery on the opposite shore of the river, on Sunday lery on the opposite shore of the river, on Sunday last. The correspondent mentions that one rebel officer was killed, but gives no further particulars. The Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Ohto Regiments have gone to relieve Col. Hoskins, with ar

Arrival of the Northern Light-\$870,000 ın Gold. New York, Dec. 4.—The steamer Northern Light, from Aspinwall, has arrived, with \$870,000 in gold, from California.

Among the passengers by the Northern Light is Gen. Jones, ex-minister to Bogota.

The Northern Light left Aspinwall Nevember 26th. Captain Tinklepaugh reports that information had been received at Aspinwall that the pirate Sumpter was at Martinique, on the 9th of November, and that the United States gunboat Iroquois was within three days sail of her.

was within three days sail of hor.

Left at Aspinwall the United States storeship Falmouth and the brig Baimbridge.

Advices from St. Thomas, via Panama, report that the captain of the pirate Jeff Davis was on board the steamer Trent when Mason and Slidell were captured. were captured.

A Dutch fleet of eleven vessels were to be off
Laguayra on the 17th of November, to demand
satisfaction from Venezuela for having trampled on the Dutch flag.

The Dutch Government had concluded to allow the United States vessels-of-war to remain in their ports forty-eight hours to coal.

The West India Mail Company, in conseque of the Tront affar, ordered all their agents furnish no more coal to United States vessels. The pirate Sumpter was at Port Royal, Martinique, November 9th, coaling.

The United States gunboat Iroquois received the news on the 12th, and started in pursuit.

The United States steam sloop-of-war Wyoming was at Parame

vas at Panama. FROM BOLIVIA. Deplorable accounts are received from Bolivia. The commanding general at La Paz had ordered the execution of over two hundred persons engaged recently in revolutionary movements Among those to be executed were ex-President Cordera, General Hermosa, and a number of priests, and four The latest advices from Carthagena state that General Coual has been defeated, and the Arch-bishop of Bogota expelled by Mosquera. The forces of the latter had occupied part of Antio-

Suicide of an Editor. Conconn, N. H., Dec. 4 .- S. C. Baldwin, editor of the Laconia *Democrat*, committed suicide yester-day, by jumping into the Winnepisankee river from the railroad bridge. No cause can be assigned for the rash act. Presentation of Colors.

HARRISHURG, December 4.—Governor Curtin will be in Philadelphia on Friday to present colors to the regiments there, both envalry and infantry, that are under marching orders. The time and place are yet to be fixed. The Governor has invited the State Society of the Cincinnati to be present at the ceremony, they having voted a hand-some sum towards the purchase of the flags. General Rosecrans at Wheeling.

WHERLING, (W. V.,) December 4.—General Resecrans and staff arrived here to-day. As he intends to make his headquarters in this city during the winter, he has been tendered the choice of several vacant rebel residences for that purpose. Arrival of the Steamer City of Baltimore.

New York, Dec. 4.—The steamer City of Baltimore advises have been anticipated.

Lieutenant Forney, of the United States Marines, will this morning leave for Fort Warren with the following prisoners, who were formerly officers of the navy, who refused to take the oath of allegiance: Lieutenants W. Follows, L. M. DeBree, Julian Myers, and D. A. Forrest.

THE CITY.

ABUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. AMERICAN ACADENY OF MUSIC-Broad and Locust treet.-Grand Bailet-tr To Paris and Back for Five WALEUT-STREET THEATRE—Binth and Walnut sta.—
'Turning the Tables''.—" My Neighbor's Wife''.—" The
lurgeon of Park." ARCH-STREET THEATRE-Arch street, above Sixth .-WHEATLEY'S CONTINENTAL THEATLE Wallow street, MUSIC th Fund Haun-Louist street, above Eighth.

Symnastic Exercises, by Profs. Hillel-rand and Lewis' TEMPLE OF WONDERS—N. E. corner Tenth and Chest-nut streets.—Signor Blitz's Entertainment.

Construction of an Iron-class Screw Frigar.—There is now being constructed at the ship yard of Messas. Cramp & Son, foot of Otis-skeet wharf, an iron-clad screw frigate, for the use of the Government, the vessed will be two him dred and thirty feet long, sixty feet beam, twenty-five feet hold, having three full decks. When loaded, she will draw fifteen feet of water, and will carry sixteen eleven-inch guins. She will have two powerful engines and one large brass wheel, and is to run at the rate of ten knots per hoar. Mesterday the keel of the vessel was already laid, and workmen were busily engaged in slicing and hewing into proper shape immense pieces of timber. The vessel is to be ready for sea by the 15th of next July, and will carry one hundred and fifty men. and fifty men.

The centract for the construction of the frigate was awarded by the Navy Department to Messra. Merrick & Son, who have secured the services of Messea. Cramp & Son, who will build the hull and all appertaining thereto. Some of the iron plates are being planed at the works of I. J. Morita & Co., Richmond.

The plates are fifteen feet long, twenty-eight and a half, and thirty and a half inches wide, and four inches thick. They are made by the Bristol Forge Company, and at the works of Bailey, Brown, & Co., Pittsburg, A two and a half ton hammer is required in their manufacture. Some doubt has been expressed asto the ability of any iron works in these parts to turn out such plates; but we understand that there is no difficulty about it, and that enough plates of the kind could be made in a short time, at Pennsylvania establishments, to cover the sides of every ship in the navy. After being received at the foundry the plates are planed, the edges ard-ends being made straight and smooth, and grooved like a flooring-board. The groove is one inch while by half an inch deep. Screws are to be used in fastoning the plates to the planking of the ship. They are to be put in from the inside of the vessel, and are not to go through the plates. The vessel is to be covered with the plates for feet under water, and three feet above it, and they are to extend eighty-five feet fore and aft of the centre line, which will make one hundred and seventy feet of panking. The iron is to come up to a line with the spar deck, above which there will be a light rail. The sides of the ship, with a view to cause the shots to glance, will have an angle of thirty degrees from three feet above the load lines. In orter to carry this extra weight the ship has to be large. The tonnage of the one under contract is to be three thousand five hundred.

In her construction she will be different from the French ship La Glore, about which so much has been and fifty men.

The contract for the construction of the frigate wa dred.

In her construction she will be different from the French ship La Gloire, about which so much has been written. The French ship is very deep in the water, while the vessel to be built here will be almost flat bottomed, which, notwithstanding the additional weight, will make her of light draught. Her machinery will be much the same as that of a first-class sloop-of-war, except that she will have four boilers and a blower. The latter is to make the boilers steam, even though the smoke stack should be shot away. The vessel is to be constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Hoover, Naval Constructor, and the machinery under

that of Mr. C. E. Wood, Chief Engineer NAVAL MATTERS .- The U. S. steam sloop-NAVAL MATTERS.—The U. S. steam sloopof-war Hariford, late flag-ship of the East India Squadron, reached this city early yesterday morning, and
anchored off the navy yard. She has been down the
river for a couple of days past. The Hartford is under
the command of Captain Charles Lowndes. Flag Officer
Frederick Engle accompanies the ship. Several of the
lieutenants, it is reported, are now under surveillance,
their loyalty to the Government being doubted. They
will probably be sent to Fort Lafayette.

While in the East Indies, the marine corps and crew of
the Hartford purchased a sufficient quantity of red,
white, and blue slik to make an American flag, forty by
twenty feet. This flag was completed on the voyage, and
is a magnificent piece of workmanship. We understand
that it is designed to present the ensign to the city of Phi-

the capital, that in this mutional emergency, Congress banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will only recollect its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of compact or subjugation, nor for any purpose of compact or subjugation, the rights or catabilished institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with its dignities, equality, and the rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease. And whereas, since that time no event has occurred to change the frelings of the Government: Therefore,

Resolved, That the principles above expressed are solemnly renfirmed by this House.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, thought the resolution onach to be debated.

The SPEAKER replied that the gentleman demanded the previous question, so that it is not debatable.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, desiring a division of the question, hoped that the previous question would be voted down.

Mr. STEYENS moved that the resolution had the previous question, so that it is not debatable.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, desiring a division of the question, hoped that the previous question would be voted down.

Mr. STEYENS moved that the resolution had the previous question, so that it is not debatable.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, desiring a division of the question, hoped that the previous question would be voted down.

Mr. STEYENS moved that the resolution had to be the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs, Aldrich, Abbey, Arnold, Ashley, Baily (Mass,), Buker, Baxter, Beannan, Blair (Mo.), Blair (Pa.), Blair (Pa.)

the content of the co arounds was unwhich and the flow 1006. 10470 and it continuation of westerly gales since making the island of Bermula. Left at Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, ships Old England, Lizzte Drew, and Golden City. At Cape Town, ship Fanny Fern, put in to bury the captain's daughter. Steamer Shanglung salled from Cape Town October 6, for Mauritius. Left at Cape Town United States steamer Dacotah, to sail for the United States in a few days.

THE HATBORO' MONUMENT,-The coremonial of raising the Hatboro' monument commences at ten o'clock this morning. We should have stated yesterday o'clock this morning. We should have stated yesterday that it was constructed at Sorristown, from designs furnished by Mr. Derr. The citizens of that borough contributed generously to the fund. It is peculiarly fitting at such a time as this to perpetuate, in solid stone, the glorious deeds of our, curly heroes. The monument will have a large base of blue marble, about four feet square, resting upon another block of marble, larger, and about two feet thick. On this larger base rests a square piece of pure white Italian marble, on which is cut the coat of erms of the "Old Keystone State," This is an especially beautiful piece of workmanship—the horses coat of erms of the "Old Keystone State." This is an especially becautiful piece of workmanship—the horses seem instinct with life, the head of the eagle has a most graceful curve, and all the parts are very finely worked out; rising from this is a finely-proportioned shaft, about nine feet in height, on which a beautiful urn is placed, from which issues a flame. All the marble from the base up is of the finest Italian. When put up, the monument will be something over twenty feet in height. There is to be a full inscription of the event it is i tended to commemorate. The design is really beautiful, and the execution reflects great credit on the originators, designer, and workmen throughout.

MILITARY MATTERS .- The Eighty-seventh MILITARY MATTERS.—The Eighty-seventh Regiment New York State Volunteers, commonly termed the Brooklyn Rifles, (having been principally recruited in the City of Churches,) passed through the city on Tuesday morning They number 750 men, and are armed with the Belgian rifle of 1842, altered to the percussion locks. Their officers are as follows:
Colonel, Stephen A. Dodge; lieutenant colonel, Richard A. Bachia; major, George W. Bostwick; adjutant, Fdward Van Ness; surgeon, vacant; assistant surgeon, William Knight; quartermaster, James H. Bostwick; chaplain, W. H. Williams.

Company A—Captain, John C. Lasson; lieutenant, Daniel Flandreau; second lieutenant, —; second lieutenant, Henry Clay Roo.

1 ompany C—Captain, Samuel M. Knight; lieutenant, David C. Clonyd; second lieutenant, — Amnerman.

Company B—Captain, Robert McTyne; lieutenant, Lewis E. Lambert; second lieutenant, George Hudson.

Company F—Captain, Robert McTyne; lieutenant, Thomas H. Seymour; second lieutenant, Thomas Barmery Thomas H. Seymour; second lieutenant, Thomas Barmon.

Company F.—Captain, John H. Stone; lieutenant, Thomas Y. Baker; second lieutenant, Charles Duncan.

Company G.—Captain, Edward B. Uombes; lieutenant, Company G.—Captain, Edward B. Uombes; lieutenant, Company H.—Captain, John H. Betts; lieutenant, Peter McLean; second lieutenant, Parmelo D. Strong.

Company I.—Captain, John M. Berk; lieutenant, Chas. Courtwright; second lieutenant, John B. Schreder.

Company K.—Captain, John McMillan; first lieutenant, Mathew Jackson; second lieutenant, Chas. C'Neil.

A detachment of one hundred and fifty men, under command of Captain Thos. S. Robinson, belonging to Col. Falmer's Cavalry Regiment, also passed through at the same time. Gen. Hamilton was present, and went on with the troops

PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.—The regular stated meeting of this So-ciety was held yesterday morning, at the rooms, on Wal-nut street, Vice President Harrison in the chair.

The secretary stated that he had received five ad-ditional energy of a calcultural control of the control of th litional copies of agricultural report of the Patent Office On motion of Dr. Kennedy, the Committee on Steam On motion of Dr. Kennedy, the Committee on Steam Plonghs was discharged.

The President remarked that this was the meeting for the non-ination of officers for the ensuing year.

Dr. McCrea then nominated the present officers entire, and, on motion, the nominations were closed.

Mr. Merrick inquired whether anything had been heard of the appearance of the Hessian fly. This insect is very destructive to the young growth of wheat.

Mr. Crans remarked that the fly had been very destructive in Chester county, as he had learned from a letter.

PETITION FOR THE COLORED PEOPLE OF PETITION FOR THE COLORED PEOPLE OF PHILADELPHIA TO RIDE IN THE CARS.—The following petition has been circulated through the city:

To the Board of Managers of the various City Passenger Cars.

The colored citizens of Philadelphia suffer very serious inconvenience and hardship, daily, by being excluded from riding in the city passenger cars. In Now York city, and in all the principal Northern cities, except Philadelphia, they ride; even in New Orleans, (although subject to some proscription,) they ride in the car; why then sl ould they be excluded in Philadelphia, in a city standing so pre-eminently high for its henevolence, liberality, lave of treedem, and Unristianity, as the city of brotherly love! The colored citizens of Philadelphia suffer very serious inconvenience and hardship, daily, by being excluded from riding in the city passenger cars. In New York city, and in all the principal Northern cities, except Philadelphia, they ride; even in New Orleans, (although subject to some proscription.) they ride in the car; why then sloudd they be excluded in Philadelphia, in a city standing so pre-eminently high for its henevolence, liberality, love of treedem, and Ohristianity, as the city of brotherly love!

Cotord people pay more taxes here than is paid by the same class in any other Northern city. The members of the Social and Statistical Association, atthough numbering less than fifty members, pay animally about face thousand dollars into the tax collector's office. ing less than fifty members, pay annually about fice Therefore, the undersigned respectfully petition that the various boards of the city passenger cars rescind the rules indiscriminately excluding colored persons from the best of the city passenger cars rescind the rules indiscriminately excluding colored persons from the best of the cert passenger cars rescind the rules indiscriminately excluding colored persons from the best of the cert passenger cars rescaled in solf-defence. The color of the cert passenger cars rescaled in solf-defence, the undersigned respectively.

THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS, under Colonel THE CORPS of EMPLIABBLES, URLEY COLORES.

C. M. Eakin, engaged by the committee of Councils, a short time ago, to make a reconnoissance of the Susquebenna and the approaches to the city from that direction, with the view of obtaining full and correct information with reference to military defences, should they be required, have completed their field labors in the post theorem. quired, have completed their field labors in the most tho-rough manner, and have returned to the city. Colonel Eskin is now engaged in finishing the maps and drawing up his report, which, in a short time, he will be able to present to the committee. The matter is one of great importance, and Col. Eskin's known experience, and the ability of the other gentlemen comprising the corres, fur-nish an ample guarantee that the work has been well and efficiently performed.

SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS .-There is now ready for examination at the marble yard, Fifth street, above South, a collection of finely-executed Italian marble monuments, tombs, &c., of Mossrs. Viti Bros.' importation, which will be sold on Thursday next, Dec. 12th, at 11 o'clock. These monuments are of fine designs and workmanship.

MORE PRISONERS FOR FORT WARREN.-

BANK-NOTE ENGRAVING-THE ROLL OF THE BANK-NOTE ENGRAVING—THE ROLL OF THE LEGION OF HONOR.—Fretty much all of the bank-node engraving of the country is executed by the American Bank-Note Company—an organization of companyatively recont institution—but which has established its brancher, and secured the best professional taken, in aff of our leading cities. The extent to which the country has been flauded with constraint names angageted this co-opsection of the legitimate catablishments, not only by chock that serious evil, but that the advantages of discovery and improvement in the art of bank-note engraving might be shared in common, and a harmony of action thus at lained. The company was accordingly organized in May. 1868, previous to which year the number of reliable establishments. In the United States did not exceed half so dozen.

lishments in the United States did not exceed half a dozen.

Che good result of ir institution has been to render the business of counter-sitting so lazardees that many of its votaries, have retired in dispust; while highly libers have been indirectly detected through its agency.

No special process, ho wever, has yet been pursued (nor ever can be) to render bank notes ininsimable. The chief reliance of the company is the admirable skill of its artists, and the perfect accuracy of its machinery. To prevent the copying of notes by photography they are frequently printed in colors of red or green spon their faces or backs—the Neasony notes are, we bodieve, all printed in two colors. This, however, has been found to afford but little protection. Therefore may be removed by chemicals, and afterwards restored, this hots, in the meanwhile, being photographed: A style of expraving more nearly himitable, but which is only applied to the "counters" of the mote is executed by the geometric latte, a machine of the minutes? accuracy, and rather loy coelly for givent on heavy and content of the minutes? accuracy, and rather loy coelly for givent on the proprise. CONSTRUCTION OF AN IRON-CLAIM SCREW FRIlathe, a machine of the minutest accuracy, and rather 100 coelly for kritate onletprise.

According to the usual-process of bank-noteen graving, the plate is made up of transfers of smaller steel, designate, separately engraved while decarbonized. They are afterwards hardened by Laving their carbon restored to them. The portrattupers bank-note ordinarily costs between \$150 and \$990, and their carbon are required to complete it. The notes are printed three upon a sheet. A plate will yield \$2,000 impressions without exhibiting signs of wear. Bank-note raper is made of the best linen rags, and there are not over half-a-dozenmannfactories in the Union engaged in its production. Of those, two are in this city. In printing, the paper is required to be wetted with sunch care, while the ink must be of the best quality, well mixed and ground. Meter the impressions are taken, the sheets are laid away to dry. At the end of two weeks they are placed between sheets of stiff sions are taken, the sheets are Isid away to dry. At the end of two weeks they are placed between sheets of stiff card-board, and smoothed by being subjected to an immense hydraulic pressure. The printing of each not costs about 1 g cents.

The company, in addition to the printing of the United States Treasury notes, in which it has been ergaged for many months past, has been preparing the plates for the roll of the Legion of Honor. This consists of an angraved certificate, to be presented to each measure of the Federal army, in recognition of his individual worth and partionism. It was authorized by Congress at its last session, and has also been in preparation from this date. At present we are not at liberty to give a detailed description of it, but may say that it has been got up in the most exquisite style of line engraving, combining the utmost distinctives and dellowy of Inible. Pennayivania alone will want over one hundred thousand of the certificates, as they are to be given to the intere-months volunteers as they are to be given to the intere-months volunteers as

RUN AWAY ACCIDENT .- On Tuesday evening, about eight o'clock, a horse attached to a light wagon became unmanageable, at Second and Columbia assume, and ran away. The occupants of the vehicle, Christopher Bockius and Sanued Arnstrong, were thrown-out. Mr. Armstrong was quite seriously injured about the arms and body. Mr. Bocklus was not reverely burt. Both gentlemen had their injuries attended to by Dr. Stein, and were conveyed to their residences.

HARD TO BEAT.—We were yesterday shown, at the Bald Eagle Hotel, North Third street, an immense pumpkin, grown by Mesars. R. & F. S. Ludwig, of Wornersville, Berks county, from a California seed, and presented by them to Mr. Henry S. Fister, of this city. The pumpkin is an escalent, cultivated for winter use, and weighs 158 (one hundred and fifty-three) pounds, the largest specimen of fruit of the goard, or any other species, that we have ever seen. Its color is bright orange, and its texture of the densest and finest quality. As a specimen of field-fruit culture, it is highly creditable to the Messrs. Ludwig, and is weathy the agricultural fame of "Old Berks."

THE ANDERSON BODY GVARD.—The guard of 92 men, raised to be tendered to General Anderson, contains the following Philadelphians: Captain W. J. Palmer, Joseph B. Blakiston, Wm. Backburn, M. L. De Coursey, Henry Francis, Louis C. Fagan, Evan W. Grubb, Edmund Luevis, Edward Marshall, Orderly Sergeant A. G. R., sengarten, Norman M. Smith, Roland Seeger, Al. Volin, Samuel Wigfall, Jno. W. Wainwright, W. H. Oak ord. THE OVERCOATS FOR THE POLICE-The police

Are OVERGOATS FOR THE LODGE.—The police are to receive their overcoats by the 15th inst. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining suitable material, in a sufficient quantity for the manufacture of the garments, and it was finally decided to use army cloth. When the coats are furnished to the men a parada of the whole force and a review by the Mayor and City Councils will take place.

MAN FROZEN TO DEATH.-The body of a man, nomed James Mitchell, was found yesterday morning in an unoccupied house on Tenth street, below Washington. Mitchell went into the place to sleep, and, being evercome by the cold during the night, was frozen to

IDENTIFIED .- Thomas Shocker was the name of the man who fell dead at Fourth street and Applotres alley, Sixth ward. The deceased was sixty-nine years of age, and resided at Thirty-first and Oak streets, I wenty fourth ward. At the time of his der engaged in collecting barrels with a horse and wagon THE Courts .- Yesterday the Court of Nisi

ARREST OF PICKFOCKETS .- Three notorious pickpockets were arrested at the Academy of Music on Tueslay evening by Detective Levy. They were caught among the crowd, but had not yet succeeded in relieving any one's pocket. Yesterday all runem the prisoners were committed for thirty days by Alderman Beitler. SLIGHT FIRE.—Yesterday morning. between one and two o'clock, a fire occurred in one of the rooms of the dwelling of Mrs. John Prey, No. 293 North Eighth street. The flames originated from the store, and were

xtinguished before any serious damage had resul

THE RECENT ELECTION.—The Express of last evening makes the vote for Mayor, at the recor election, so far as known, stand thus: Opdyke, (Rep.) 25,138; Gunther, (Tammany Dem.) 24,881; Wood, (Mezart) 24,222; while the Past gives the Wood, (Mozart) 24,222; while the Post gives the following vote: Opdyke, 25,584; Gunther, 21,813; Wood, 24,174. The following Aldermen were elected: Second district, William Walsh, (Tammany); Fourth district, Charles H. Hall, (Rep.): Sixth district, James Reed, (Tammany); Eighth district, Peter Mitchell, (Tammany); Tenth district, George A. Jeremiah, (Mozart and Tammany); Twelfth district, F. J. A. Boole, (Tammany); Forth teenth district, John D. Ottiwell, (Rep.); and Sixteanth district, Terrence Farley, (Mozart and Tammany). The political character of the Common Council stands as follows: Aldermen—Republicans, 7; Tammany and Mozart, 10. Councilmen—Re

; Tammany and Mozart, 10. Councilmen—Republicans, 10; Tammany, 12; Mozart, 2. publicans, 10; Tammany, 12; Mozart, 2.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD.—
When the Seventh Regiment returned from its six
weeks' duty at Washington its services were immediately tendered to the Government for three
months, and were declined. After the battle of
Stone Bridge the colonel again offered the services
of the regiment. Ever since the rebellion began
the Seventh regiment has been at the call of the
Government, and there is a standing offer to be in
readiness for departure for the seat of war at
twelve hours' notice. Two hundred and fifty members of the regiment are now officers in the Federal
army, and at the last inspection of the Seventh
eight hundred and seventy-five men answered the
roll call.—Post.

THE RECULAR ARMY .- Very little business has been done during the last ten days at any of the regular recruiting offices in New York—not more than fifteen men having enlisted in that time. It is very probable that recruiting for general service will be suspended, if not entirely done away with, and that each regiment will be required to keep up its strength by sending out recruiting parties of its vp. The First battalion of the Twelfth Infantry has

not loft Fort Hamilton yet, though the officers do not know how soon they may receive marching orders. The men are still in tents, and appear to suffer more or less from the celd. Wooden quarters are being erected outside the fort. From this, it would appear quite possible the battalion may remain at Fort Hamilton for some time. THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.—Business continues remarkably active at the Brooklyn navy-yard. It is chiefly confined to the repairing, fitting out, and arming of vessels, old and new

steamers in the course of construction being a side-wheel steamer and a sloop-of-war.

During the present week the following vessels have been put into commission, viz: The steamer Wyandotte, Lieutenant R. McArann; the store-ship Release, Lieutenant B. D. Manton; and the purchased pilot boat (schooner) George W. Blunt,——Sherman in command. The latter sailed yesterday for Port Royal. It is said she will be used as a despatch boat, for which her fast-sailing qualities recommend her The new gunboat Cayuga, built in Connecticut, is at the yard, where she has come to have her machinery fixed, and to be armed and commissioned.

come to have her machinery nava, and commissioned.

The Chippers and Winona, both built in New York, are also at the yard receiving their armament. They will be ready for sea in a short time. The sloop of war Vandalia is in the dry dock for repairs; the E. P. Hale is taking guns on board, which are intended either for the Washington or Philadelphia Navy Yard. The steamer Curlew has been put out of commission, her machinery being unserviceable. THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND

CAPTAIN WILKES.—The New York Historical Society held its regular meeting in that city on Tues ciety held its regular meeting in that city on Tues-day evening, and among the spectators present was Captain Wilkes. The president, Mr. Bradish, moved that the Commodore be made an honorary member of the society. The motion was unani-mously agreed to, and in reply to the compliment Captain Wilkes, in a few conversational words, thanked the members of the society for the evi-dence they had given of their esteem and confidence. He said he must confess that he could see nothing in what he had done worthy of the bright page in history which it was insisted should be re-served for him. He had merely done his duty, which it had been his pleasure as well as his pride to perform. He closed, pledging his best efforts in

the future, as in the past, in the cause of the coun-FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY -About half on hour

Letter from the Bucktail Regiment.

I have read Colonel Charles J. Biddle's letter in The Press, and we feel deeply grieved that he should leave us and go home to charge us with complicity in causing this rebellion. Many of us voted for Old Abe; and, as General Scott has added his testimony to our President's valuable gifts of mind and heart, why should we Republicans be thus classed with our country's foes? God forbid that we should give fitting words to the deep indignation of our outraged h mors and hearts! Biddle, you had a mighty hold upon our pride, our respect, and our love. Why have you thus cast us off? You had no right to stab us in the back; we would rather any other man had struck us. We know no party but one, and that embraces all loyal hearts.

IMPROVEMENTS .- Extensive sheds have been erected at Kaighn's Point Ferry, and other im-provements made which justly entitle it to rank as one of the best ferries on the river. The ferry is one of the best ferries on the river. The ferry is under the management of Mr. Henry B. Wilson

[Correspondence of The Press] CAMP PIERPONT, Dec. 2, 1861.