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ARMY GOODS.

KERSEYS. SATINETS, FLANNELS,

BLANKETS, Fulled and Finished by McNEELY & Co.,

FOURTH and GIRARD AVENUE. de10-St* Andrews' original camp, or TRAVELLING BED TRUNK.

For sale by (Patent applied for) W. A. ANDREWS,

ARMY SUPPLIES.

50,000 pairs ARMY DRAWERS. 20,000 GRAY FLANNEL SHIRTS. do. SHIRTS. 10,000 RED 500 dozen FINE TRAVELLING SHIRTS. For sale by BENNETT, RUCH, & CO.,

Manufacturers of Army Goods, 215 and 217 CHURCH Alley, Phila. ARMY CONTRACTORS AND SUTLERS SUPPLIED WITH BRUSHES at the lowest rates Always on hand, a large stock of CAVALRY BRUSHES. WAGON BRUSHES,

And every Description of Brushes required for the Army. KEMBLE & VAN HORN, 321 MARKET Street, Philadelphia ARMY FLANNELS. WELLING, COFFIN, & CO.,

116 CHESTNUT STREET, Are prepared to make contracts, for immediate delivery, WHITE DOMET FLANNELS, INDIGO BLUE FLANNELS,

of Government standard. DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. 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 MERCHANDISE, bought for CASH. CASH BUYERS are especially invited to call and ex-

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. MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at

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

s preparations:

25 hs Extract Acontit, in 1 h jars.

25 hs Extract Hyoscryami, in 1 h jars.

50 hs Extract Hyoscryami, in 1 h jars.

50 hs Extract Taraxaci, in 1 h jars.

50 hs Vin Ral Colchici, in 1 h bottles.

100 hs Ol. Succini Rect., in 1 h bottles.

500 hs Ol. Succini Rect., in 1 h bottles.

500 hs Ol. Succini Rect., in 1 h bottles.

500 hs Pil Hydrarg., in 1 h jars.

WETHERILL & BROTHER.

47 and 20 North NECOND Str. 47 and 49 North SECOND Street

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-LIARD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION,

NO. 261 South SECOND Street,
m connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are
now manufacturing a superior article of
BILLIABD TABLES,
And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the
ECORE & CAMPION'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.
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LOOKING GLASSES. TMMENSE REDUCTION LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SON, noe the reduction of 25 per cent. in the prices of all nuffactured Stock of Tarkin in the prices of all the Manufactured Stock of Looking Glasses; also, in

Engravings, Picture and Photograph Frames, Oli Paintings. The largest and most elegant assortment in the country. A rare opportunity is now offered to make pur shapes in this line For Cash, at remarkably Low Prices EARLE'S GALLERIES, 816 CHESTNUT Street GROCERIES.

MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, NALMON, &c.—3.000 bbls Mess Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ACKEREL, large, medium, and small, in assorted sokages of choice, that-caught, fat fish.
5,000 bbls. New Halifax, Eastport, and Labrador Her-5,000 bbls. New Halifax, Eastport, and Ings, of choice qualities.
6,000 boxes extra new scaled Herrings.
8,000 boxes extra new No. 1 Herrings.
8,000 boxes large Magdaline Herrings.
850 bbls. Mackinac White Fish.
50 bbls. new Economy Mess Shad.
25 bbls. new Halifax 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. TRESH MINCED MEAT.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he is again prepared to offer his justly celebrated 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 Streets,

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!

GEORGE W. WOOTTEN.

38 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

AGENT FOR THE NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY.

MANUFACTURERS OF COAL OIL AND RE-FINERS OF COAL AND CARBON OILS.

WM. F. JOHNSTON, President, Also, Agent for BEERS, JUDSON, & BEERS, Patent

less Cones for Lamps, and wholesale dealer in Dithsides's Patent Oval (fire-proof) and Eastern Flint-Gla Chimneys, Lamps, &c. Burners to burn Coal Oil with-Gash buyers or prompt payers are respectfully invited

Do examine our stock. PORTLAND KEROSENE

OIL.

We are now prepared to supply this STANDARD ILLUMINATING OIL

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. 1010 MARKET STREET,

COTTON SAIL DUCK and CAN-VAS, of all numbers and brands.

Bayen's Duck Awning Twills of all descriptions, for Tents, Awnings, Trunks, and Wagon Covers.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 8 lost wide. Tarpauling, Belting, Sall Twine, &c.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,

By5-17

Tanis, Awnings, Trunks, and Wagon Covers.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 8
Best wide. Tarpauling, Belting, Sall Twins, &c.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,

102 JONES Alley.

BILL-HEAD PRINTING, BEST
and Cheapest in the city, at BINGWALT &
1020

BEOWN'S, 34 South THIED Street.

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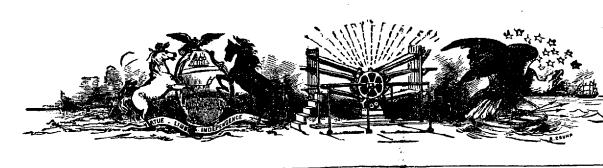
STEAM-SCOURING AND TAILOR
HENRY B. BASCOM,
137 SEVENTH Street, above Walnut.

II. BASCOM'S plan for the times is to recommend

Gents to bring their old Clothing to him, and have them

made new. Also, their Cloths, and have them fashionably made up.







PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1861.

HOLIDAY GOODS. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THOMAS C. GARRETT. 712 CHESTNUT STREET, OPPOSITE THE MASONIC HALL,

VOL. 5.—NO. 111.

Has just received an assortment of LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, ewest styles, and of very superior quality, as well as those adapted to men's and boys' wear. He is manufacturing extensively a great variety of USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES OF SILVER, And gives special attention to getting up things suitable

PHILADELPHIA,

BRIDAL AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS. PLATED WARE Got up under the proprietor's own inspection, in a gre variety of styles. Will be warranted HRAVILY PLATED with pure silver, in a way to insure its wear

JEWELRY

is manufactured on the premises, and his stock will be found to comprise a great variety of fashionable goods from the smallest articles to SETS OF DIAMONDS.

These are offered for sale at PRICES ADAPTED TO THE TIMES, And persons are invited to call and examine them.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. WATCHES,

JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

REDUCED PRICES. JOS. H. WATSON, 326 CHESTNUT STREET. GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS! A choice and varied assortment of articles, suited to the coming season, which have been selected with much care from the latest importations, comprising:

WRITING AND FOLIO DESKS,
WORK, GLOVE, JEWEL, AND DRESSING BOXES,
CABAS,
POBTE-MONNAIES,
CARD CASES.

CARD CASES, WATCH STANDS, THERMOMETERS, PARIAN, GLASS, LAVA, AND CHINA ARTICLES,
FANS IN CRAPE, SILK, AND LINEN,
DOLLS,
Speaking, Sleeping, Model, China, Wax, and Patcnt.
DOLLS SHOES, PARIAN, GLASS HOSE, MITTS,

JEWELRY, ARASOLS, D RATTLES. DOLLS' FURNITURE IN EVERY VARIETY.
THEATRES. THEATRES. STABLES.
SOLDIER EQUIPMENTS.
PANORAMAS, BOX AND BELLOWS TOYS.

Ornaments for Christmas Trees, Fairies, Balls, Fruit, PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES. HERBARIUMS, SCRAP AND TOY BOOKS. A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GAMES AND PAPER DOLLS. ENGLISH BOWS AND CRICKET BATS. BASE BALLS, &c. &c.

All the above articles can be had, at Reduced Prices, at MARTIN & QUAYLE'S
Stationery, Toy, and Fancy Goods Emporium,
1035 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. de7-t25-1p

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES, AT CLARK'S \$1 STORE

No. 602 CHESTNUT STREET. SILVER-PLATED WARE, JEWELRY and FANCY GOODS, in great variety. New and beautiful styles received daily, and sold much below the usual prices.

CLARK'S \$1 STORE. 602 CHESTNUT STREET.

HOLIDAY CONFECTIONERY. THE FINEST QUALITY OF CONFECTIONERY,
IN GREAT VARIETY,

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS FROM THE PUREST MATERIALS. J. J. RICHARDSON, A 126 MARKET STREET.

No. 126 MARKET STREET.

P. S.—A fine assortment of fruits constantly of d9-t24 COMMISSION HOUSES

Brue croths,

DOESKINS, &c. A Full Assortment of JOHANNY'S, AND GEVERS & SCHMIDT'S (S & M) FR. ERCKERS', (Little Ticket,)

INDIGO-BLUE CLOTHS; BLUE CLOTHS, DOESKINS, &c.,

VERY LOW PRICES. FIGURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. RIDGWAY, HEUSSNER, & CO., 206 CHESTNUT STREET. de7-6t

> 34 SOUTH FRONT AND 35 LETITIA STREET BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS,

SHIRTINGS, DRILLS, JEANS, SILECIAS,

CANTON FLANNELS, GREAT FALLS MASSACHUSETTS, LYMAN. EVERETT. DWIGHT. CABOT,

CHICOPEE, and TPSWICH. BARTLET MILLS. LIKEWISE,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS, BEAVER CLOTHS, TRICOTS, CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, TWEEDS, BLANKETS, AND ARMY

GOODS, FROM THE WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE,)

CHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,

No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION M RCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

FURS! FURS!

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

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' FURS.

To which the attention of the Public is invited. no22tjal Padies. CHOICE FURS,

WARRANTED WELL SEASONED AND BELIABLE. AT

VERY BEASONABLE PRICES, 705 CHESTNUT STREET.

PARIS CLOAK AND FUB EMPORIUM, J. W. PROCTOR & Co.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. GREAT ATTRACTIONS.

HOLIDAYS ONLY.

Most suitable for

PRESENTS.

No. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET, No. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET, No. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET,

No. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET, FROM WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst.

DURING THE HOLIDAYS ONLY. A fresh and carefully selected stock of

> LACES, EMBROIDERIES,

LINENS, WHITE GOODS.

Those wishing to make acceptable, as well as useful CHRISTMAS OR NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS

Comprising all the most recently imported novelties in

Would do well to call at 1024 CHESTNUT ST.

Before proceeding elsewhere. 200 VALENCIENNE TRIMMED LACE SETTS. 100 VALENCIENNE TRIMMED LACE SETTS, 400 VALENCIENNE TRIMMED LACE COL-LARS, \$102, and upwards, 200 DOZ. HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, 500 DOZ. CORDED BORDERED HANDKER-CHIEFS, 5c, and upwards. 50 DOZ. PINE APPLE HANDKERCHIEFS, 22c. 200 REAL THREAD VEILS, \$2 to \$25, worth

100 POINTE LACE SETTS, 85 to 805. 100 POINTE LACE COLLARS, \$2 to \$20. VALENCIENNE, POINTE APPLIQUE, HONI-TON, MALTESE, and other LACE COLLARS, SETTS, HANDKER-CHIEFS, CAPES, BERTHES, &c. And also in LACES, EDGINGS, and INSERT-INGS, by the yard. FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS and SETTS, SKIRTS, INFANTS' WAISTS and ROBES, &c. CAMBRIC, SWISS, and LINEN EDGINGS, IN-SERTING, and FLOUNCING, &c.

Comprising a great variety of GOODS in the above line, suitable for HOLIDAY PRE-SENTS, all fresh, desirable, and at prices defying competition. JOHN A. MULLEN, dec7-tf BLACK CLOTHS

FOR CLOAKS AND COATS, FROM \$1 TO \$5 PER YARD, CASSIMERES FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

COOPER & CONARD. S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

BALMORAL SKIRTS — BALMO-Just received, direct from the manufacturer.

1 LOT BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Largest Sizes and Choicest Colors.

Also, one lot of
Block and White Plaid Blanket Chawrs. Black and White Plaid Blautet Chawis.

Long Blacket Shawls, S4 to S12.

Square Blanket Shawls, S1.75 to S6.

CHEAPEST BLANKET SHAWS IN THE CITY,

Ve offer great inducements to ladies in BEAVER AND TRICOT CIRCULARS, BEAVER AND TRICOT SACQUES, HABIT CLOTH CIRCULARS AND SACQUES, em.
39 PER CENT. LESS THAN RETAIL PRICES.
NEW DRESS COODS OPENING DAILY.
H. STEIL & SON,
del0 No. 713 North TENTH Street, above Coates. A T 1013 MARKET STREET, YOU

AT 1013 MARKET STREET, YOU

A can buy the best 25-cent Flaunch in the city; very
fine pink-edge, all wool, at 25; very heavy, all wool, at
25; full yard-wide Domet, at 25; very fine, all wool, red,
at 25. These are extra chear, and very desirable. Fine
Ballardvale Finnnel at 31½; full yard-wide do. 37½,
usually sold at 50; very fine do. 50, and every other quaity in the Ballardvale Goods that comes. The celebrated
Shaker Flannel, warranted unshrinkable, 37½; finer do.
50, and the best at 75. These are full yard-wide, and
very heavy. Plain Gray, all wool, at 28; finer do. 31½;
and the finest, 37½; heavy gray, twilled, 31½, 37½, 40,
44, and very fine, at 50; blue twilled, 37½ and 44; heavy
red twilled 31½, 35, 37½, 40, 44, and 50 cents. I will
guarantee to sell these goods cheaper than they can be
bought. Heavy Ganton Flannel at 12½, and every quality there is in the market. Good Brown Muslin 6½,
and all the widths and qualities made. Societies in want
of Flannels will find it to their advantage to call and exand all the wints and quanties made. Societies in wait of Flannels will find it to their advantage to call and examine. Also, a full line of Merrimack Calicoes, at 12% cents, suitable for Christmas present; good styles Delaines at 18%.

GRANVILLE B. HAINES, del0-2t

1013 MARKET Street, above Tenth. BROCHE LONG SHAWLS RE-

Green-centre Long Shawls.
Two-faced Long Shawls.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH. BLACK CLOTH FOR CLOAKS. Esquimax Beaver Cloths. 6-4 Stont Black Doeskins.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH. OTTOMAN VELOURS.

Plain dark colors and figures. Rich printed Epinglines. Woven styles Reps, very cheap.
IMPORTED BALMORALS, New designs, handsome curve wide.
SCARLET FRENCH FLANNELS,
Scarlet French Flannels, suif Twilled and plain, of extra qualities, suitable for rheumatic underwear. LOW-PRICED DE LAINES.

v designs, constantly arriving, of rich printed Mouseline De Laines. SHARPLESS BROTHERS, CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets. GOODS.—SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON, Importers and Dealers in Linea, and House Furnishing Dry Goods, etc.

Have now on hand a full assortment of Linea Sheeting, Table Cloths, Napkins, Table, Diaper Towelling, etc., etc., imported under the old tariff, or bought a great sactifice.

ifice.

N.B.—Five per cent. allowed on purchases as above, if no27tf paid for on delivery. T ADIES' BLACK CLOTHS. Men's heavy Overcoatings.

COOPER & CONARD, NINTH and MARKET Streets. DLANNELS-Yard wide, fine white extra at 38 cents. Shaker Flannels, warranted genuine.

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH and MARKET Streets TANCY CASSIMERES-Of every grade and style, from 62c to \$1.50 per yard NINTH and MARKET Streets. PRESS GOODS. Reps, Merinoes, Poplins, Delaines, &c.
Black Poplins, Merinoes, Delaines, Bombazines, &c.
COOPER & CONARD,
NINTH and MARKET.

CLOAKS—

Beady made or made to order.

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH and MABKET Streets. MILLINERY GOODS.

KENNEDY'S FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, AND GENERAL MILLINERY GOODS. No. 729 CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW EIGHTH.

CHEAP SUGARS.—C. DONOGHUE,
23 South WATER Street, is now selling SteamRefined Sugars, Syrups, Coffee, and Adamantine Candles
at low prices, to prompt cash buyers.

del1-3t* TERRAPINS, OYSTERS STEWED TERRAPINS, OYSTERS STEWED

AND FRIED, AND CHICKEN SALAD,...Invitation Cards and other notices will be distributed in all
parts of the city, with punctuality.

The undersigned is at all times prepared to present, for
the inspection of Ladies and Gentlemen, a list of the
things necessary for a large or small entertainment, as the
case may be, thereby avoiding all unnecessary profusion
and waste; and flatters himself, that by his long experience is business, he will be able at all times to give, as
theretofore, entire satisfaction to all who favor him with
their patronage.

HENRY JONES, Caterer,
No. 250 South TWELFTH Street, above SPRUCE.

A QUARIUMS, FERN CASES, A variety of Fish and Plants, No. 144 North SIXTH d2-1m*

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1861.

Admiralty Facts.

It is stated that the Secretary of the Navy is in favor of raising Commodore CHARLES Stewart to the rank of Admiral. Properly speaking, the distinguished veteran, whom it is thus proposed to promote, is only Captain. He who commands a squadron of ships upon particular service, his own ship having a broad pennant at the main, bears the title of Commo dore; but, in our navy, Captain is the highest rank, the title of Commodore being one of courtesy only, given pro tem., to a captain commanding a squadron. In January, 1857, an Act of Congress provided that officers commanding squadrons should thenceforth be called flag-officers; thus abolishing even the

courtesy title of Commodore. The Secretary of the Navy proposes to increase the efficiency of the service by establishing new grades, including the Flag Officer, to command a squadron, and Commodore. To all intents and purposes our Flag Officer will hold rank equivalent to that of Admiral, in the naval service of other civilized nations, nor is there the shadow of a reason why the title of Admiral should not be given, in our naval scrvice, to the officer who holds the responsibility and performs the duties of the office. Perhaps some of our readers may desire

some information on this Admiral question. Here, in brief, we shall give it. Admiral is the title of the highest rank in almost every navy except that of the United States. The Sicilians, Genoese, and Venetians are said to have introduced it into Europe, from the East, about the time of the Crusades, and the word is said to be derived from the Arabic Emir, or Amir, a lord or chief. The Greeks of the Lower Empire also used Amir to mean shipping. The early English form was Amiral or Ammiral, and Milton has preserved the latter in the lines,

"His spear, to equal which the tallest pine Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast Of some great ammiral, were but a wand.19 In France, to this day, the word Amiral is used. In Spanish it is Admirante or Almi-

rante; in Italian, Ammireglio. The first English Admiral of the Seas (Amiral de la Mer du Roy d'Angleterre,) of whom there is record, was WILLIAM DE LEYBOURNE, in 1286. His duties were those of Lord High Admiral, an office last filled in 1827-28, by the Duke of CLARENCE, afterwards WILLIAM IV. Since the latter date, it has been in commission, its duties performed by six Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of whom the Duke of Somerset is now First Lord.

In the French navy there are two Admirals, ten Vice-admirals, and the same number of Rear Admirals. The Prince DE JOINVILLE was an Admiral of France during the later years of his father's reign. In England, by Admirals (flag-officers) in the British navy was limited to 99, exclusive of Admirals of the Fleet, of which there now is one. Of these 99, \$\frac{140}{5106.101}\$. In making these expenditures, the Governor has obtained a loan of \$670,000 from the banks of the city (excepting the Bank of Orleans and the Crescent City Bank), of which sum he has on hand \$\frac{140}{5106.101}\$. an Order in Council, in 1851, the number of we find that 21 are Admirals, 27 Vice-admirals, and 51 Rear Admirals. On half-pay and on the retired list are over 280 Admirals. The Admirals of the British navy are dis

tinguished into three classes—Red, White, and Blue, according to the color of their flag; hence the title, common to all, of flag-officer. In a fleet, in battle array, an Admiral of the Red, as of the highest grade, holds the centre; an Admiral of the White, the van; and Admiral of Blue, the rear. In each of these divisions there are three grades-Admiral, Vicedmiral, and Rear Admiral. The Admiral carries his color at the main, the Vice-admiral at the fore, the Rear Admiral at the mizzen top-gallant-mast head. Thus, by the color and position of the flag, one can always know what rank of Admiral is on board. The highest rank is Admiral of the Fleet, an honorary

distinction, carrying with it some increase of The Admiral and Commander of the Fleet ranks with a Field Marshal; Admirals with Generals, Vice-Admirals with Lieutenant-Generals, Rear-Admirals with Major Generals, Commodores with Brigadier Generals, Post Captains after three years' service with Colonels, other Captains, with Lieut.-Colonels, Commanders with Majors, and Lieutenants, Masters, Chief Engineers, Chaplains, Secre-

taries, Surgeons, and paymasters of the navy, with Captains of the army. The daily pay of officers in the British Navy is as follows: Admiral of the fleet \$30; Admiral \$25; Vice-Admiral \$20; Rear-Admiral and Commodore of the first-class \$15: Commodore of the second class, from two dollars and a half to five dollars above his captain's pay; first-class Captains of ships-of-the-line, \$10; second-class \$8; third-class, \$7; fourthclass, \$5; Commander, \$4; Lieutenant, commanding a ship, or of seven years' standing, from \$2.64 to \$2.40. As for rations, the rule in the British Navy is that every one on board ship, from the Admiral of the Fleet to the smallest powder-monkey or loblolly-boy, shall receive the same single rations every day. If the officers want other food, they have to provide it out of their own means. It will be seen, from the above statements, that the pay

and emoluments of officers in the British Navy By bestowing the title of Admiral on flagofficers on duty, the American navy would be spared the annoyance often caused by foreign national vessels refusing the full salute to the

American flag. A Card-Repudiation of Bonds. A Card—Repudiation of Bonds.

From the fact that my remarks at the special meeting of the stockholders of the Little Schuylkill Navigation Railroad and Coal Company, held yesterday, were not published in full, and from the further fact that there is a disposition, on the part of certain parties, to have it understood that I am in favor of the repudiation of certain bonds, issued by the board of managers of that corporation, it is proper to state that such is not the fact. I am utterly and entirely opposed to the repudiation of any of the bonds of that corporation, or of any other corporation of which I may be a stockholder, I stated, or intended to state, that the bonds used.

I stated, or intended to state, that the bonds used, in the transaction to which my resolution refers, are still held by the parties who took them, and whether they are, or are not, must be paid in full by the correction. whether they are, or are not, must be paid in 1 unit by the corporation.

I maintain that they were, through error, illegally used, and if the parties who took them under such error will not return them, and take back the stock, the bonds must nevertheless be paid, and the company must look to those parties for their value. Some protection must be thrown around the property of the stockholders. If it is once admitted that a board of representations and dethat a board of managers of any corporation can do acts not contemplated in their charter, all safety to the stockholders is forever gone.

It is due to Mr. Charles H. Fisher to say that I explained in my remarks that he was, in my opi-nion, as free from intentional error as any of the other managers, and that all acted under a misaprehension of their powers.

Philada., December 11, 1861.

JAMES MILLIKEN.

THE GRAIN ELEVATOR, .- The work of constructing the new grain elevator at Washington-street wharf, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is being pushed rapidly forward. The ground has been rendered firm by driving piles close together. On them are placed large blocks of granite, which support the iron columns on which rest the building and the immense iron bins. The sides of the building ere being filled with brickwork of an ornamental style. The lot has a front of 170 feet on Washington avenue, and 120 feet on Swanson street, and the building will be sufficiently capacions to store 475,000 bushels of grain, and when increased to the size it is expected the business will require, it will hold 750,000 bushels. The railroad and when increased to the size it is expected the business will require, it will hold 750,000 bushels. The railroad tracks are laid so as to allow the cars to pass into the building, and the grain is taken from them and placed in large hoppers, from whence it pusses on an endless band to a large pit in the bottom of the tower; and from here the grain is carried up by a series of buckets to a point about hallway up the tower, and from thence through hoppers, where the grain is screened, measured, and weighed, to a pit, connected with a series of buckets, which convey it to the top of the tower. From this point it is distributed to the various bins. The main bins are 11½ feet in diameter, and averaging 46 feet high, constructed of boiler iron, being circular in form. The spaces between those bins are also to be used for storing grain. There are, in all, 90 circular bins, and 72 of the smaller bins. The large ones are calculated to hold about 4,500 bushels each, and the smaller ones 1,000 bushels each. The bottoms of these bins are about 15 feet above the railroad track. In conveying the grain from the elevator to vessels in the docks alongside of the new wharf, it is drawn out through a valve, and falls on a small conveyer, carrying it into another pit in the tower, from whence it is elevated into a large hopper. From here it passes through an iron cylinder, about 2½ feet in diameter, propolled by a serse into distributing hoppers, from which it is conveyed through speuting into the hold of the vessels. The full capacity of the elevator for moving grain may be estimated at 5,000 bushels per hour, in which it no 6 eight-wheeled cars, each holding 300 bushels, can be readily unloaded, and the grain stored in the bins. There will be an engine of 40-horse power on the castern side of the main building, to move the machinery. A portion of the necessary buildings have already been erected.

THE REBELLION.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS. THE MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.

THE CONDITION OF THE FINANCES OF THAT STATE.

FROM FORT PICKENS. MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS

GOOD NEWS FROM KENTUCKY. A BRIDGE AT RUSSELVILLE BURNED BY THE UNION TROOPS.

Communication between Bowling Green and Memphis Cut Off. FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE SHELL ING AT FREESTONE POINT.

Condition of the Rebel Army in Virginia. &c.,

THE MISSISSIPPI NAVAL FLEET.

INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS. Late Southern papers contain the following items Message of the Governor of Louisiana The New Orleans Picayune, of the 29th, makes a ynopsis of the late message of Governor Moore, of Louisiana, from which we extract the following: The State taxes are payable annually, on or be-fore the first day of December. The auditor's ac-counts, up to the 15th, show:

For taxes collected, \$514,816; due and still un-paid, \$1,113,948. The collections have been only one-third of the assessment.

On the same day, there were funds in the treasu-ry amounting to \$33,629,27.

ry amounting to \$383,622.27.
We group together the statements of military expanditure for this year, as follows: The appropriations for military purposes made by the last Legislature amounted to. \$960,000 00 The Governor has expended of this 646,761 66

The total military expenditures have, paid, amounting to...... 181,600 00

therefore, be ascertained and estimated at \$1,696,-This sum forms a charge against the Confederate In sum forms a charge against the Confederate States, and is now before the Confederate authorities, at Richmond, to be audited and paid. The amount, when allowed, will be an offset against the Confederate tax laid upon the State, and will help the State to settle with the Confederate authorities, and assume the collection of the quota of Louisiana, through her own officers, and at her own convenience.

The debts to the banks for advances to the onertermasters and for estimated military expenditure reach \$951,000. There is of this unexpended \$106 101.33 on hand, and authority to pay \$191,553.85, the unexpended portion of the appropriation of \$960,000. New appropriations will therefore be required for \$653,944, and new means to the amount of \$254.800.92

of \$845,499.33.
The reader will observe that these are for military advances to the Confederate Government.
The cash in the treasury, belonging to the several branches of domestic administration, is \$383,022.27, of which only a trifle of \$12,860 be-This is the aspect of the State Treasury, which will tex the wisdom and sagasity of the Legislature to find means for supplying public credit. The willingness of the people to contribute unstitutingly to the public wants, is constrained only by the lack of wans in which to make their property and means ways in which to make their property and means serviceable to the cause in which we are all embarked. The measures suggested by the Governor as palliatives for the disorders of finance are: 1. An extension by the Legislature of the time for

Actienting taxes.

2. The making of Confederate money receivable for State taxes. 3. The authority to planters to issue "supply notes," or notes negotiable for the purchase of plantation supplies, which shall be a lien on 4. The suspension by the Legislature of the duty imposed on the Attorney General to institute proceedings for a forfeiture of the bank charters for suspension of specie payment, with provision to sub-mit their action to a Convention of the people, held after the conclusion of peace.

5. The issuing of small notes by the banks, for the purpose of abating the nuisance of illegal private circulations. vate circulations.

On the much-mooted subject of a stay law, the Governor advises extreme caution; dissuades from all interference with the regular course of probate and fiduciary proceedings; and favors, genorally, such legislation in regard to judgments as shall merely stay executions, and secure the lien of creditors on the property of debtors.

These are topics we can only enumerate now; we shall speak of them more in extense hereafter. The Governor reports the number of Louisiana troops now in service to be as follows: Eight regiments and two battalions in Virginia; three in Kentucky, and one in Missouri, and five more within the State,

Besides these volunteers, fourteen companies of Besides these volunteers, fourteen companies o

infantry and five of artillery have been mustered directly into the Confederate service. There are thirteen companies in camp at Camp Lewis; and, by estimate, 3,891 men have been raised in this State, and mustered into the Confederate service directly by the War Department. The aggregate of soldiers furnished by Louisiana is, therefore, 24,093 men, which is half of the usual voting population of the State The Alabama Legislature.

The Alabama Legislature.

A bill has been passed authorizing the State to assume the war tax authorized by the Confederate Congress. Other important measures of finance, relief, etc., reported in a series of bills a few days since, are also being considered. The bill "to reduce the salaries, pay and perquisites of office of the several civil officers of this State during the continuance of the war," is also being considered. It provides that "the annual salary of all persons holding office under the authority of this State, the pay and mileage of members of the General Assembly, and the fees and perquisites of all persons holding office under the authority of this State, whose fees may be fixed by any law of the State, whose fees may be fixed by any law of the State, shall be reduced twenty-five per cent. on the amount thereof as now fixed by law." Its passage

is considered doubtful. The Mississippi Stay Law. The New Orleans Crescent thus comments on the Mississippi stay law: Pass the Mississippi law, and keep it in force two years, and the banks of New Orleans, now impreg-nable Gibraltars of financial solvency, will become as insolvent as the Brandon Bank, or any "wild cat" institution in the Northwestern States. Why? Because few, comparatively speaking, will attempt to meet their obligations—such, we understand, has been the invariable rule in Mississippi, not even the rights of widows and orphans forming an exception, on account of the passage of the statute in controversy—and the debtors having full power to dispose of their property, the Legislature having not only prevented the creditor from collecting his just dues, but prohibited him from establishing the legal line of a judgment which would make his claim good after the war, the chances are, to use the language of Mr. Freeman, that when peace resumes her sway, "the debtors of the State will become rich cat" institution in the Northwestern State sway, "the debtors of the State will become rich and the creditors will be paupers in the land." And, as with public institutions, so with landlords and tenants, so with those who have hired their negroes and live upon the income so derived, so with those who have rented their lands, loaned their money on mortgage, or credited anybody, in any manner, in good faith. At one fell awoop, they any manner, in good raths. At one fell swoop, they are stripped of everything, deprived of the privilege of collecting even aportion of their debts, and told that they shall not in the present establish a valid title for payment in the far-off future! In other words, they may be starved, pitilessly, while those who owe them money, and enjoy their property, may go on owing and enjoying in consequence of the immunity granted by the Legislature.

The Alarm at Memphis. The Avalanche of the 7th has an article on "The

The Avalanche of the 7th has an article on "The Military Organization of Memphis." The Avalanche says:

It is discreditable to our city that the work of military organization has been delayed thus long. What impression must it make on the minds of the thousands of brave men who pass through Memphis on their way to camps and fortresses intended for her defence, to see her streets crowded with stalwart men, and not a company drilling, not a fing flying, and not a note of martial music saluting the sar! It must discourage their zeal and dampen their ardor, to see such an exhibition of apathy where they had a right to expect the liveliest display of martial enthusiasm. They have read the proceedings of our grand mass meeting—our strong resolutions, breathing war and stern resolve—our eloquent address, depicting the danger of Memphis, and calling the entire valley to arms for her defence; but, on coming here and witnessing the perfect nonchulance with which we seem to regard the dreadful perils which we said environed us, they must be forced to the conclusion that our mass meeting, resolutions, and address were but "sound and fury, signifying nothing."

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Our city that the work of military organization has been delayed thus long. The Homoman creek. Licuted with Captain Austin, communicated with Captain Austin, on their way to camps and fortresses intended for her defence, to see her streets crowded with stalwart men, and not a company drilling, not a fing flying, and not a note of martial music saluting the ear! It must discourage their zeal and dampen their ardor, to see such an exhibition of apathy where they had a right to expect the liveliest display of martial enthusiasm. They have read the proceedings of our grand mass meeting—our strong resolutions, breathing war and stern resolve—our eloquent address, depicting the danger of Memphis, and calling the entire valley to arms for her defence; but, on coming here and witnessing the perfect nonchalance with which we seem to regard the dreadful perils which we said environed us, they must be forced to the conclusion that our mass meeting, resolutions, and address were but "sound and fury, signifying nothing." * * * *

Our citizens should look at New Orleans, and blush. There, every afternoon, at three o'clock, every shop and store is closed, and all, eld and young, are seen actively drilling. Where is the patriotism, where is the pride, where is the spunk of Memphis, that she does not imitate so noble an example?

Between the extortions of remorseless speculators and the apathy of the citizens, who have remained at home, in preference to giving their personal services to the public defence, Memphis is slready suffering in public estimation.

Attack on St. Louis. The Memphis Argus argues that St. Louis, not Momphis, will be the point of attack. It says:

Memphis, will be the point of attack. It says:

We notice in some of our cotemporaries, warnings that Columbus would be attacked this week, talk about necessity for arming to give the foe one fight' ere surrendering this city, &c. Now, this is simply nonsense. It is true that those with whom our brave soldiery has been entrusted have done as little in or for the Mississippi valley as the mammoth hosts we have been supporting in Virginia, whose sole occupation seems watching Me-Clellan, who feels and knows that with him time is strength, while with us it is exactly the reverse. is strength, while with us it is exactly the reverse.

* * * And yet the Mississippi valley is to-day as safe as it ever was since this war, which is not saying much. Such as it is, however, its safety is due, not to generals, but to the State army and State here of Missouri.

St. Louis is a city of a magnitude, too yest to be

and State hero of Missouri.

St. Louis is a city of a magnitude too vast to be exchanged by the Federals for Memphis; and for two or three months to come they will not have men enough in this department to take the latter without sacrificing the former.

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If "action, action, action" be indeed the key to success; in pullivery strute. success in oratory, it is no less so in military strategy; and this was never more amply proved than by the contrast that forces itself on every Southern mind between the materialty profitless career of our Confederate generals and the vast interests saved by the ever acting energy of General Price. Missouri, then, saves us from immediate danger, but does not

then, saves us from immediate danger, but does not at all relieve us from the necessity of preparing for that which is looming up in the twick is looming up in the control of the control twice as large as that now being withdrawn from this portion of the valley to save St. Louis. Let every man arm and every man drill. Cease de-sponding on West Pointism or Miss Nancyism in or out of Richmond. Let the Missouri lesson of cou-

AFFAIRS AT FORT PICKENS.

rage and sacrifice be a watchword unto Tennessee

The Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle thus comments on the present condition of affairs at Fort Pickens, Pensacola : If anything could surprise us in relation to the

If anything could surprise us in relation to the conduct of affairs by both sides near Pensacola, the proceedings of the last few days would certainly excite our astonishment, and will, unless explained, be a puzzle hereafter to historians. There has existed, for eight months, neither a siege nor a blockade—no encounter destined for the capture of the fort has taken place, and each party, after having once or twice announced to their respective Governments their readiness to begin operations, have nevertheless remained idly looking at each other. The whole course of proceedings, or rather want of The whole course of proceedings, or rather want of proceedings, seems to indicate that there is a "cir-cumiccution office" attached to each Government, whose continual study it is "how not to do it."

The late brush increases the mystery. The late brush increases the mystery. what can the Federals mean by suddenly opening their fire, then as suddenly ceasing, is the universal question; and why should our fire be so courteously discontinued when theirs was? One cannot help thinking that as long as the ball had opened, it would have been better to have finished up the matter at once, without, by ceasing fire, giving the green witine to remain damages.

enemy time to repair damages.

Our brave soldiers there are tired of inaction Our brave soldiers there are tired of inaction, and would gladly be released from a position in which it would seem there is no glory to be won or service to be rendered. They do not fear the consequences of a combat. Delay in that quarter, as in others, appears to result only in advantage to the enemy, and our soldiers, doubtless, hoped that the time was near for their release from the sandbanks of Pensacola. They are impatient for action, and will not be better contented when they discover, as they have in the last few days, that they are only to be permitted to strike in self-defence, and when old Harvey Brown stops hitting at them they are to do the same by him.

It may be true, as whispered, that there are many and vast interests in the Confederacy opposed.

It means transferred to the viemitty of St. Louis. It would sait them precisely to have the apprehended Mississippi expedition postponed and abandoned, in order to meet and oppose an attack upon this city. They would gladly leave the glory of whipping the Federals to Price and his generals, if they could only be spared the prospect of having the war brought to the doors of those who, at a distance, so valorously urge it on. But our Memphis neighbors are too fast. Their calculations are premature. Let them quiver and quake a little while longer. When the rebels get possession of St. Louis it will be time enough for rejoicing down in Tennessee. Till then we remain not theirs, truly.

The Rebel Army in Virginia Interesting Items. nany and vast interests in the Confederacy opp to any vigorous assault on Pickens—that Pensacola whose town property has increased in value beyond example, would return to its original insignificance—that the Florida and Alabama railroad is making enormous profits by maintaining the present status But it is not to be supposed that these considera-tions have any influence with our Government. In-deed, the conduct of the Federal Government is

fully as inexplicable. We can only imagine that the causes of the inaction on both sides will be revealed when the history of this war comes to b

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS. Good News from Kentucky LOUISVILLE, Dec. 10 .- The report that Captain Nevitt, with forty men from Colonel Burbridge's Regiment, burned a bridge at Whippoorwill, five miles from Russellville, on the Memphis Branch Railroad, is confirmed. They attacked the rebels guarding the bridge, numbering thirteen, killed two, and took the remainder prisoners.

Russellville is southwest of the rebel forces at Bowling Green, and the destruction of this bridge cuts off their direct communication with Memphis.] Important from Havana and Mexico. NEW YORK, Dec. 11 .- The steamer Columbia

has arrived from Hayana, with dates to the 6th The rebel steamer Vanderbilt, a boat of 393 tons, arrived at Havana on the 3d, in five days from New Orleans. Charles Anderson (the brother of Gen. Anderson) and his family are passengers on board the Columbia. He escaped from the rebels at San Antonio, Texas, and walked to Monterey, Mexico. He was treated with great kindness by the Mexicans at Monterey and Tampico, whence he sailed on the British steamer Clyde to Havana. He reports that, although British subjects were violently indignant at the seizure of Mason and Slidell on the Trent, he and his family were treated with the kindness of personal friendship. Mr. Anderson's family were sent originally by the rebels to the Mexican frontier, while he was held as a prisoner of war. The steamer Clyde met the Spanish fleet and army within thirty-six hours' sail of Vera Cruz,

with fine weather. The Mexicans are daily expecting the allied fleet. The general feeling ap pears to be hatred of Spain. All feuds are giving way to a sentiment of united resistance to the common enemy, and the frequent remark was that if the Spaniards came along they would be warmly welcomed. No resistance will, however, be made at Vera Cruz or Tampico.

The guns of the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa are being carried inland. If any Mexican reports can be trusted, the most determined resistance will be made to the army of Spanish invasion.

At Heyana sugars were dull. No. 12s. S reals: remark was that if the Spaniards came along they At Havana, sugars were dull. No. 12s, 8 reals; the stock on hand is 25,000 boxes. Molasses, no stock on hand. One American vessel has been engaged to carry 1,000 boxes to New York or Boston, at 30 cents per box. No other business. Many

vessels are leaving in ballast. Exchange on London 141a15, on New York 41a51. Release of Mr. Faulkner. Boston, Dec. 11. - Ex-Minister Faulkner has been released from Fort Warren on parole, and has gone to Richmond to endeavor to exchange himself for the Hon. Mr. Ely. The Shelling of the Rebels at Freestone Point.

The correspondent of the New York Herald with

General Hooker's division, near Budd's Ferry,

writes under date of December 9: The lower Potomac was enlivened this morning by gunboats of the upper flotilla shelling the woods and burning the buildings at Freestone Point, while about the same time there was a fine review of New Jersey troops on the Maryland side. At nine o'clock in the morning the New Jersey brigade, recently arrived in General Hooker's division, was recently arrived in General Hooker's division, was reviewed and inspected by him. The day was one of the finest ever known in Maryland at this season. It was like a delightful day in the early Indian summer. The brigade, consisting of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Regiments, is under command of Colonel Starr, of the Fifth, an officer of extensive experience in the regular army. The appearance of the men was highly commendable, of extensive experience in the regular army. The appearance of the men was highly commendable, eliciting complimentary encomiums from the commanding general, who never praises those who are undeserving. After the review he proceeded to carefully inspect the different regiments.

The morning being calm and clear, I made an ascension in the balloon to draw a sketch of the rebel cension in the balloon to draw a sketch of the rebel camps on the Virginia side of the river. Six steamboats belonging to the upper flotilla were seen near the mouth of Matawoman creek. Presently, at half-past ten o'clock, the Jacob Bell, Lieutenant McCrea commanding, got under weigh and went within about a thousand yards of Freestene Point. She fired five ten-second shells into the woods, and then put about. Several wagons were seen approaching the buildings near the shore, where the rebels had some stores. Lieutenant McCrea, of the Jacob Bell, communicated with Captain Austin, commanding the Auacostica, and both vessels then

While the vessels were firing into the woods, our guns at Budd's Ferry sent a few shells across. The rebel batteries directly opposite, at Shipping Point, returned the fire. Several of their shells exploded on this side without doing any damage, and one of ours burst right in their upper battery. The rebels ran in every direction.

In the meantime I had descended in the balloon, and embarked in a boat which Lieutenant Colonel Wells, commanding the First Massachusetts Regiment, had kindly placed at my disposal, with a

crew under Lieutenant Carruth, and was on my way up to the flotilla. The Anacostia fired twenty shrapnel, one five-

per annum. The boats presently returned to their respective steamers, which then fell back and auchored near the *Harriet Lane*.

night a number of small vessels, mostly oyster boats, are passing up the river.

It is now a quarter to nine o'clock, and the rebel batteries at Shipping Point have just opened on two of the larger ones—the Criental and the Shining Light, Captain Walker—which the rebels can easily distinguish by reason of the clearness of the night and the brightness of the moon. Both batteries are keeping up a rapid fire upon them. The flashes of two, three, and four guess are seen simulating could be sufficiently. With the burning fuse, are haking graceful curves through the air like shooting stars, and then come the loud reports of their bursting.

residence. Some of the shells have struck the water, several are bursting in the air, and some have come over here to the Maryland shore. One shot which richochetted along the water touched the side of the Shining Light about the water mark, but being spent did not do any damage. About forty shots were fired by the rebels, but none of the vessels sustained any injury. The firing soon ceased, and everything was quiet during the remainder of the night.

The Campaign in the West.

inute and correct accounts of the principal events. the has received no pay for his services save a few shinplasters; and upon being refused on Saturday his pay, determined to come within our lines.

He says that on the 28th of November General Beauregard gave orders to prepare for winter quarters, and on the 29th they commenced cutting logs for houses. President Davis came two or three days after and counterpressed the cathest because of the counterpressed the cathest because the counterpressed the cathest because the counterpressed the cathest because the cathest cathest and cathest ca They have at Gentrevilie a fort or earthwork for every letter in the alphabet, and designated by the letters, also a strong fort called Beauregard and one called Davis, besides another not yet finished, and unnamed. The forts are connected by rife pits, and the embankments are so prepared that the actuaritiery one be wheeled into the embankment, the caissons being disposed in the rear. There is a drill of the artillery every day in placing the guns and caissons in position. There are four guns to each fort. In Fort Beauregard there are three rified guns pointing down the Fairfex road.

rified guns pointing down the Fairfax road.

Colonel Jenkins was in command at Hawkhurst's mill on Friday, and was to be court martialed for his conduct.
Colonel Stewart came with the force to the mill. but had returned to Centreville before the retreat commenced. The retreating infantry reached Cen-treville about dark. The four-pound howitzers were a present to the company by President Davis.

Davis.

There are two regiments of colored men at Centreville, under the command of Jordan, an old colored veteran of IS12, having been a drummer boy under Gen. Jackson. One of these numbers eleven hundred, and the other fourteen hundred. Two other colored regiments were sent to Missouri since the last battle there. These regiments are composed of both free and slave. They are not allowed to do picket duty, but are drilled and encamped separate from the white men. Their officers are all colored.

At Bull Run, he says, the rebels thought themofficers are all colored.

At Bull Run, he says, the rebels thought themselves beaten, and were surprised at the retreat of the Union forces. They thought the retreat was a feint to draw them out, and fully expected the battle to be renewed the next day. He says a shot from Captain Ayres' battery on the 18th dismounted one of their guns, and killed six and wounded four men; that the loss of the rebels at Ball's Bluff, in killed and wounded, was about four hundred and fifty. The fortifications at Centreville have been built by impressed negro labor.

This boy says there is much dissatisfaction among the private soldiers of the army; that great num-

well protected. The shoes for the soldiers are made of oiled cotton cloth, with rawhide soles.

This boy has stood a most searching examination for over three hours by compotent persons.

He further states that a new flag has been furnished each regiment—a cherry or violet-colored ground, with black bars crossing diagonally from the corners, and white stars on the bars. He says the bars are broad strips of silk or ribbon. This is called the "fighting flag." He says further, that the talk among the officers was, that if we did not attack them soon, they would take Alexandria first, and Washington afterwards; that the Yankees thought they would freeze them out at Centreville and Manassas, but they would find them safely housed in Alexandria and Washington for the winter. He says that at the Lewinsville skirmish Licutenant Stocumb, of Company B, Washington Artillery, and two privates, were killed. Licut. Slocumb was a wealthy young man from New Orleans.

Orleans. The Mississippi Fleet. The St. Louis correspondent of the New York Times, writing under date of Dec. 4, says: Yesterday the last of the national gunboats, the Yesterday the last of the national gunboats, the Besteon, Commodore Foote's flag-ship, departed for Cairo—none too early, as to day the river is full of ice. Capt. W. D. Porter left for the same destination on Monday, with his gunboat.

The despatch with which the naval officers here have built and equipped the gunboat fleet exceeds any thing in our naval history.

It was the boast of Commodore Perry that he built some of his vessels on Lake Eric in twenty-six days. Capt. Porter took the ferry-boat New Era, completely stripped her of everything but the framework of her hull, and entirely remodeled, rebuilt, and planked her, strengthened her with additional timbers and knees, caulked her, put in hullsheed, built temperad employing deeks assed additional timbers and knees, caulked her, put in bulkheads, built strong and ample gun decks, cased her hull with iron plates—in fact, constructed a new vessel, carrying nine heavy guns, and floated her out of her dock, in fourteen days. The mechanics tell with considerable zest how, on the fourteenth day, Capt. Porter, who had been crowding the work night and day, without giving notice opened the gates of the floating dock, let on the water, and, to the astonishment of the industrious artisans about the craft was in her element. The captain and, to the seconshiment of the industrious artisans aboard, the craft was in her element. The captain christened his boat the *Essex*, after his father's renowned vessel, and, judging from precedent, Capt. Porter is the "bulldog" or fighting man of this expedition. He has chosen Dahlgren guns for his armament, and delights in "shelling."
Commodore Foote is a very affable gentleman, is known in the navy as one of its most efficient officers, and distinguished himself in China by the is known in the navy as one of its most efficient officers, and distinguished himself in China by the bombardment and breaching of a Chinese fort—the fort in all respects a superior work of musonry. The feat called forth the praise of all foreign naval officers on that coast. His flag-ship, the Benton, is a remarkably powerful iron-clad boat, carrying eighteen heavy rifled and shell guns; in strength and effectiveness equal to any frigate in the navy. A few days more will put the entire fleet in working order, and too much praise cannot be bestowed upon all the naval officers here for the great work they have accomplished in an unprecedentedly short time, and, too, without the conveniences and appliances of a navy yard. The great work of opening this river has no doubt got mainly to be done by the gunboats. That they will accomplish it, all believe, for the gallant navy has always been equal to the demands of the country upon it. The work is difficult and extremely perilous, and will add some bright names to our already glorious naval record.

Appended is a list of naval officers on this station, termed the Flotilla Western Waters:

Flag-officer A. H. Foote, Capt. Stoimbel, Capt. W. D. Porter, Liout. Phelps, Capt. Mack, Lieut. Phelps, Capt. Mack, Lieut. Phelps, Lieut. Phelps, Capt. Mack, Lieut. Phelps, Lieut. Bishop, Capt. Winslow, Midshipman Lord, Capt. Winslow, Midshipman Lord, Capt. Roger Perry, Midshipman Lord, Capt. Roger Perry, Midshipman Lord, Capt. Roger Perry, Oxes.

Capt. Roger Perry, Master's Mate Butler.

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FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS SEE INSIDE PAGES. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. American Academy of Music—Broad and Locust treets—Grand Cubas Night,—"Lend me Five Shillings" -"La Folie."—"To Paris and Back for Five Pounds." WALEUT-STREET THEATRE—Ninth and Walnut sta-Faust and Marguerite." Faust and Marguerite."

AROH-STRRET THEATAR—Arch street, above Sixth.—
The Buisy Body"—"Jack Sheppard." WHEATLEY'S CONTINENTAL THEATRE—Walnut street, above Eighth.—"The Southern Rebellion by Sea and Laud"—The Cataract of the Ganges."

TEMPLE OF WONDERS—N. E. corner Tenth and Chest nut streets.—Signor Blitz's Entertainment.

THE POOR AND THE WINTER.—If the present winter should be a severe one, as we have reason to fear it may, the capucity of our station-houses for the accommodation of todgers, and the ability of our various benevotent societies to comply with the demands upon their treasuries, will alike be severely tested.

The first particular we have already referred to at length in The Press. During the present year over 5,000 lodgers have been accommodated at the Atushouse—the greatest number being in February, when 420 were admitted. During the month of November 113 todgers were admitted. During the month of November 113 todgers were admitted. In the month of June there were but 30 applicants; to that it will be seen that the ratio of increase og decrease is a matter to be settled by the thermometer. In the adjacent counties the provision for the accommodation of lodgers requires to be upon almost as extensive datus.

During the last month 190 were a scale as in the cut.

In the "feeding of the hungry," our some societies.

It is but one of many similar organizations worthy the eneficence of the charitable.

THE ANNUAL FAIRS.—As the Christmasseason approaches, our Churches and Catholic institutions are all preparing to have their annual fairs. St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum will commence a sale of fancy and useful articles, opening on Monday next, and continuing for a few days. The orphans in charge of the Sisters are all females, and are well taken care of. St. Joseph's Church will hold its annual fair and festival, commencing on the 16th instant, and continuing throughout the entire holidays. It is always well attended. The church is under the charge of the Jesuit Fathers. The pastor, the Rev. Felix Barbelin, S. J., has been attached to the church for over twenty years, and is beloved by the whole congregation.

The preparations for the fair to be held during Christmas week, in aid of St. Paul's Church, are nearly completed. Nearly \$5,000 have been already collected for the purpose of rebuilding the church.

Several other of the clurches will hold their fairs in the basements of their different churches, commencing THE ANNUAL FAIRS .- As the Christmas

the basements of their different churches, co bout the same time.

Barber, on the double charge of being a deserter from Colonel Williams' regiment, oncamped near Washington, and of having committed the larceny of a watch. Barber resisted very violently, and the officer had his clothes considerably torr in the struggic which ensued. The prisoner was taken to the Central Station. It was then found that he was accused as using concerned in the robbery of a hotel at Trenton, New Jersey, some weeks since, when about \$800 worth of Jewelry was stolen. A number of pawn tickets, by which a portion of the jewelry was recovered, were found upon the person of the defendant. He had a hearing yesterday afternoon at the Central Station, and was held to answer.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED HOTEL THIEF AND DESERTER.—On Tuesday evening, Officer Rawlings, of the Reserve Corps, arrested an individual named Joseph Barber, on the double charge of being a deserter from

ity Property ****************

THE CITY LOAN.—We are informed that, in THE CITY LOAN.—We are informed that, in all probability, the ordinance creating a loan of \$1,200,000, which passed Common Council on Thursday last, will be brought before Select Council, this afternoon, for consideration. Furthermore, the necessity for its passage being generally conceded by all parties, we anticipate but little opposition to it. The passage of the bill by Common Council had the effect of bringing warrant nearly to par. If it should pass Select Council, the speculation in warrants would be entirely prevented, as the city would then be in funds to meet all the demands made upon it. An Investigation Demanded.—It is said

A BURGLAR ENTRAPPED .- A man, who gave A BURGLAR ENTRAPPED.—A man, who gave the name of George Moore, was found, on Tuesday night, in the counting-house of Dolby's saw mill, at Mead-street wharf. He had entered the place by picking the lock on the door. Moore then ransacked the drawers and made an unsuccessful attempt to open the fire-proof. When he was about leaving, he found his way blocked. The door had a spring-lock upon it, and Moore could not discover the means of opening it. He was found by the watchman employed upon the premises, and kept in confinement during the pight. Yesterday morning the prisoner was handed over to the Second district police, and held for a hearing.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT OF A PRISONER TO INCRED TO STREAM WAS ATTEMPT AND AWAIT ATTEMPT OF A PRISONER TO YOUNG WOMAN AND AND A THE STREAM AND A THE PRISONER WAS TAKEN TO THE PRISONER WAS TAKEN TO THE PRISONER WAS TAKEN TO THE WAS A PRISONER TO THE WAS A PRINCIPLE TO THE WAS A PRISONER TO THE WAS A PRISONER TO THE WAS A PRINCIPLE TO THE WAS A PRISONER TO THE WAS A PRINCIPLE TO THE WAS A PRISONER TO T again taken into the station-house, and a physician sum oned to her aid.

moned to her aid.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. J. Walker Jackson preached an effective discourse hast evening at Sansom-street Hall, where interesting services are being held, under the superintendence of Rev. A. Manship, corresponding secretary and agent of the Philadelphia Conference Tract Society. The hall was wolf filled. Some of the marines from the sloop-of-war Hartford were present, one of whom was appointed by Mr. Manship a tractilatiliator, and a large package of tructs handed to him. distributor, and a large package of tracts handed to him. The camp-meeting hymn-book is used, and the hymns and choruses are very stirring. A copy was presented to eac NEW MINING COMPANY.—A number of our enterprising fellow-citizens have formed themselves into an organization known as the Neshaming Mining Com-

successful development. The company initial to com-incinc operations as soon as practicable; sad in the course of a few months, perhaps, the fertile valley of the North Branch will yield largely of the precious mineral THE PERRYVILLE DEPOT .- A, correspondent

HANDSOME SWORD FOR COLOVEL KOLTES .-A very handsome dress sword has been made for presentation to Colonel J. A. Koltes, of the Seventy-third Pennsylvania Regiment, and will be presented to him to-morrow, at his camp, Hunter's Chapel, Virglaia. The sword is a Damascus blade, and the scabbard is beautifully executed, the material being partly silver and partly

Z. LOCKE & CO., Sole Agents,

TWO CENTS.

The Anacostia fired twenty shrapnel, one five-second and two ten-second shell. The Jacob Bell fired seventeen six-inch and fifteen eight-inch shell. Fifty-seven were fired altogether. The Jacob Bell then went close to the shore, and Lieut. McCrea, with four men in a small boat, accompanied by another boat from the Anacostia, landed and set fire to the buildings near the water's edge, which they said contained stores helonging to the rebels. One, containing empty barrels, was not burned. The other buildings were soon enveloped in a sheet of flame. They were formerly used as fish-houses, and ronted for three thousand five hundred dollars ner annum. The boats presently returned to their

chored near the Harriel Lane.

The reflection of the setting sun on the Potomac, which was placid as a lake on a summer evening, together with that of the burning buildings, rendered the scene exceedingly beautiful.

In the evening a light breeze came up, and tonight a number of small vessels, mostly oyster

We have a fine view of this magnificent night cannonade from the rear verandah of Mr. Possy's residence. Some of the shells have struck the

The St. Louis Republican is by no means alarmed by the rebel rumors of an attack upon St. Louis.

It says:

Perhaps we ought to feel frightened by the news from St. Louis via New Madrid and Memphis, which is given in our batch of Southern items today. Montgemery cut to pieces; Sigel surrounded at Sedalia; Cairo and Paducah evacuated; Price this side of the Gasconade, marching on our city with sixty thousand men; Cairo, Cape Girardeau, and Bird's Point, about to fall into the hands of the Confederates—these are a few of the dreadful things which the Memphis papers serve up to the breathless and gaping world. But we are not much scared, for we know our rabel cotemporaries have been imposed upon as usual. Montgomery is, we believe and hope, in Kansas. Sigel is just now in St. Louis, ill with rheunatism, but his brigade is at Sedalia, and not surrounded. Vairo and Paducah have been reinforced, not evacuated. Price, at last accounts, was at Oscoola, and lacked about fifty-five thousand of having sixty evacuated. Frice, at last accounts, was at Oscoola, and lacked about fifty-five thousand of having sixty thousand men. He has not yet crossed the Gasconade, though from the recent proclamation issued over his signature, it might appear that he had hear wedging in a stream of corne such account. over his signature, it might appear that he had been wading in a stream of some such name. In short, and in point of fact, St. Louis is not on the eve of being invested (or infested) by any Confederate soldiers whatsoever; and the rebet cause in Missouri, instead of exhibiting a "glorious prospect," as the Avalanche says it does, shows, on the contrary, quite the reverse.

We make no question of the anxiety of the Memphis people to see the battle-ground of the impending conflict transferred to the vicinity of St. Louis. It would suit them precisely to have the apprehend-

Items. On Monday morning an intelligent colored boy came within the lines, near Washington, and stated that he left Centreville on Saturday morning, and succeeded in avoiding the rebel pickets by keeping in the woods. He says he is a free boy, born and raised in New Orleans. He has been eight months in the rebel army, as the servant of Captain M. B. Miller, of the Washington Artillery. He was at the battles of Bull Run and Ball's Bluff, and gives

days after and countermanded the orders, because, he said, the Union forces would soon be there, and they might have to destroy them.

They have at Centreville a fort or earthwork for

sond house and receive their showance of food. The so-ciety's first place of distribution was situated in Tenth street, below Christian; from there it was removed to the old Hancock Hall, in Shippen street, below Tenth, and subsequently to the House of Industry, Catharine street, below Seventh. It was lastly removed to the society's new hall, corner of Eighth street and Mariot's kane. The society has been organized about twenty-five years, and has been in active operation up to the present time.

THE NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE .- Jay Cooke, THE NATIONAL LOAN OPPICS.—Jay Cooke, the Government agent to receive Philadelphia subscriptions to the national loan, has collected nearly three millions of dollars, and the moneys at till come in st a fair rate daily. Much of these moneys has been forwarded by the toiling and the obscure. The saving funds about town broke up at the beginning of the war, and hundreds of the depositors have withdrawn their savings, and cast about them for some new place of deposit. Of course, they needed no sucrety so stable as the premise of the United States. Corporations likewise withing to trust rather to a good per centage and a sure borrower than to magnificent speculations, have subscribed liberally at the Philadelphia office. The banks in the interior have come up nobly, and one, located, we believe, in West Chester, gave the large subscription of \$50,000. The clerks at the office of Juy Cooke have been working dayand night since the agency was opened, and the utmost and night since the agency was opened, and the utmost care has been manifested in disposing of the moneys.

CLOSING OF THE CANALS.—The weather-wise are not to be deluded by the fickle charms of Indian summer. The Delaware and Raritan canal will be closed for navigation on Friday, the 20th instant, unless abruptly closed at an earlier day by a "freezing speil."

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's coal business they have a strategy respectively. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's coal business has been entirely prosperous during the someoning tooling. The amount of coal shipped has, we think, exceeded by about 200,000 tons the largest amount previously forwarded in one season, and it has been done in the most satisfactory manner to all concerned. It has been a good season for miners, for laborers, for mechanics in all departments, and for the company. Mining is expected to be resumed at Carbondule early in January. Pennsylvania has about 642 miles of canals, the average cost of which per mile is estimated at \$26,000. The average cost per mile of Canadian canals is over \$165,000, about six times as great!

the sums wh by the sever cember 1st. 1	al departments, fr	d into the City Treast om January 1st to I
	RECEIPTS FF	OM
Tax duplicate	8 of 1855	\$670
Do.	1856	1.232
Do.	1857	0.00
Do. Do.	1858	9.041
Do.	1859	40.110
Do.	1860	274.497
Do.	1861	9,041 40,110 274,497 1,700,220
T	otal	2,028,609
	RECEIPTS C	
Water duplica		
Market Rents		44,118
Wharves and Landings		29.813
Health Department		11.583

of inquiry, and we are informed that the necessary papers were sent to Washington more than a month since. It is said that no response has as yet been received. Recently the matter has again been agitated by the General, but, as before, without any definite results. As a reason for this delay, a Washington correspondent states that an investigation might affect the character of Gen. Scott. The friends of General Patterson, on the other hand, allege that the demand for a court was preferred before Gen. Scott left the country, and declare that an official report of the campaign must be obtained

nat General Patterson has, at length, demanded a court inquiry, and we are informed that the necessary papers

police, and held for a hearing. DESPERATE ATTEMPT OF A PRISONER TO

an organization about the technique of the farm of Samuel C. Bonsall, Esq., in New Britain township, lying contiguous to an extensive lead-mine. This locality, it is said, has opened up rich mineral resources during the past two years, and skill and capital will undoubtedly secure their

The FERRYMLE DEPOT.—A. Cospession depot at Perryville, except those not fit for service of any kind, are being sent to Washington. The laps, the halt, and the bilind, it is said, will be put out to winter.

The Eleventh and Fourteenth Regiments of Volumeters stationed here have erected barracks to go into winter marters.

Coroner's Case. The body of a man named Henry Darragh was found resterday morning, in a wagon back of the Girard House. Lying by the side of the deceased was an empty whisky bottle. Coroner Conrad held an inquest in the case; the jury rendered a verdict of death from intemperance. Darragh was about fifty years of age.

THE VOLUNTEER RELIEF FURITHME.—During the past week the commission for the relief of families of Philadelphia rolunteers expended the sum of \$18,251.72.