THE PRESS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

BY JOHN W. FORNEY.

OFFICE NO. 417 CHESTNUT STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS,

Twelve Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars Per Annum, Four Dollars for Eight Months, Three Dollars for Six Months—invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Three Dollars Per Annum, in advance.

# The Press.

VOL. 5.—NO. 126. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1861. TWO CENTS.

THE WAR PRESS.

The War Press will be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance) at............$2.00

Three Copies " " ............5.00

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For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for The War Press.

NOTICES.

TWO SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED LECTURES,
By the Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR,
Before the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.
To be delivered at CONCERT HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, 1861, and TUESDAY EVENING, January 7, 1862
"IN AND AROUND JERUSALEM."
"UP AND DOWN PALESTINE."
Illustrated by magnificent OXY-HYDRO-PHOTIC VIEWS of the Towns, Cities, Plains, and Ruins of the HOLY LAND.
First Lecture—"IN AND AROUND JERUSALEM."
The City of Jerusalem, Plan, Views, &c.
Church of the Holy Sepulchre.
Interior of do.
Wailing Place of the Jews.
The Wall.
Tower of Hippicus.
Pool of Hezekiah.
Tombs of the Kings.
Scenes in the Valley of Jehoshaphat.
Lower Pool of Gihon.
Haram es Sherif.
Garden of Gethsemane.
Bethany.
Solomon's Pools.
&c., &c., &c., &c.
Second Lecture—"UP AND DOWN PALESTINE."
Views of the principal places of interest on the Sea-coast, and of Towns, Cities, Lakes, Mountains, &c., in the interior.
These Lectures will combine pleasant entertainment with useful instruction.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Doors open at 6¾; Lecture to commence at half past seven.
Tickets for sale at the Bookstores and Publication offices; also at the Association's rooms, 1011 Chestnut street, and at the office, Concert Hall. de27-4t*

OFFICE OF THE LITTLE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION RAILROAD and COAL COMPANY, 407 LIBRARY Street,
PHILADELPHIA, 18th Dec., 1861.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election for Officers to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, on MONDAY, the 13th of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
de10-thstutja13 WM. WALN, Jr., Secretary.

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, 407 LIBRARY Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec 23, 1861.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election for Officers to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office, 407 LIBRARY Street, on MONDAY, the 13th of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M. ARCHIBALD McINTYRE,
de24-tuth&stja13 Treasurer and Secretary.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE made to the Board of Directors, Mercantile Library Company, for renewal of CERTIFICATE of one share of stock No. 461, same having been lost or mislaid.
GEO. H. EARLE,
de17tu-3t* For Thomas Earle, deceased.

OFFICE HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO.
DECEMBER 26th, 1861.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company will be held at their Office, No. 258 South THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1862, at 11 A. M., when an Election will be held for a President and twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. J. P. AERTSEN,
de27-dtja14 Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1851.
NOTICE—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the Election of Thirteen Trustees, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Office, in the Company's Building, WALNUT Street, southeast corner of FOURTH, on MONDAY, January 6, 1862, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M. JNO C. SIMS,
de24-12t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MINE HILL AND SCHUYLKILL HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, 12th month 20, 1861.
A stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office in the Hall of the Franklin Institute, South SEVENTH Street, on the 13th day of 1st Month, (January,) 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time a report of the proceedings of the Board of Managers will be presented, and an election will be held for a President and ten Managers to conduct the affairs of the Company for the year ensuing. WILLIAM BIDDLE,
de23-tja13* Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE 229 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, December 21, 1861.
To avoid detention the holders of coupons of this Company, due on the 1st proximo, are requested to leave them at this office on or before the 31st instant, when receipts will be given and checks will be ready for delivery on the 2d proximo, in exchange for said receipts.
de21-tja2 S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 20th, 1861.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL AND IRON COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 230 South THIRD Street, on MONDAY, the 20th day of January, A. D. 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., when an Election will be held for seven Directors, for the ensuing year. The transfer book of the Company will be closed for fifteen days previous to the day of election.
de21-1ja20 JOS. C. COPPUCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, No. 230 South THIRD Street, corner of Willing's alley,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18, 1861.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 230 South THIRD Street, on THURSDAY, the second day of January, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an Election will be held for eleven Directors, and a Secretary and Treasurer, to serve for the ensuing year.
de19-tja2 F. H. JACKSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Annual Election for Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 713 Market Street, on WEDNESDAY, January 8th, 1862, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
de30-6an8* EDWARD PEACE, President.

OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, No. 230 South THIRD Street, corner of Willing's alley,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18, 1861.
At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. for the past year was declared on the Capital Stock, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, at the Office of the Company, on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 3, 1862.
The Transfer Books will be closed until January 6th next. F. H. JACKSON,
de19-6t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARRISBURG, PORTSMOUTH, MOUNT JOY, AND LANCASTER RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1861.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th day of January next, at their Office, No. 3 WILLING'S Alley. GEORGE TABER,
de28-stuth5t Treasurer.

COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—Office, Commonwealth Building, No. 613 Chestnut street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9th, 1861.
A meeting of the Stockholders of the COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY of the State of Pennsylvania, will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, January 6th, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M.
An Election for Ten Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the same place, and on the same day, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M.
SAMUEL S. MOON,
de10-tuths tjan4 Secretary.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUESTS of Committees of Examination, and by order of the Directors, a PUBLIC EXHIBITION of the Drawings and Designs of the Students of the School of Design for Women will be held at the School Rooms, 1334 CHESTNUT Street, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., on MONDAY and TUESDAY, December 30 and 31.
de28-3t* T. M. BRAIDWOOD, Principal.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
DECEMBER 27, 1861.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at No. 25 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, on MONDAY, the 13th day of January, 1862, at twelve o'clock M., at which time an Election for President and Six Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held. WM. W. COLKET,
de28-14t Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.—Office, 227 South Fourth st.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26th, 1861.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of the Stock of this Company will be closed on the 31st inst., and will be reopened on the 14th of January next.
Holders of Certificates that have been discharged from his office, or either of the Transfer Agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered on the Transfer Books, to which they have been transferred prior to the 31st inst. S. BRADFORD,
de27-4t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER, U. S. PHILADA., Dec. 26th, 1861
Holders of the two years Treasury Notes, with interest at six per cent., payable semi-annually, issued under the Act of 2d March, 1861, are informed that the interest on such notes to the 1st January, 1862, will be paid at his office on and after that day, provided that such notes, with a schedule signed by the holder of such notes, showing the number, date, and amount of each note, together with the interest due thereon to said 1st of January, are lodged here three days beforehand for verification. J. H. WALTON,
de27-12t Assistant Treasurer U. S.

OFFICE OF THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, 400 WALNUT ST.
PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 1861.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Enterprise Insurance Company will be held on MONDAY, the 13th day of January, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Office of the Company.
An Election for Twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day, at the same place, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M.
d30-tja13 CHARLES W. COXE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND SOUTHWARK PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY, BERKS (late Chatham) Street, below FOURTH
PHILADELPHIA, December 23, 1861.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Frankford and Southwark Philadelphia City Passenger Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, January 13th, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place an Election will be held for President and Twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year.
d30-tja13 CHAS. R. ABBOTT, Secretary.

TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD RAILROAD.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Secretary, in this city, on MONDAY, January 13th, 1862, for the purpose of electing a President and Twelve Directors, and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.
H. H. SHILLINGFORD, Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 1861. d30-m2t

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 406 CHESTNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1861.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fame Insurance Company will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the thirteenth day of January, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M.
An Election for Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the same time and at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
d30-tja13 W. I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND DARBY RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 1861.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Depot, on DARBY Avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, on MONDAY, 13th day of January, 1862, at 3½ P. M., at which time an election for President and Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held.
The Supplement to the Charter, approved the twenty-fifth day of February last, will be submitted for acceptance or rejection. THOMAS SPARKS,
d30-tja13 Secretary.

# The Press.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1861.

### Letter from Camp Pierpont.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

CAMP PIERPONT, December 27, 1861.

The fight at Dranesville, an account of which your readers have already obtained by telegraph, still continues to be the topic of interest and conversation here. Our officers look upon it as a most grand and signal victory, and that it most unquestionably was, considering the great advantage the rebels had, in position and numbers, over our forces. The authorities at Washington consider it *the* battle of the campaign, and the most decided triumph yet achieved by the Federal arms. It is, however, to be regretted that so many of the reports of the battle, which appeared in the different papers of the day, should be so wide of the truth, for I must confess that I have so far read none of them which come any thing near to it, except that which appeared in *The Press*. I am satisfied that the loss of the rebels, in killed and wounded, could not have been less than four hundred. A few days ago, the citizens of Dranesville buried one hundred and sixty dead rebels upon the battle-field, and it is a fact well known by those who were present at the time, that a large number were carried off the ground, officers and others, immediately after they were shot down. Two of the wounded rebels died, one on the road to, and the other in our division hospital, and there are two lying in the same institution, whose fate is still involved in uncertainty. To-day I took the trouble to count up the number of the wounded, given by a rebel paper, and found them to be one hundred and forty-nine. So that the estimate that there were four hundred of the rebels killed and wounded comes as near the truth as can well be attained.

There is also a prevailing error in reference to our artillery force. Some of the papers stated that Capt. Easton's battery consisted of ten twenty-four pounders, and two twelve-pound howitzers, and that they were assisted by a detachment of artillery from Col. Bayard's regiment. Now this is a very great mistake. Capt. Easton's battery consisted of four pieces, two twenty-four and two twelve-pounders, only three of which were brought into requisition, one having been placed in a different position to prevent the rebels from outflanking us. There was no detachment of artillery from Col. Bayard's regiment, or any other, in the engagement at all. Easton's battery was the only one in the action; therefore to him and the brave men under him, must be given the credit of this victory, so far as the artillery is concerned. Capt. Easton, it will be admitted, conducted himself throughout with the utmost coolness and bravery. He came so suddenly and unexpectedly upon the rebels that, before he had time to open upon them, they had three or four shots at him with shell and canister. He then opened upon them, and it was not long until he completely silenced their guns and scattered them in the utmost confusion. The firing from his battery was said by experienced officers on the ground to have been the most rapid and effective they ever saw. He remained all the time with his men, conducting their movements, and holding himself apparently as unconcerned in the face of the rebel fire as though he were seated in his tent, surrounded by his fellow-officers and companions.

Our force consisted of General Ord's brigade, Easton's battery of four pieces, the Bucktails, and a detachment from the First Pennsylvania Cavalry. No more than two thousand of our men were at any time engaged, and the rebels, it is well known, had a far superior force. General Ord, the commanding officer, is entitled to the greatest credit for the fearless and manly manner in which he conducted the engagement and the cool bravery he exhibited in the front of a superior rebel force. The latter had secreted themselves in a thick wood and entrenched themselves in houses, and, of course, thus disposed, had a fearful advantage over our men. But they soon fled before our undaunted soldiers, some of whom followed them nearly a mile, and would have followed them further had they not been recalled by the well-known sound of our bugle.

Everything is quiet again this side of the Potomac, but how long it will remain so, of course, we cannot tell. Our army is calm and collected, but by no means exultant over the Dranesville victory. It is not our province to triumph over a fallen foe. We have but one grand object in this war, and that is the restoration and reconstruction of the Union, and the protection and preservation of the Constitution of our fathers. That once accomplished, and our swords will be turned into ploughshares and our spears into pruning hooks," and we will gladly return again to our homes, our cause being vindicated and our purpose gained. G. W. McB.

### Letter from Washington.

The subjoined letter, from a well-known citizen, who was on board the train of which he speaks, was received at this office several days ago, but, as the subject of it had not sufficient current interest to demand immediate publication, it has been hitherto excluded by the pressure upon our columns of more important news and holiday advertisements. As, however, the article to which the writer refers is one which we have, ourselves, taken occasion to commend, as a matter of public interest, we give place to his letter now, and bespeak for it a careful perusal, especially by those whose action it ought to influence:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1861.

The telegraph has no doubt already apprised you of the accident which happened to the train of cars of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad which left your city night before last, in which I was a passenger. When three miles beyond Elkton, at about one o'clock yesterday morning, the "sleeping car," the last one in the train, was thrown off the track and upset. The general confusion of suddenly-awakened sleepers, thrown pell-mell among cushions, bedding, and other movables, in a moment, was alarming, and, to add to our fright, the cry was raised by passengers from the other cars, who had by this time gathered around, that our car had caught fire from the stove. I had yet hardly sufficiently recovered from my shock to know whether I was on my head or my heels. For a moment, we were all horror stricken. Immediate egress from the car was impossible. One man succeeded in making his exit from a window, and others were making fruitless efforts to follow his example. At this juncture, Mr. James Spear, of your city, who happened to be in the car, and heard the alarm, cried out to the passengers that the stove was *one of his own*, and that it was impossible for fire to be communicated from it to the car. The consternation was accordingly allayed; in a few minutes, the cause of the alarm was found to be a burning lamp, which had not been extinguished by the accident. In a short time all the passengers in the car were extricated without a single one having sustained any material injury. The probability, however, that by the use of any other stove than the patent article which this company has had the precaution to introduce, the car would have been fired, rendered Mr. Spear a popular personage during the three hours of our detention. We all felt like giving him the benefit of our testimony to the value of his stove as a safeguard that ought to be universally adopted on all the roads, and, to give expression to this, the following resolutions were improvised and adopted by acclamation on the spot:

*Resolved*, That we take great pleasure in publicly testifying to the merits of Mr. James Spear's Railway Car-heater and Ventilator, not only for the greater comfort which it secures to the travelling public, but more particularly for its advantage in point of *safety* over all other stoves in use.

*Resolved*, That we earnestly recommend its adoption by all the Railroad Companies throughout the United States.

*Resolved*, That we tender our thanks to the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, for the precaution they have shown for the comfort and safety of their patrons by the introduction of this invaluable stove in their cars; and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the president of said company.

I will only add, in conclusion—a deserved compliment to an intelligent inventor—that it was the general impression of many, including your correspondent, that if the same accident had occurred with any other description of stove in the car, it would have been attended with much more serious consequences, perhaps great loss of life.

A. W. H.

HIRE OF NEGROES.—The Newbern *Progress* states that it has heard that slave laborers have been hired for the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad for the ensuing year at $50 each. We have heard nothing of it. We find there is a general expectation that there will be some reduction in the hire of negroes for next year from the former high prices, but we were not prepared to expect so great a reduction as that. The utter prostration of the turpentine business, and the poor prospect before cotton planters, should the war last, must greatly reduce the value of negroes.—*Raleigh Register.*

SULPHUR.—Alabama is a perfect mountain of mineral wealth, and future wants and developments will turn out what is now considered too poor to invite capital, a perfect Eden full of fruits and flowers, and mineral springs, and healthy society. An immense bed of sulphuret of iron and copper, fourteen feet thick, exists at Boudon, Talladega county. The works turn out from three to four hundred weight of sulphur daily. This war has one good effect that the South may well feel proud of—the development of our capacity to be independent of the North, which many, who were too fond of their ease and indolent habits, could not or would not believe.—*Tuscumbia (Ala.) Constitution.*

## THE REBELLION.

### THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

GENERAL HUMPHREY MARSHALL FORTIFYING PRESTONSBURG.

A FEDERAL FORCE SENT TO DISLODGE HIM.

### LATEST FROM SOMERSET.

### INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS.

Condition of Things in Savannah.

### MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

RUMORS ABOUT MASON AND SLIDELL.

### FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Federal Water-boat Captured by the Rebels.

240 UNION PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED BY THE REBELS.

A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE REBELLION, &c., &c., &c.

## THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

### A Skirmish in Adair County—Humphrey Marshall Fortifying Prestonburg.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 30.—The *Journal* of this city publishes a letter from Columbia, giving an account of a slight skirmish in Adair county, in which the rebels lost five killed. The Federals suffered no loss.

Humphrey Marshall, at the head of 6,500 troops, is fortifying Prestonburg, and is expected soon to march towards Maysville.

General Buell has ordered a brigade, under command of Colonel Garfield, to move forward to oppose Marshall's progress, and a battle may be expected very shortly if Marshall attempts to carry out his plans.

Writs of attachment were filed in the Louisville Chancery Court on Saturday, under the law subjecting to such process the property of rebels who remain in the so-called Southern Confederacy thirty days after its passage, against Gen. Buckner, ex-Minister Preston, and Edward Crutchfield. Their property amounts to $20,000 each. Writs were also issued against several other parties for smaller amounts.

### From Somerset.

We have intelligence from Somerset as late as the morning of the 24th. Matters were all quiet in that vicinity. Gen. Schoepf has not left his encampments in that vicinity, and Zollicoffer is encamped at a distance of ten miles from the town. We hear nothing as to Gen. Thomas' position, and are unadvised whether he is still at Danville or not.

### The Blight of the Invaders.

The Louisville *Journal* says:

We have before us an overlooked letter, which describes the effects of the invasion of Southern Kentucky by Zollicoffer, as seen when our troops advanced upon him after the Wildcat affair. Zollicoffer then retreated, and did not stop until he had put full fifty long miles between himself and the "bushwhackers." But he went as a blighting curse, and left the country behind him a howling wilderness, fit only for the habitation of wild beasts and birds of prey. Wherever he went terror and desolation marked his footsteps. Ruined farms and starving families were everywhere seen. He slaughtered the cattle, and shot the milch cows in their tracks, without even the poor excuse of military necessity, for he cut not a steak or a rib from scores that were seen lying by the roadside, food for carrion crows and buzzards. This was the payment awarded to Kentucky for her neutrality. Her soil invaded—her citizens slaughtered—their little property destroyed, and their wives and children sent abroad to beg their bread, without a house to shelter, or a father to protect and educate their youthful minds. As the Federal forces advanced from Wildcat further into the mountain country, the affrighted inhabitants returned to their homes, skulking from behind the woods, weeping as they looked upon their utter ruin and desolation. Such a sight was never seen before, and may a merciful Providence avert a second infliction from our State.

## NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

### Affairs in Savannah, Ga.

The Frankfort, Ky., correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* says:

Mr. Nelson R. A. Biddle, a highly intelligent merchant of Philadelphia, who married his wife in Savannah, Ga., and who left there on the 2d inst., has just arrived here, by way of Nashville, Bowling Green, and Louisville. I have had a long conversation with him, and, as he accurately observed the places through which he passed, his information is of a decidedly interesting character.

Mr. Biddle had great difficulty in getting out of Savannah, having labored faithfully, but in vain, to do so for several months, until he met Roger A. Pryor, formerly his college companion, who, after much exertion, succeeded in obtaining a pass for his Northern friend.

Mr. Biddle describes the alarm and panic at Savannah, after the Federal attack on Port Royal, as most extraordinary. Fear seized every one, and all the citizens fled from the place. The city has no protection or defences whatever, all the guns and ammunition and cannon having been sent to Virginia. There were no soldiers there but one regiment, which was encamped near the town, temporarily, on its way to Virginia.

During the residence of my informant in Savannah there were two or three drafts for soldiers, and he was compelled to furnish two substitutes for the rebel army, one of whom, an ex-lumber merchant of Maine, was the most violent Secessionist in the place.

### Exhausted Strength of the South.

The South, he believes, has all the force in the field that it can possibly raise; having made the most determined and persistent efforts to furnish men and money for the cause. The people have been most severely taxed, and those at all suspected of Union sentiments or proclivities have been forced to contribute enormous sums. Many of the merchants and professional men have been actually impoverished by the exactions of the "Confederacy."

### A Strong Southern Unionist.

The strongest and boldest Union man is Hon. John E. Ward, formerly our minister to China, and he is dreadfully persecuted by the rebels, who have arrested him at least twenty times while attempting to escape, robbed him of his entire property, and some $400,000, and threatened several times to hang him.

Mr. Ward says they can kill him, if they like; but that he will never surrender his allegiance to the Federal Government, or cease to detest and denounce the miserable abortion known as the Southern Confederacy. He is very anxious to go North, but is so closely watched that he cannot escape. Mr. Biddle thinks it not at all improbable that Mr. Ward will be assassinated in Savannah, unless he succeeds in getting out of the State.

### Rebel Excitement.

The greatest excitement, Mr. Biddle says, reigned throughout the South on the subject of the war, and the women of Savannah daily practised with fire-arms to perfect themselves in their use. Everywhere one hears the most bitter and violent denunciations of the Federal Government, and of President Lincoln; and the people declare they will resist to the death all attempts to subjugate them. They declare the Administration designs this as an Abolition war, and that they will perish before they surrender their slaves.

### The Union Feeling.

Many of these ultra and hostile opinions, however, Mr. B. believes, are expressed to disguise the real sentiments of those who utter them; and he says he has known men, publicly the most superlative fire-eaters, to state privately their strong attachment to the Union, and their secret hope that our arms would soon be successful. He thinks that even in Savannah the presence of the Federal army would be hailed with joy by a majority of the people.

### Secession Falsehoods.

Mr. Biddle says that the most astounding falsehoods are daily circulated and believed throughout the South, and that he himself had no doubt, at one time, that Lincoln had been hanged. Such stories as the taking of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, are very common, and the Savannah newspapers publish accounts of false victories won by the rebels five or six times every week.

As this letter is already sufficiently lengthy, I will defer the transmission of some local intelligence until I write again. JUNIUS.

### Interesting News from Richmond.

From a gentleman who has just returned from Richmond we learn the following interesting facts: Jeff Davis wears an entire suit of Georgia homespun, of dark gray. In conversation he stated that the blockade had somewhat inconvenienced them, but England would soon raise it. Lincoln could not surrender Mason and Slidell, and their situation would lead to war. He expressed confidence that the rebels would defeat the Union troops in a fair field, and that it was impossible for them to be conquered. Many members of Congress declared that, rather than come again into the Union, the South would become a province of England. Great dissatisfaction was expressed in high quarters at the refusal of Secretary Seward to grant passes to Southerners at the North to return home to rejoin their families, and it was thought the flag of truce between Norfolk and Fortress Monroe would soon be discontinued unless that privilege was granted. Some members of Congress were urging Davis to consent to no more exchanges of prisoners, unless we should consider fugitive slaves as prisoners of war and exchange them. A list of prisoners to be returned in exchange for the two hundred and fifty lately sent by us was preparing, on which the three-months men would have preference. Among those on the list were Capt. Bowers and Lieut. Knights of Rhode Island. Our prisoners are suffering, and many have died for lack of medicine and care. Not an ounce of quinine can be found in Richmond, and but little medicine of any kind.

Information has been received that General Evans has been relieved from command at Leesburg, and General Hill, of South Carolina, put in his place. An order has also been issued to enroll all males in Virginia from thirty to forty-five years old, to be held as a reserve, in case of emergency.

All the sick and wounded taken at the battle of Ball's Bluff, and who have been at Leesburg, have been removed to Richmond.

### From New Orleans.

A special despatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated Cairo, December 26, 1861, says: Two gentlemen arrived here to-day from New Orleans. One of them says he passed a great many troops at Grand Junction, on their way to New Orleans. He says that the militia at New Orleans are without arms, but they are smuggling a great many small arms from Havana. Some of Butler's troops are reported to have landed at Mississippi City, about sixty miles from New Orleans. It made a great scare among them. He says the only currency they have is omnibus tickets and Confederate scrip! There are thirty rifled cannon on the entrenchments two miles south of the city, and a floating battery of twenty guns in front of the city. The floating battery at Columbus had 20 guns, 18 of which are nine-inch, and the two end guns are ten-inch rifled columbiads. One of the party was driven out by a mob on last Saturday, for saying he thought the stars and stripes would float over New Orleans in sixty days. He has been confined for three days at Columbus, and during that time 5,000 troops had left for Bowling Green, and he heard several times that the forty prisoners, taken at the skirmish at Green river, were shot, to avenge the death of Col. Terry. He says that Columbus is their great hope. One of the regiments at New Orleans, he says, carries the black flag, and they say they will neither give nor take quarter. He says if ever the stars and stripes float over New Orleans again they never will be lowered. It is a complete reign of terror. The name of my informant is Joseph B. Hubbard, formerly of Cincinnati.

## MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

### Mason and Slidell to be Sent in the steamer Niagara.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—By instructions from Lord Lyons, the steamer *Niagara* will sail direct for Liverpool to-morrow, taking out Messrs. Mason and Slidell.

The steamer *Persia*, now in the St. Lawrence, will come to Boston and take the place of the *Niagara* for her regular day of sailing.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—It is by no means certain that the steamer *Niagara* will leave to-morrow with Mason and Slidell. The agents of the Cunard Steamship Company deny having any orders to that effect.

The *Niagara* coaled to-day to make room at the dock for the steamer *Persia*, but it is not certain that she will leave before her regular sailing day.

### From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 29.—As the steamboat *Express*, which runs between Old Point and Newport News, was leaving the latter place this morning, a rebel tug-boat was seen off Sewell's Point. She displayed a Commodore's blue pennant, which was mistaken at first for a flag of truce; but on the *Express* arriving within range, she fired a shot across her bow, followed by several shells.

The greatest consternation prevailed for a short time on board the *Express*, which is unarmed, and the schooner *Sherwood*, employed to bring water from Newport News, which was at the time in tow, was cut adrift.

The *Sherwood* was immediately deserted by her crew, consisting of four men, who escaped by a small boat to Newport News, and, the *Sherwood* drifting down with the tide, was taken possession of by the rebel tug, and towed to Craney Island. Her captain stuck to her, and was taken prisoner.

The tug subsequently made her appearance for a second time, but the *Express* had crowded all her steam on, and had reported the circumstance to the flag ship. After a long delay, about half a dozen gunboats started, and, steaming towards the scene, threw a few shells into the batteries at Sewell's Point and Pig Point, without producing any effect, as far as is known.

Had it not been for the inexcusable delay in our gunboats getting to the spot the rebel tug might have been intercepted, and the schooner saved. The latter had been lined with zinc and fitted out with a valuable force-pump, for a water boat. The loss is estimated at $2,000. She belonged to Assistant Quartermaster Noyes.

The brig *Empire*, Crosby, which sailed yesterday for Port Royal, to open a trade with a cargo of fresh provisions, &c., took out a balloon and chemicals, and an apparatus for inflating it, consigned to Gen. Sherman, under the direction of Professor Starkweather, of the Aeronautic Department, who will make ascensions in the vicinity of Beaufort.

The United States steam-frigate *Brooklyn* has arrived from the Philadelphia navy yard.

A flag of truce was sent down this afternoon, but we hear no news.

A note from General Huger to General Wool announces that he is ready to send two hundred and forty prisoners of war down the James river, from Richmond, by a flag of truce, whenever they will be received. Gen. Wool will send a flag of truce to meet them on Thursday or Friday next. No list of those to be released has as yet been received.

### From Gen. Banks' Column.

FREDERICK, Md., Dec. 28.—Everything is reported quiet along the river line and in camp this morning.

Notwithstanding the great uncertainty of continuing on this spot for an extended time, all the regiments are employed in erecting log huts and stables for the comfort of man and beast. Some of the structures are the result of great labor, and even of artistic architectural skill, and will probably remain for years as specimens of Yankee ingenuity and taste.

The provost marshal has instituted, for the benefit of incorrigible persons, the chain-gang system upon the streets. It is amusing to see their awkward attempts at street-sweeping. The real benefit of this kind of punishment is doubted by some, but it certainly is a great improvement on flogging and the pillory.

The general court-martial is still engaged upon desertion, and the trial of others will commence on Monday.

### General Scott's Return.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says: General Scott's sudden return was, as has been intimated, at the suggestion of the Emperor Napoleon, who, in an interview with the old soldier, which ought to be historical, apprised him that he had seen and approved Earl Russell's despatch; that France was with England in this matter, but that France, the friend of the United States, desired a peaceable adjustment of the question between the two countries; desired it so much that he, in the name of France, urged General Scott, if he loved his country, to hasten to the Cabinet at Washington, and urge the Government to comply with the demands of England. It is doubtful now whether General Scott will come to Washington at all. He writes that the difficulty with his spine is no better, but that his dropsy and lumbago are much relieved.

### Union Prisoners in the South.

The day before Mr. Ely left Richmond he saw Brig. Gen. Winder, commander of the forces in Henrico county, including the city of Richmond, who informed him that he had already given the receipts for thirteen cases of the clothing sent by our Government to the prisoners, and that the remainder of the 2,000 suits would reach Richmond in a few days. Mr. Ely thinks that this clothing, which is sorely needed by the private soldiers, will be promptly sent to the various prisoners.

Letters received by Mr. Ely from prisoners sent to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, indicate that they are quite comfortable. None of the prisoners at Richmond, Charleston, or Tuscaloosa, suffered much from the heat during the summer.

### Exchange of Prisoners.

In consequence of the hesitation exhibited by the Federal Administration to sanction a formal exchange of prisoners, lest, by so doing, they should in some way embarrass their position and action in crushing the rebellion, a committee was recently appointed by the Massachusetts Historical Society to inquire into and report to what extent an exchange of prisoners was effected during the American Revolution, and especially to ascertain and report if, by such exchanges, the rights of sovereignty claimed by the Crown were supposed in England to have been in any way impaired or set aside. From the report of the committee it appeared that, from the battle of Lexington to the close of the Revolutionary War, exchanges of prisoners constantly took place, and often in considerable numbers, although the British Government steadily and cautiously avoided recognizing the independence of the Colonies, or making any political admissions whatever. They permitted exchanges, under rules of war, for purposes of military convenience, and in relief of the sufferings of their own officers and privates in captivity.

TEXAS ITEMS.—We have Galveston papers to the 9th inst. The *Civilian* of that date has the following:

We are left alone in our glory! Our contemporary of the *News* has sought the delightful shades of Houston, where his paper is to be published. Yielding to the apprehension of the people generally, and believing it a duty, under the circumstances, to place that portion of our material which we do not need beyond the reach of danger, we shall send a considerable quantity to the up-country, retaining only enough to keep our business in operation on a war basis.

Notwithstanding all the street-talk about evacuation, etc., to be heard in outside circles, and which is gravely published, on the alleged authority of a council of war, by the Houston telegraph, we believe that should the enemy come, General Hebert will afford fighting enough to accommodate the anxious gentlemen who have been spilin' for a fight for the last ten years, and who have retired to the up-country in disgust, because they think he is disposed to disturb their favorite pastime of demolishing Lincolnites. We believe fighting ground will be plenty, and if Galveston should be attacked, and its fate should be to fall before superior strength and numbers, we expect to flaunt the last issue of the *Civilian* in the face of the foe, and if we can't move our types, sack a printing office, and join our old neighbor and the balance of the rear guard.

Of the Matamoros fight the *Civilian* quaintly observes:

The result of this terrible week's work is forty or fifty killed. If the destruction of life goes on at this rate there is no doubt the allied Powers now in the Gulf will interfere on the score of humanity.

## RECORD OF THE REBELLION.

### From January to December, 1861.

JANUARY 2—Act of secession passed by Mississippi; Captain Charles Stone appointed to organize the militia of the District of Columbia. 3—Fort Macon, North Carolina, Fort Wilmington, and the United States Arsenal at Fayetteville seized by order of Governor Ellis, of North Carolina; the Legislature of Delaware unanimously refused to receive H. Dickinson, Secession commissioner from Mississippi; United States forts and property seized in Mississippi; Forts Pulaski and Jackson, near Savannah, seized by order of Governor Brown, of Georgia. 4—Commissioners sent from South Carolina to treat with President Buchanan for a peaceable cession of the United States property in South Carolina; left Washington; the President, after some correspondence, declining further intercourse with them; United States Arsenal, at Mobile, with arms and munitions of war, seized by Secessionists; Fort Morgan, Mobile, seized by order of the Governor of Alabama. 8—Forts Caswell and Johnson, North Carolina, taken possession of by persons residing in the vicinity; Secretary Jacob Thompson resigned from the Cabinet upon hearing that the *Star of the West* had been sent to Charleston with troops. 9—Steamer *Star of the West*, with 250 United States troops for Fort Sumpter, fired into by rebel batteries near Charleston. 11—Act of secession passed by Alabama; U. S. Marine Hospital, near New Orleans, taken possession of by State troops, and 216 sick and feeble patients in the institution ordered to be immediately removed. Forts Jackson and St. Philip at the mouth of the Mississippi; Fort St. John, Lake Ponchartrain; and the United States Arsenal, Baton Rouge, also seized. 12—Act of secession passed by Florida; Pensacola navy-yard and Fort Barrancas surrendered by Commodore Armstrong. United States navy; Lieut A. J. Slemmer, in command at Fort McKae, withdrew his troops to Fort Pickens. 15—United States Coast Survey schooner Dana seized by the State of Florida. 18—Act of secession passed by Georgia. 24—United States Arsenal at Augusta, Georgia, seized by the State authorities. 27—John B. Floyd, late Secretary of War, proved a defaulter. 28—Act of secession passed by Louisiana. 29—United States revenue-cutter McClellan surrendered at New Orleans by Captain Breshwood, a Virginian. 31—United States branch mint at New Orleans seized, and United States funds, to the amount of $511,000, taken by the State of Louisiana.

FEBRUARY 1—Act of secession passed by Texas. 2—United States revenue cutter *Cass* surrendered at Mobile by Captain Morrison, a Georgian. 4—Peace Conference assembled at Washington. 5—United States arsenal at Little Rock, Arkansas, taken possession of by the State. 6—Congress of Seceding States met at Montgomery, Alabama. 9—Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, elected President, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, of the Confederate States of America; vote upon secession taken in Tennessee. 13—Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin officially declared to be elected President and Vice President of the United States, upon counting the votes. 18—Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of the Southern Confederacy. 23—Abraham Lincoln, President elect, arrived unexpectedly in Washington, having made that part of the journey from Philadelphia to Washington at night, in consequence of a supposed plot to assassinate him in his passage through Baltimore. 26—General Twiggs, U. S. A., by treacherous collusion, surrendered to the State of Texas all the troops under his command, and Federal property worth a million and a half of dollars. 27—The Peace Conference, in convention, submitted to the United States Senate a plan of adjustment, and seven amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

MARCH 2—Revenue-cutter *Dodge* seized in Galveston Bay by the State of Texas. 4—Abraham Lincoln inaugurated as President of the United States. 5—Peter G. Toutant Beauregard, late Major of United States Engineers, ordered by Jefferson Davis to take command of the Confederate forces at Charleston, South Carolina. 6—Fort Brown, Texas, surrendered by Captain Hill, United States army. 9—Act for the establishment of an army of the Confederate States passed by the rebel Congress. 27—Rumors from Charleston, South Carolina, that Fort Sumpter was to be evacuated.

APRIL 4—The Virginia Convention rejected an ordinance of secession by a vote of 89 to 45. 7—Steamship *Atlantic*, with Barry's battery, troops, and provisions, left New York. 8—The authorities of South Carolina were notified that the United States would send an unarmed vessel with provisions and supplies for Fort Sumpter; reply was made that the vessel would be fired into if it attempted to enter the port; notice was then given that the United States would supply the fort peaceably, if possible; if not, by force. 9—The State Department declined to receive the Commissioners from the rebel Confederacy. 11—Demand made of Major Anderson, at Fort Sumpter, that he should evacuate the fort: the request was declined by Major Anderson. 12—4.30 A. M., a fire was opened on Fort Sumpter from Fort Moultrie, and from batteries at Mount Pleasant, Cumming's Point, and the floating battery, Morris Island, and other points—there being seventeen batteries in all; the fire was returned from Fort Sumpter at 7 A. M., and continued throughout the day; Fort Pickens reinforced by troops landed from the United States fleet. 15—Major Anderson and his command evacuated Fort Sumpter; proclamation issued by the President of the United States, calling on the States for 75,000 militia; also calling a special session of Congress on the 4th of July. 16—The Ringgold Flying Artillery, of Reading, Pa., Captain James McKnight, 180 men, with four field pieces, set out for Washington, via Harrisburg—being the first troops to respond to the call of the President. 17—Governor Letcher, of Virginia, refused to call out the militia of that State in response to the President's proclamation; steamship Star of the West taken near Indianola, Texas, by the Galveston volunteers; Governor Letcher, of Virginia, issued a proclamation recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and ordering the State militia to hold itself in readiness for service; Jefferson Davis issued a proclamation declaring that letters of marque and reprisal would be issued by the Confederacy. 18—Governor Harris, of Tennessee, refuses to furnish troops for "coercion;" Lieutenant Jones, U. S. A., commanding at Harper's Ferry, with forty-three men, burned the arsenal and workshops there, and retreated to Pennsylvania; a large quantity of munitions of war and 15,000 stands of arms destroyed. 19—The President of the United States issued a proclamation announcing the blockade of the Southern ports; the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, Colonel Jones, and a portion of Colonel Wm. F. Small's Philadelphia Regiment (which was unarmed), were attacked in Baltimore, on their way to Washington. The Massachusetts men, after suffering injury and insult for some time, fired into the mob, killing nine, and wounding many, who were carried off. Loss of the Sixth Regiment, three killed and seven wounded. The Pennsylvania Regiment was dispersed and shamefully treated; a portion of them succeeded in getting off. The mob then took possession of the town, plundered the gunshops, and prepared for forcible measures. 20—The draws of the bridges over the Gunpowder and Bush rivers, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, and the whole of the Canton Bridge, at Baltimore, burned by mobs; U. S. Arsenal, at Liberty, Mo., seized by the Missourians; Gosport Navy Yard, opposite Norfolk, burned by United States officers. The U. S. ships of the line Pennsylvania, 74; Delaware, 74; Columbus, 74; steam frigate Merrimac, 44; frigates Raritan, 45; Columbia, 44; United States (in ordinary;) sloops-of-war Germantown, 22; and Plymouth, 22; brig Dolphin, and a powder boat, scuttled and burned. A portion of the immense stores of cannon in the yard were spiked; but a large number of guns fell into the hands of the rebels, which afterwards furnished them with armament for their field fortifications in all parts of the South. 21—U. S. Branch Mint, at Charlotte, N. C., seized by the State authorities; intense excitement at Baltimore in consequence of rumors that Pennsylvania troops had reached Cockeysville, Md., and that the garrison at Fort McHenry was prepared to shell the city. 22—U. S. Arsenal at Fayetteville, N. C., surrendered to the State of North Carolina; United States military supplies seized at Napoleon, Arkansas, by order of the Government of the State; the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment was sent from Philadelphia to Perryville, Md., opposite Havre-de-Grace, and from thence (via Susquehanna river and Chesapeake bay) to Annapolis, in steam transports, where, on the 22d, they were joined by the New York Seventh Regiment, which had left Philadelphia by steamship Boston. The two regiments took possession of Annapolis, released the U. S. frigate Constitution, which was in danger of capture, repaired the railroad from Annapolis to Annapolis Junction, and opened the railroad to Washington city. 25—Col. Van Dorn, of Texas, captured 450 United States troops at Saluria; Fort Smith, Arkansas, taken possession of by State troops under Col. Solon Borland; Gen. Harney arrested at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia, but afterward released; Illinois volunteers visited the U. S. Arsenal at St. Louis, and carried off a large amount of munitions of war, to secure them from the Secessionists; the New York Seventh Regiment reached Washington. 29—Governor Letcher, of Virginia, issued a proclamation announcing that the State had been transferred to the Southern Confederacy, although the people had not yet voted upon the ordinance of secession. 30—The House of Delegates of Maryland defeated an ordinance of secession by a vote of 13 for secession, and 53 against it.

MAY 3—The President of the United States issued a proclamation calling for 42,034 volunteers to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged, and ordering the regular army to be increased by the addition of ten regiments, making altogether a maximum aggregate increase of 22,714 officers and enlisted men, and directing the enlistment of 18,000 seamen, for not less than one nor more than three years. 5—The Relay House, on the Baltimore & Washington Railroad, taken possession of and fortified by Federal troops, under command of Gen. B. F. Butler. 6—The Convention of Arkansas passed an ordinance of secession; Captain Nathaniel Lyon, U. S. A., in possession of the arsenal at St. Louis, required by the police commissioners of that city to remove United States troops from all places outside of the arsenal grounds. The demand was refused. 7—Governor Harris, of Tennessee, before the said State had become a member of the Confederacy, made a treaty putting the whole military force of the State under the control of the Confederacy. 9—420 United States regulars, a company of United States artillery, with Sherman's battery, and the First Philadelphia Artillery Regiment, Colonel F. E. Patterson (17th of the line), marched through Baltimore—the first troops since the attack on the Massachusetts regiment, April 19. 10—The Winans steam gun captured near the Relay House; Camp Jackson, commanded by General Frost, near St. Louis, surrounded by United States troops under Captain Lyon, and 630 men taken prisoners, with their arms and munitions. After the surrender, a mob, which followed the United States troops with riotous demonstrations, was fired into by one company: twenty-two persons were killed, and many wounded. 11—The Home Guards of St. Louis, marching from the arsenal, were annoyed by riotous demonstrations. A pistol was fired at them, after which the Guards turned and fired on the mob; seven persons were killed, and many wounded; Charleston blockaded by the United States frigate Niagara. 13—Federal troops, under General Butler, marched into Baltimore from the Relay House, and took possession of Federal Hill. 14—Ross Winans arrested at the Relay House and sent to Fort McHenry, to be imprisoned there. 15—A proclamation of neutrality between the belligerents issued by the Queen of Great Britain. 20—At three o'clock P. M., the officers of the United States Government made a descent upon all the telegraphic offices in the free States, and seized MSS. of the despatches sent during the previous twelve months—the object being to discover what persons had corresponded with the rebels by that medium; an ordinance of secession passed by the North Carolina Convention; Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, issued a proclamation declaring that the State would be neutral, and that the movement of the troops of either party on the soil of the State was forbidden. 21—Act of the Confederate Congress forbidding Southern debtors from paying their creditors at the North, and compelling payment instead into the rebel treasury, approved by Jefferson Davis. 24—Troops advanced from Fortress Monroe by General Butler encamp on "the sacred soil of Virginia," at Hampton; a general movement into Virginia from Washington, at the Chain Bridge and Long Bridge; capture of Alexandria, Virginia. 26—The privateer Calhoun arrived at New Orleans with one brig and two schooners, taken near the passes of the Mississippi river; the rebel Congress passed an act prohibiting the exportation of cotton, except through the Southern sea ports. 27—A writ of habeas corpus issued by Chief Justice Taney for the body of John Merryman, confined, upon a charge of treason, in Fort McHenry. Gen. Cadwalader, in command at Baltimore, refused to obey the writ, by order of the President. 30—Grafton, Virginia, occupied by Virginia and Ohio troops, under Colonel Kelly. The Secessionists fled without firing a gun. 31—An action at Acquia Creek, on the Potomac, between the United States gunboats Freeborn and Anacosta, and rebel batteries on shore, with no perceptible effect.

JUNE 1—The bombardment of the batteries at Acquia Creek resumed by the Freeborn and United States gunboat Pawnee, and continued for five hours. The vessels received several shots, but no person was hurt; Lieut. Tompkins, of the United States cavalry, on scouting service, fired upon at Fairfax Court House. The dragoons charged through the town upon riflemen, wheeled and returned, and met two detachments with a field piece; and then turned again and cut their way through a third detachment in the rear, running a gauntlet of musketry, taking 5 prisoners, and killing, as they believed, 27 men. Loss of the cavalry, 2 killed, 2 wounded, and 1 missing. 3—1,000 rebel troops at Philippi, Virginia, surprised by Ohio and Indiana regiments, under Colonel Kelly. The rebels fled after a straggling fire, in which Colonel Kelly was severely wounded. Two of the Federal soldiers were killed and 25 wounded. Loss of the Secessionists, 16 killed, several wounded, and 10 prisoners. The pirate privateer Savannah, Captain Baker, captured, by the United States brig Perry, off the coast of South Carolina. 7—General Patterson's army corps commenced its march toward Virginia, from Chambersburg, Brigadier General Thomas leading the advance. 8—The bridges over the Potomac at Point of Rocks and Berlin were burned by order of the rebel General Lee. Also burned the same day, four bridges on the Alexandria, Loudoun, and Hampshire Railroad. 10—A night attack concerted upon rebel batteries supposed to exist at Great Bethel, in Virginia, about 12½ miles from Fortress Monroe, by United States troops under command of General Pierce. In the darkness, before coming upon the enemy, a portion of the New York Seventh, under Colonel Bendix, fired upon the New York Third, Colonel Townsend; 1 man killed, and ten were wounded. The firing warned the enemy of the proximity of the force, and they were thus prepared for the emergency. A heavy fire was opened upon the Federal troops from two masked batteries mounting rifle cannon, and thrown up on the other side of the stream. The enemy's fire was returned, and an attempt made by the Federal troops to carry the place by assault. The first battery was taken by a portion of the United States troops. But another mistake was made: one officer supposed a force upon the left was the enemy, and fell back. This caused a general retreat, and all the advantages gained were given up. Federal loss: 13 killed, 30 wounded, and several missing. Among the killed were Lieutenant Greble, United States army, in command of the artillery, and Major Theodore Winthrop. The loss of the enemy is *reported* by the Southern papers to have been 17 killed. The force of the rebels was about 2,200, under the command of General Magruder. 11—Colonel Wallace, with the Indiana Regiment, surprised a body of rebels at Romney, in Western Virginia, who fled in confusion. Killed, two rebels and several wounded; one of Wallace's men was wounded. 12—Governor Jackson, of Missouri, issued a proclamation calling out 50,000 militia to resist the Federal Government. 13—Election for members of Congress in Maryland. Union candidates elected in all but one instance. 14—Harper's Ferry evacuated by the Confederates. The railroad bridge over the Potomac burned, with the Government armory buildings; also the railroad bridge at Martinsburg, and the bridge over the Potomac at Shepherdstown; and a large number of locomotives, cars, and machinery at Martinsburg, belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. 16—The declaration of independence of Western Virginia of the rebel State Government, unanimously made by the Convention at Wheeling, and signed by fifty-six members. 17—A skirmish at Edward's Ferry, on the Potomac, between 300 of the First Pennsylvania Regiment and a force of Secessionists, who attempted to take possession of the Ferry. Federal loss: 1 killed and 4 wounded; rebel loss: from 15 to 20 killed and wounded; Col. Kallman's regiment, at St. Louis, being pressed by a mob, turned and fired near the Recorder's office, killing 6 persons and wounding 1; a train on the Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad, carrying the First Ohio Regiment, Col. McCook, under immediate command of Gen. Schenck, was fired upon near Vienna by a battery of field-pieces, worked by a Virginia artillery company. The troops left the train, formed and returned the fire, and succeeded in retreating in good order. Federal loss: 8 killed and 7 wounded; rebel loss: 6 killed; a Union Convention of Eastern Tennessee met at Greenville, Thomas A. R. Nelson chosen president. 18—Battle near Booneville, Missouri, between Federal troops under Gen. Lyon, and State troops belonging to Gen. Price's command. The account of this battle is vague. The number of killed was represented at 300, and a large number of prisoners were taken. 800 Union Home Guards, under command of Captain Cook, attacked at Cole Camp, Missouri, by a large number of Secessionists, under Governor Jackson; 23 Federal soldiers were killed, 20 wounded, and 30 taken prisoners. The rebels were repulsed and retreated, suffering a loss of 25 killed and wounded. 21—East Tennessee Convention adopted a declaration of grievances and resolutions protesting against the election held on the 8th as unfair. The vote on the 8th in Tennessee was: "For separation" 14,780; against it, 32,923. Whole vote of the State "for separation," 104,913. 24—Proclamation of the Governor of Tennessee that the people of the State had dissolved all political connection with the late United States Government. 25—The steamboat St. Nicholas, of Baltimore, seized by persons who came on board pretending to be passengers, led by one captain Richard Thomas, who was disguised "as a French lady." 26—Thirteen mounted volunteers, belonging to Colonel Wallace's Indiana regiment, attacked forty-one rebels in Western Virginia; killed eight of them, and chased the rest two miles. On their return, they captured seventeen horses, and were attacked by seventy-five of the enemy. They held them at bay until dark, when they got off with a loss of one killed, and one wounded; two lieutenants and several Secessionists were wounded in the last skirmish. 27—George P. Kane, marshal of police at Baltimore, arrested for treason; attack upon rebel batteries at Matthias Point, on the Potomac, by United States gunboats Freeborn, Pawnee, and Resolute; Captain Ward, of the Freeborn, killed.

JULY 1—Members of the Police Board, Baltimore, arrested for treason. Election in Kentucky for members of Congress. Nine Union men and one "State Rights" man elected. Aggregate Union majority nearly 60,000. 2—Gen. Patterson's army corps crossed the Potomac, and advanced into Virginia. A force under the rebel Col. Jackson fled, and their camp at Falling Waters, or Hoke's Run, was captured. Loss of the Federal troops 3 killed and 10 wounded; loss of the rebels, as far as known, 3 killed, 27 wounded. 3—Col. Smith, commanding Illinois troops, about 600 in number, was attacked near Monroe, Missouri, by the rebel Gen. Harris, with 1,600 men. The rebels were repulsed, with a loss of 4 killed and several wounded. The rebels retreated to Monroe, where they made a stand, and were again beaten back. Smith posted himself in the academy buildings, in the town, and was surrounded by 1,600 rebel cavalry, and other troops. He held out until reinforcements came up from Quincy, which fell on the rear of the rebel force, completely routing them, with a loss of 26 or 30 killed, 75 prisoners, and several horses taken. 4—Congress met in accordance with the special proclamation of the President. Present—43 Senators; and in the House, 159 Members. Galusha A. Grow was elected Speaker of the House, and Emerson Etheridge, Clerk. 5—Battle near Carthage, Missouri, between 10,000 rebels, under Governor Jackson and General Rains, and about 1,500 United States troops, commanded by Colonel Sigel. Sigel made a masterly retreat. 7—Hampton, Virginia, burned by order of the rebel General Magruder. Property destroyed supposed to be worth $1,000,000. Captain Thomas, who, "disguised as a French lady," led the pirates who seized the steamboat St. Nicholas, of Baltimore, was arrested on board the steamboat St. Mary, being hid in a bureau drawer in the ladies' cabin. 11—Battle of Rich Mountain, in Western Virginia, between a body of rebels, under Colonel Pegram, and United States troops, under General Rosecrans. Pegram surrendered, with 600 prisoners. 12—600 rebels, in the neighborhood of Barboursville, in Western Virginia, attacked by three companies of Colonel Woodruff's Second Kentucky Regiment, and routed, with a loss of 10 killed and several wounded; Gen. Garnett, commanding the main body of the Confederates, retreated from Laurel Hill. 13—The retreating rebels were overtaken near Carrickford, by United States troops, under General Morris. The rebels were defeated, and General Garnett killed. Rebel loss in both battles more than 250 killed, 1,000 prisoners, 5 guns, 12 colors, and 1,500 stand of arms; Federal loss, 20 killed and 60 wounded. 15—Gen. Patterson's army corps left Martinsburg, Virginia, and advanced to Bunker Hill. 16—The Federal army of the Potomac, under Gen. McDowell, commenced the advance from Arlington in four columns. 17—Gen. Patterson's army corps marched from Bunker Hill to Charlestown, which was reached the same night; skirmish at Fulton, Missouri, between 1,000 rebels, under Harris, and Col. McNeill, with 600 Federals. The rebels dispersed. 11 Union soldiers killed and wounded. 18—170 Union Home Guards, under Major Van Horn, attacked near Harrisonville, Missouri, by 500 rebels, under Captain Duncan. The rebels were repulsed, with a loss of 14 killed. 21—Battle of Bull Run. The number of Federalists actually in this battle was about 18,000. The number of rebels at the lowest calculation was 32,000. The Federal loss was—killed, 19 officers, and 462 non-commissioned officers and privates; wounded—64 officers, and 947 non-commissioned officers and privates; the prisoners and missing, about 900. Total killed, wounded, or lost, 2,392. Rebel loss—killed, 613; wounded and missing, 2,765. Total loss, 3,378—being 986 more than the Federal. 24—Nine sloops and schooners, belonging to the rebels, were burned in Back river, Virginia, by a naval expedition, under command of Lieutenant Crosby. 27—Hampton, Virginia, previously occupied by Federal troops, under Gen. Butler, abandoned by them. 29—Gen. Cox in command of United States troops, reached Gauley Bridge, in Western Virginia. Gov. Wise, in command of the rebels, burned the bridge, and retreated. 30—The State Convention of Missouri, assembled at Jefferson City, by a vote of 56 to 25 declared that the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, and members of Assembly were vacant. Hamilton R. Gamble was appointed Provisional Governor until the regular election in November.

AUGUST 1.—The rebel privateer Petrel was sunk off the coast of South Carolina by the frigate St. Lawrence. The Petrel, mistaking the St. Lawrence for a merchantman, fired into her. The St. Lawrence answered with a broadside, which cut the privateer in two; 5 pirates were drowned, and 36 picked up and taken prisoners. General Lyon attacked a large force of Confederates, under General McCulloch, at Dug Spring, Missouri. A gallant charge was made upon the rebels by United States cavalry. General Lyon retired to Springfield. Loss of the rebels reported to be heavy. 5—A camp of 350 Union soldiers, at Athens, Missouri, attacked by 1,200 rebels, under Martin Green, who was repulsed by Captain Moore, in command. Being reinforced with 150 men, Moore followed the enemy, killing 20, wounding 25, and taking 18 prisoners. Loss of the Union men, 3 killed, and 18 wounded. 10—Battle at Wilson's Creek, near Springfield, Missouri, between 5,200 Federal troops, under General Lyon, and about 22,200 rebels, under Generals Ben McCulloch and Price. General Lyon was killed. The command devolved on General Sigel, who, finding the enemy too strong, retreated, without being pursued, to Springfield, and then to Rolla, to wait for reinforcements. Federal loss, by official report, 223 killed and 721 wounded; rebel loss, under Price, by official report, 156 killed and 517 wounded; McCulloch's loss, by his own report, 265 killed and 800 wounded. Entire rebel loss, admitted by themselves, 421 killed and 1,317 wounded. The Federal troops took 70 prisoners and 400 horses, and compelled the rebels to burn a large quantity of baggage, to prevent it falling into our hands. 12—Charles J. Faulkner, minister to France under President Buchanan, arrested at Washington and sent to Fort Lafayette, New York harbor, as a prisoner of State. 13—Skirmish at Grafton, Western Virginia, between 50 men of the Fourth Virginia Regiment, under Capt. Dayton, and 200 rebels, commanded by Zachariah Cochran; 21 rebels killed, and the rest put to flight. No loss on the Federal side. 14—Martial law proclaimed in St. Louis by Major General Fremont. 15—The rebel Governor Jackson issued a proclamation, at New Madrid, declaring that the union between Missouri and the other States was dissolved, and that Missouri was an independent State. 15—The President issued a proclamation declaring the seceding States to be in a state of insurrection, prohibiting all intercourse between them and the other States of the Union. 18—The Jeff Davis (rebel privateer) wrecked on the bar at St. Augustine, Florida. 20—Skirmish at Hawk's Nest, Western Virginia: 400 rebels attacked the Eleventh Ohio Regiment, and were driven back with a loss of 50 killed, and a large number wounded; 2 Federal soldiers were wounded; the Western Virginia Convention, at Wheeling, resolved that thirty-nine counties in that part of the State should be formed into a new State, called the Kanawha, if the people should so decide at an election to be held October 24. 21—A rebel force of 600, under Gen. Rains, seized 80 mules, near Fort Scott, Kansas; Rains was pursued by Col. Montgomery for several miles; Rains had cannon, and Montgomery but a single howitzer; a running fight was kept up until nightfall, when Montgomery retired; 4,000 Cherokee Indians, assembled in mass meeting at Tahlenga, declared their adhesion to the Confederate States; the head chief (John Ross) gave orders for raising a regiment of mounted men, under Colonel John Drew. 22—Rebel steamer N. B. Terry taken at Paducah, Kentucky, by United States gunboat Lexington, with one field piece, thirty Minie rifles, and other contraband goods, on board. 23—The *Jeffersonian* newspaper, at West Chester, Pennsylvania, seized by the United States Marshal as a treasonable publication. 26—A military and naval expedition, under General Butler and Commodore Stringham, sailed from Fort Monroe, Virginia; a portion of the Seventh Ohio Regiment, Col. Tyler, taken in flank at Cross Lanes, near Summerville, Virginia, by a large force of rebels, with ten guns. The Union troops succeeded in cutting their way through the enemy, with the loss of 15 killed and about 40 wounded. 28—The bombardment of the forts at Hatteras commenced; 300 soldiers landed, under command of Col. Max Weber. 29—Fort Hatteras and Fort Clark, at Cape Hatteras Inlet, N. C., captured by a joint naval and land expedition under Commodore Stringham and Major General Butler. 30—Major General Fremont, commanding the Department of the West, issued a proclamation declaring the State of Missouri under martial law, and declaring the property of all persons who had taken up arms against the United States, or who should thereafter do so, confiscated to the public use, and that their slaves, if they have any, shall be declared *free men*.

SEPTEMBER 1.—From 400 to 500 rebels, at Boone Court-House, Western Virginia, routed by Union troops, (Kentucky and Virginia,) under command of Capt. Wheeler. The rebels were charged upon and ran away; 35 of them were killed, several wounded, and 5 taken prisoners. The Federalists lost none; but 6 men were wounded, 22 horses were taken, and a considerable quantity of arms. After this the town was fired and every house in it burned. 2—The Charlestown Home Guard cavalry surrounded at Beller's Mill, near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, by a portion of the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment; 3 rebels were killed, 5 wounded, and 22 taken prisoners. 3—A bridge over the Little Platte river, Missouri, on the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, was so weakened by the rebels that it was expected to break down with the first train that crossed it. The passenger express, bound west, was precipitated into the river, and a large number of innocent persons, men and women, killed and wounded. This was one of the most fiendish acts perpetrated in Missouri. 4—660 Union troops at Shelburne, Missouri, attacked by about 3,500 rebels under Martin E. Green, with two pieces of artillery. After waiting two hours for reinforcements from General Hurlbut, the Federalists retreated, with a loss of horses, wagons, &c. No other loss; Kentucky invaded by rebel troops, who took position at Hickman, Chalk Cliffs, and Columbus, and commenced to throw up fortifications. 5—Paducah, Kentucky, occupied by General Grant, in command of Union forces, numbering 2,100. He was assisted by two gunboats upon the Ohio river; General Pope, United States army, marched against Martin E. Green, at Hunneville, Missouri, who fled with 3,000 men, leaving behind them baggage, provisions, and forage. 8—The House of Representatives of Kentucky directed the flag of the United States to be hoisted over the State House, by a vote of seventy-seven against twenty. 11—A reconnoitring party, under Col. Stevens, of the New York Seventy-ninth, had a skirmish near Lewinsville, Va., with four rebel regiments, including Stewart's Cavalry. On the part of the Federalists, 6 killed and 7 wounded. Rebel loss heavy. 12—General Rosecrans, commanding the United States troops in Western Virginia made a strong reconnoissance in front of the rebel entrenchments at Carnifex Ferry, where were posted about 5,000 men under General Floyd, late of Buchanan's Cabinet. His camp equipage, tents, and arms were captured by Rosecrans, 9,000 rebels under General R. E. Lee, with about 10 pieces of artillery, advanced upon the positions held by General Reynolds, commanding Union troops at Elkwater, Western Virginia. Skirmishing took place at several points. On the 17th the rebels retired, having lost about 100 killed (including Colonel John A. Washington, the Mount Vernon speculator) and 20 prisoners. Federal loss, none killed, 2 missing, and 60 prisoners; the rebel General Price and Claiborne F. Jackson, at the head of 15,000 or 20,000 men, attacked the Federal soldiers under command of Colonel James A Mulligan, of Illinois, who were strongly entrenched at Lexington, Missouri. 12—Mayor Brown, of Baltimore, Ross Winans, and other members of the Legislature, Henry May, M. C., and others, were arrested, by the United States authorities, in Baltimore and Maryland. Fight near Booneville, Missouri, between 150 Union Home Guards, under Capt. Eppstein, and 600 rebels, under Colonel Brown. The Home Guards were intrenched, and drove back the enemy. On the rebel side, Colonel Brown and Captain Brown were killed, with 10 others, and 30 wounded. 14—A boat expedition, under Lieutenant John Russel, of the United States ship Colorado, cut out the privateer Judith, under the guns of the rebels, at Pensacola Navy Yard, and destroyed the vessel by fire. Loss on the Federal side, 3 killed and 15 wounded. 15—An attack made by about 500 rebels upon a portion of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel Geary, opposite Prichards' Mill, on the Potomac. The rebels were repulsed, with a loss of 18 killed and some wounded; Federal loss, 1 killed. 16—Chandeleur Island, near the mouth of the Mississippi River, taken possession of by the crews of the United States steamer Massachusetts and the sloops-of-war Preble and Marion, who threw up batteries, and rekindled the light of the light-house, which had long been extinguished. 17—A railroad train, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, containing a portion of Col. Torchin's Nineteenth Illinois Regiment, fell through a bridge near Huron, Indiana, killing and wounding nearly 100; 570 of the Third Iowa Regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Scott, with one piece of artillery, gallantly sustained an attack from 4,500 rebels, at Blue Mills, Missouri. After a fight of an hour, Scott retreated slowly, and in good order, and took up a better position. Whilst there, Col. Smith, with 1,400 Federal troops, came up by another route. The two forces then united and pursued the rebels, who crossed the river before day-light, and retreated. 16 Unionists killed, 94 wounded, and 6 missing. Rebel loss not known; fight at Marratstown, Missouri, between six hundred United States troops, under Colonels Montgomery and Johnson, and four hundred rebels. The latter were routed, with a loss of 7 killed. 100 horses were taken, and all the tents and provisions of the enemy. Colonel Johnson was killed, and 2 Federal soldiers; 6 were wounded. 20—Colonel James A. Mulligan, after a gallant defence at Lexington, Missouri, during which several brilliant sorties were made by his troops, and the charges of the enemy were repulsed, was compelled to surrender in consequence of a want of water. The Federal loss at Lexington was Colonel White, killed, with about forty others, and seventy-five wounded; $900,000 in money, belonging to Missouri banks, was taken by Price, who reported that he had restored the same to the rightful owners. 23—700 rebels were driven out of Mechanicsville Gap, Western Virginia, by 875 Union soldiers, under Colonels Cantwell and Haske. 24—Skirmish at Point of Rocks, Maryland, between 400 rebels and Colonel Geary's Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment. The rebels were upon the Virginia side of the Potomac, but were driven off by shells and musket balls. 25—A reconnoisance near Lewinsville, Virginia, by 5,000 United States infantry, three companies of cavalry, and three batteries, under command of General William F. Smith. A large quantity of forage, cattle, sheep, etc., was taken. 29—The United States forces opposite Washington advanced, under General W. F. Smith, upon Munson's and Upton's Hills, which had been held by the rebels, but were now deserted. In the advance, by some unfortunate mistake the California Regiment, Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania (Colonel Owen), Baxter's Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, and Friedman's dragoons fired upon each other in the darkness of the night, killing nine, and wounding eighteen.

OCTOBER 1.—The propeller Fanny, chartered by the United States Government, captured by three rebel steam tugs while on the passage from Hatteras Inlet to Chicomacomico, on the coast of North Carolina; 25 soldiers belonging to the 20th Indiana regiment, who were on board, were taken prisoners, and two rifled cannon were captured; 1,000 Ohio and Virginia Union troops, under Lieutenant Colonel Engart, surrounded and attacked a number of rebels at Chapmanville, Virginia, and routed them, killing 60, and taking 70 prisoners. In their flight the rebels were intercepted by Colonel Hyatt, who killed 40, and took a large number of prisoners. 3—Reconnoissance in front of the rebel lines at Green Brier River, Western Virginia, by 5,000 men of General Reynold's division. A lively skirmish ensued. Federal loss 10 killed and 11 wounded; 13 rebel prisoners were taken, and some baggage and horses; 2,500 rebels, transported from the mainland in 6 small steamers and flat-boats, attacked the 20th Indiana regiment, Col. Hawkins, at Chicomacomico, North Carolina; 50 of the United States troops were taken prisoners, with all their tents and baggage. Col. Hawkins succeeded in reaching Fort Hatteras with the remainder. 4—A party of New Mexican Union volunteers, under Captain Mink, was surprised at Alimosa, thirty-five miles below Fort Craig, by 110 Texan rebels, and their horses stampeded. Captain Mink proposed to surrender his company; but his men dissented, secured their horses, and retreated to Fort Craig. Subsequently, about 100 United States troops, from Fort Craig, pursued the rebels, overtook them, killed their captain and 10 men, wounded about 30, and killed 30 horses. The balance of the Texans escaped to Mesilla. 5—The United States gunboat Monticello made an attack, with shot and shell, upon the rebels at Chicomacomico, North Carolina, who had routed the Indiana Union volunteers two days before; 218 shot and shell were fired from the Monticello in three hours and a half. The slaughter is supposed to have been heavy, and the rebels were compelled to take to their boats, and make their escape. 9—1,500 rebels under General Anderson landed in the night on Santa Rosa Island, near Pensacola, Florida, and made an attack upon the camp of Colonel William Wilson's Zouaves. General Smith's division of the United States army, in front of Washington, made an advance to Lewinsville, Va., which was occupied in force. 10—300 rebels, under command of Captain Holliday, were attacked near Hillsboro, Ky., by 50 Home Guards, under Lieutenants Sadler and Sergeant, who dispersed them, capturing 127 Enfield rifles, and a quantity of sabres, pistols, etc. Union loss, three killed and two wounded. 12—A rebel schooner, lying in Quantico, in Dumfries creek, Virginia, was cut out by armed boats from the United States gunboats Rescue and Resolute. 12—The rebel Commodore Hollins, with a steam ram, iron clad, called the Manassas, and a fleet of fire-ships, attacked the United States blockading squadron at the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi. Eighty United States cavalry, under Major James, attacked 300 rebels in a cornfield near Lebanon, Missouri; eight rebels killed and six taken prisoners; two of the Union troops were killed. Two companies of cavalry belonging to Wright's battalion, under Captains Montgomery and Switzler, made a dash at about 300 rebels, near Wet Glaze, eighteen miles below Lebanon, Missouri, killing 62, wounding 2, and taking 36 prisoners; Federal loss 1 man killed and 1 man wounded; a skirmish at Beckwith, Missouri, between 25 of Captain Nolan's Federal cavalry and 100 rebel cavalry. The Federalists were repulsed with a loss of 5 killed and 5 wounded. The rebel captain was killed. 14—57 United States soldiers who were prisoners at Richmond, Virginia, were released by the rebel authorities. 15—About 600 rebels, under Jeff. Thompson, surrounded 50 Union soldiers near Big River Bridge, Missouri. The latter fought as long as they could, but were forced to surrender, with a loss of 1 killed and 7 wounded. 16—The rebel army in front of Washington retired from Vienna, and fell back, with their whole column, to Fairfax Court House. The Union troops advanced and took possession of Vienna; a company of Wisconsin volunteers, stationed near Bolivar, Va., was attacked by a superior force of rebels, under Colonel Turner Ashby (about 2,000 in number,) with seven pieces of artillery. The Unionists charged upon the enemy, and captured 1 gun (a 32-pounder) and took 10 prisoners; 150 Missouri scouts, under Major White, surprised the rebel garrison left at Lexington, Missouri, by General Price, and recaptured the place, taking three hundred prisoners; Major Gavitt, of the First Indiana Cavalry, made an attack on rebels near Pilot Knob, Missouri, but, finding the enemy strongly posted, fell back, and was reinforced by Colonel Alexander, with six hundred Illinois infantry. 17—Lieutenant Kirby, with fifteen men of Major Wright's battalion, fought forty-five rebels at Linn Creek, Missouri, killing five and wounding twelve. 19—A fight at Big Hurricane Creek, Carroll county, Missouri, between Colonel Morgan, Eighteenth Missouri, with two hundred and twenty men and two guns, and four hundred rebels, who were put to flight, with a loss of fourteen killed, and eight prisoners; the schooner Fairfax, a transport loaded with hay, captured by the rebels on the Lower Potomac. 21—Battle at Ball's Bluff, Virginia, and defeat of the Union forces, under command of Colonel E. D. Baker; five hundred rebels, under Jeff Thompson and Lowe, were defeated at Fredericktown, Missouri, by Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana troops, about two thousand in number. The engagement lasted two hours, when the rebels fled from the field in disorder, and took to the woods. The rebels were pursued for twenty-two miles, when the chase was given over. 200 dead rebels were left on the field. Union loss, 6 killed and 40 wounded; Col. Garrard, having 2,000 men, was attacked by a rebel force, under General Zollicoffer, at Camp Wildcat, Ky. Zollicoffer had 5,000 men. The rebels made three charges, but were repulsed each time. Their loss was estimated at 200 killed and wounded. Union loss, 30 killed and wounded. Zollicoffer retreated; a large naval expedition sailed from Annapolis, Maryland, destined for some point on the Southern coast, under command of Samuel F. Dupont, senior flag officer. It comprised 8 steam and sailing frigates, 10 steam gunboats, and 34 armed steam and sailing transports—mounting in all, 400 guns. The soldiers numbered about 15,000; the number several thousand. 24—The election in Western Virginia, to determine whether that part of the State should be formed into a new State, called "Kanawha," was held, and resulted in favor of the proposition, by a very large majority; Major Charles Zagonyi, commanding General Fremont's body-guard (150 in number), made a charge upon 2,000 rebels, under Colonel Pierce, at Springfield, Missouri. The enemy did not stand, but were routed in a very short time. Union loss, 16 killed, 20 wounded, and 20 missing; rebel loss, 80 killed, 60 wounded, and 27 prisoners. 25—William Smith, one of the crew of the rebel privateer Jeff Davis, was convicted of piracy at Philadelphia. 26—General B. F. Kelly, with troops, marched from New Creek, in Western Virginia, to Romney, and routed the rebels there, taking all their wagons and camp equipage, three pieces of cannon, 200 horses, and 450 prisoners. The fight lasted for two hours. The rebels were commanded by Col. Armstrong. Union loss, 1 killed and 5 wounded; three companies of Ninth Illinois Regiment had a skirmish at Saratoga, Kentucky, with a company of rebel cavalry 100 strong. The rebels were routed, with a loss of 13 killed, 24 prisoners, 52 horses, and their camp equipage. United States loss, 2 wounded. 26—400 rebels laid down their arms at Fulton, Missouri, and surrendered to 1,500 Union troops, under General Henderson, and were permitted to return to their homes. 30—The great naval expedition sailed from Fortress Monroe, bound to some part of the Southern coast. 31—Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, commander of the United States army, was retired from active service, at his own request, and Major General George B. McClellan appointed Commander of the Armies of the Union.

NOVEMBER 2—Prestonburg, Kentucky, occupied by General Nelson and Union troops. The rebels retired without resistance; Major General John C. Fremont, commander of the Western Department of the army, having received orders, when at Springfield, Missouri, to resign his command to Major General Hunter (the second in command), did so, and took a formal leave of his troops on the 3d. 4—An expedition under Colonel Grasnel took possession of Houston, Texas county, Missouri, and captured a large amount of rebel property, and some officers of the rebel army; also 500 cattle, and 90 horses and mules. 6—120 Union troops, under Capt. Schields, were captured by the enemy near Little Santa Fe, Missouri. The Union troops were on their way to join General Fremont's column. The reported force of the enemy was 500 men. 7—The United States gunboat Resolute went up the Rappahannock River, as far as Urbanna creek, where a large schooner was captured; all her stores and movable property were then taken out, and the vessel was burned; an expedition of 3,500 Union troops, which left Cairo, Illinois, the night before, under command of Generals Grant and McClernand, landed below Belmont, Missouri, opposite Columbus, Kentucky, and made an attack upon the force of rebels there, under command of General Cheatham. The latter were about 7,000 strong, and they were posted behind entrenchments. They were driven from thence across the river, their camp taken and burned, and baggage, cannon, horses and mules captured. The rebel loss was estimated at 300 killed and wounded, and 130 prisoners taken; Forts Walker and Beauregard, commanding the channels of entrance to Beaufort, South Carolina, captured by the United States fleet. 8—Messrs. James M. Mason and John Slidell, appointed by the rebel Government ministers to England and France, were taken off the English mail-packet steamer Trent, in the Bahama channel, by a force from the United States frigate San Jacinto, Capt. Charles Wilkes commander. 10—250 Union troops at Guyandotte, Western Virginia, massacred by rebel troops brought in by the treachery of the inhabitants. 11—Guyandotte burned by Union troops under the command of Colonel Zeigler, in revenge for the part taken by its residents in the massacre of the day before. 18—Meeting of the rebel Congress at Richmond. Bible stolen from the court-house, same place and day. Three thousand rebel troops disbanded in Accomac county, Virginia. A provisional Union Government created in North Carolina, and Marble Nash Taylor elected Governor. 20—Review of 70,000 troops at Washington. Warsaw, Missouri, burned by the rebel troops. Twenty-five old whaling ships sailed from the East, loaded with stone, for the purpose of being sunk and blockading Southern rivers. 23—Major General Butler's expeditionary division sailed for the South in the steamers Constitution and Forest City, and accompanied by the Kingfisher. Bombardment of Pensacola; destruction of Warrington by the guns of Fort Pickens; water batteries silenced by United States steamers Niagara and Colorado. Rebel steamer Nashville arrived at Southampton, England, with crew of ship Harvey Birch, the vessel being burnt by the pirates. 30—Over 600,000 Union troops under arms. Major Bowen attacked and defeated rebel troops under Colonels Freeman and Turner, at Salem, Mo.; Union loss, 7 killed, 8 wounded; rebel loss, 10 killed, 20 wounded.

DECEMBER 2—Meeting of United States Congress; expulsion of the rebel Henry C. Burnett, of Kentucky. 4—Expulsion of the traitor, John C. Breckinridge, from the United States Senate; a body of citizens at Sedalia, Missouri, attacked a gang of rebels belonging to Price's army, under command of Captains Young and Wheatly; 7 were killed and 10 wounded; none of the citizens were injured. 6—Review of 80,000 rebels at Centreville; an alarm is made, and a panic ensues, owing to a supposition that the Union troops are advancing. 8—Attack of rebels, with Pendleton's battery, on the Upper Potomac; they are repulsed by the Thirteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, and 12 of their number killed. 9—Arrival of steamer Hansa with exciting news from England concerning the capture of the rebel commissioners; warlike threats. 11 and 12—Great fire at Charleston, South Carolina, 579 buildings burnt. 13—The first Union deserter, William H. Johnson, of the Lincoln Cavalry, shot at Washington; Fight at Alleghany Camp, Pocahontas county, Virginia, between General R. H. Milroy, with 750 Union troops, against Gene-

(*Continued on Fourth Page.*)