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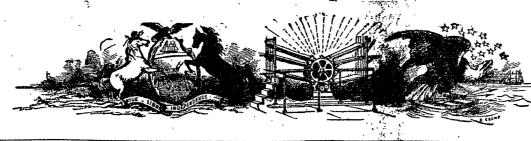
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VOL. 5.—NO. 127. PHILADELPHIA. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1862.

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less of our obligation for their earnest, unselfish, pains taking, persistent enorts.

We propose for the present season only—in view of the hardness of the times, and the fact that we are enabled to buy white paper somewhat cheaper than we have hitherte one, or can hope to do after the close of the War-to make some small acknowledgment—not so much a recom-pense as a slight testimonial—to those friends who shall see fit to exert themselves to obtain subscriptions (whether originals or renewals) to our Weekly and Semi-Weekly editions. We do not know that we could offer anything of similar value more generally acceptable and useful than a Gold Pen of the best quality and finish. We propose therefore, to forward to each person who, during the two for THE TRIBUNE, as follows:

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mperior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables the manu-acturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. au26-6m GENERAL ORDER. NAVY DEPARTMENT, December 23, 1861.
THE NAVY DEPARTMENT has a rendezvous fo shipping men at each of the following places:
Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
Boston and New Bedford, Massachusetts.
New York.

Hoston and New Bedford, Massachuseus.
New York.
Philadelphia and Eric, Pennsylvania.
Bailimore, Maryland; and
Washington, Ditrict of Columbia.
Seamen, ordinary seamen, and landsmen who can pass
the usual surgeon's examination, by presenting themselves at the rendezvous nearest their residence, with an
official certificate from the city or town clerk signifying
that they are residents and have expressed a desire to
leave to enter the navy, will be received on the following 1st. An allowance of three cents per mile for travelling expenses.

2d. An advance of three months to seamon and ordinary seamen, and of two months to landsmen.

3d. Permission to leave an allotment of half pay to their families, to commence the date of their enlistment.

4th. To go on board ship in their ordinary clother where an outfit will be furnished and charged as permissions the process, viz.

here an outilt will be turnished and charged to be the present prices, viz.:

One pea-jackot.

One pair blue cloth trowsers.

3 One blue flannel overshirt.

Two under flannel shirts.

2 Two pairs woollen drawers.

22

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1862.

Monarchical Place-holding. The injustice of monarchical, as compared with republican institutions; was exemplified, public office, or receive more than one salary, -in fact, that there is injustice in a plurality of office-inasmuch as the pluralist, with his energies divided, cannot acquit himself properly in a double capacity, and also deprives some other person of a situation. In England, bert was literally loaded with office and emolu-On his marriage, a life-pension of \$150,000

per annum was settled upon by Parliament. But of this, living at free-quarters with his wife, the Prince never spent more than onesixth, in any one year, and the accumulation of savings, during nearly twenty-three years, must have amounted, at ordinary interest, to date, against Lord Powis. It was said, at the sum of \$5,000,000. One would naturally say, Prince Albert would doubtless provide his exalted rank." After three days' polling, for his younger children out of this immens sum? Not so. When any of the Royal offspring marry, Parliament votes a great sum in | went over to the other side, Prince Albert was hand as a wedding portion, and endows the bride or bridegroom with a great life-pension. The Princess Royal, on her marriage with the Prince of Prussia, received a dowry of \$350,000 in cash, and was put on the pensionlist for \$40,000 a year for life. As the Royal children reach maturity, they are disposed of in the following manner: The Princesses are | for Rank. On the first day's polling, the married off, with dowries and pensions, and | Prince got only 148 votes to 214 given to Lord the Princes, thus made very dear to the overtaxed British people, are established in life, each with a life-pension of from \$100,000 to \$125,000, over and above what they may take. as holding offices under the Crown. Thus, Prince Alfred, who is now a Midshipman will probably be Lord High Admiral, with a large salary, by the time he is of age, and his brother, Prince Arthur, the god-child of "The Iron Duke," is as likely as not to be Commander-in-Chief of the army, when he is twenty-one years old, the pay being only \$46 a day, and \$90 a day if he also be Field Marshal. Of course, that he will be, for his father, the late Prince Albert, was made Field Marshal, in February, 1840, at the mature age of twenty years and five months.

The transformations in a pantomime can

scarcely exceed this. The young gentleman might as well have been made Archbishop of Canterbury, or Admiral at the Nore, or Lord High Chancellor, or President of the College of Physicians, or President of the Royal Academy, or Prime Minister. If the Royal letters-patent could at once change a raw youth of twenty into a military commander of the highest rank, they could, by the same magical process, have bestowed upon him an intuitive capacity for filling the most responsible offices in Church and State, on the bench or in the navy, in medicine or the fine arts. The late Duke of Wellington was forty-four years old before he received the baton of a Field Marshal, sent to him by the Prince Regent in reshal of France, captured at the battle of Vit-toria; fit reward for thirty years of service. shals were made: Sir George Nugent, after | The New Defences Opposite Fort Delaseventy-four years of service; General Grosvenor, after seventy-two: the Marquis of Anglesey, after nearly seventy. There were others, also holding this rank; two (the King of Hanover and the late Duke of Cambridge because they were Princes of the Blood. The King of Holland, out of compliment. Leopold, of Belgium, because he had married the daughter of George the Fourth. Wellington-who had fought for it. Two days before his marriage, Prince Albert received the baton, leaping over the heads of all the officers in the British Army, without having ever "smelt powder," except at a review. What did he gain by it? Pay, to the amount of nearly \$90 a day, and the privilege of wearing a cocked hat with immense plumes of red and white, leathern gauntlets on his hands,

and a tall pair of jack-boots upon his lower The tendency of "great" people, across the water, to grasp, for themselves, all the most profitable offices was curiously illustrated in the person of the Duke of York, second son of George the Third. While yet an infant, the Bishopric of Osnaburg, in Hanover, (the hereditary electorate of the House of Guelph,) became vacant, and the emoluments, amounting to some \$30,000 a year, were too Delaware City, most probably on the marsh above valuable to be given out of the family. King George actually appointed this sucking-baby to the vacant See, and, though he finally became Field Marshal and Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of York also continued Bishop to his dying day-nearly sixty-four years later. The English newspaper, the Albion, which has an interesting article on the death of the

inte l'rince Albert, thus sums up the items of his fortunate career:

"On the 10th of February, 1840, the marriage took place at the Chapel Royal, St. James'. Parliament testified liberally how greatly her Majesty's choice was approved. The Prince was nationalized, and received a grant of £30,000 a year; the title of Royal Highness by patent; the right to quarter the Royal Arais of England; and precedence by Royal warrant next to the Queen. Places of trust and theore, and, in some Instances, of emolument, were licaped upon him. At the period of his death he was a member of the Privy Council; Chief Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall in trust for the Prince of Wales, and Lord Warden of the Stanneries; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle; Grand Razger of Windsor, St. James, and Hyde Parks; a Hield Marshal, and Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade; Colonel of the Grenadier-Guards; Captain General and Colonel of the City of London Artillery Company; a Knight of the Garter, of the Thistle, and of St. Patrick; and Acting Grand Master of the Order of the Bath. He was also elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and nominated LL. D. and D. C. L. He was Master of the Trinity House; President of the Royal Commission of the Patrictic Fund for the relief of widows and orphans of soldiers, seamen, and marines, who fell in the war with Russia; President of the Society of Arts; and either at the head of, or associated with, various public Charities of the Metropolis. At one time it was generally said to be the Queen's desire that her husband should be raised, by act of Parliament, to the dignity of King-Consort; but, unbounded and enthusiatic as was the devotion of all classes to her Majesty, it was not deemed expedient that the concession should be made. There was no direct intention manifested; the public pulse was only felt. But the scheme was not approved; and, if ever seriously Intended, it was withdrawn. In 1857, the title of Prince Concert was finally conferred upon the of Prince Concert was finally confe upon the subject of this sketch by her Majesty's Order in Council." There are a few omissions here. Prince Albert, besides receiving \$15,000 as Governor of Windsor Castle, and \$1,500 a year as Constable of the same Royal residence, was appointed Grand Ranger of Windsor Park (salary \$15,-000) in 1841. He was High Steward of the

borough of Windsor since July, 1850. Moreover, besides being Doctor of Laws from Cambridge and Oxford, he was Doctor of Philosophy by diploma from his Alma Mater, the University of Bonn. He was High Steward of the borough of Plymouth. His military appointments (Field Marshal and Colonel of two regiments, the most lucrative in the service) must have yielded him an addition to his income of at least \$50,000. As nominal manager of his eldest son's Duchy of Cornwall, he also was well paid-indeed, most of his official holdings were so remunerative that their annual total very closely approximated upon the \$150,000 a year which Parliament so lavishly bestowed upon him. There somehow seemed a full development

of Flunkeyism when Prince Albert was in question. The neat little orations which he occasionally delivered at public dinners and at One black slik handkerchief. 100

One black slik handkerchief. 100

Sol 27

The pay of petty officers averagea \$20 to \$25 per month. 100

Do. ordinary seamen. 18 do. Do. landsmen. 12 do. And food found. No landsman will be allowed to take the benefit of this regulation who has not been four months at sea, or on the lake or rivers. GIDEON WELLES, de27-frawett Secretary of the Navy.

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One black slik handkerchief. 100

Sol 27

The pay of petty officers averagea \$20 to \$25 per month. 200

Do. Isodemen. 18 do. Do. landsman will be allowed to take the benefit of this reculation who has not been four months at sea, or on the lake or rivers. CIDEON WELLES, de27-frawett Secretary of the Navy. Even the University of Cambridge forgot her proprieties and sacrificed her dignity, in order to obtain Prince Albert as her nominal head.

One black slik handkerchief. 202 per month. 202 public meetings—written for him, during several and, more recently, by Sir Charles Phipps, his treasurer and private secretary—were universally praised by the newspapers, as models of elochius. His patronage of an institution was looked for, canvassed for, with great avidity. Even the University of Cambridge forgot her proprieties and sacrificed her dignity, in order to obtain Prince Albert as her nominal head.

One landsman will be allowed to take the benefit of this recentance of the year: President, E. A. Ga-linds, the public meetings—written for him, during several quars, by Dr. Lyon Playfair, and, nore recently, by Sir Charles Phipps, his treasurer and private secretary—were universally praised by the newspapers, as models of elochius. Albert is secretary, George K. Bushori, Charles McGinley: relief agent, Joseph A. Vanhori; assistant secretary, George K. Bushori, Charles McGinley: relief agent, Joseph A. Vanhori; assistant secretary, George K. Bushori, Charles McGinley: relief agent, Joseph A. Vanhori; assistant secretary, George K. Bushori, Charles Mc

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The facts are curious—as showing a particular phase of English society.
In February, 1847, the Duke of Northum berland, an immensely rich gentleman with

under the usual average of brains, paid the last great debt of nature. Because of his rank and wealth, he had been elected Lord Steward of the University of Cambridge, and, in 1840, on the death of Marquis Camden, was elected Chancellor of the University. He was succeeded, as Lord Steward, by Lord Lyndin a remarkable manner, in the accumulation of offices of emolument and dignity in the person of Prince Albert, lately the husband of In the usual routine, Lord Lyndhurst should Queen Victoria. With us, it is considered have been appointed Chancellor of the Unithat no person ought to hold more than one versity, on the death of the Duke of Northumberland. But Lyndhurst was too poor to stand the expense of a contest-Lord Powis having intimated an intention of becoming a candidate, chiefly because, not long before, he had championed the University in Parliament. The tuft-hunters of Cambridge resolved to inthough with some grumbling from the masses | vite Prince Albert to enter into a contest, -the aristocracy thinking that scarcely too They probably thought that he was as well much could be done for Royalty-Prince Al- | qualified to provide over an University as to carry the baton of a Field Marshal. Lyndhurst had risen, by merit, from the ranks of

the people, and that evidently disqualified

him—though, in his early manhood, his ta-lents and learning had enabled him to win the highest academical distinctions which the University could bestow. Prince Albert entered the field as a candithe time, that he " had no pretensions beyond n the course of which the chairman and leading members of Lord Powis's Committee elected by a majority of 112. It was announced, by private circulars, addressed to noblemen and gentlemen who had votes, that the Queen would take it as a compliment to herself, if her husband was elected. So Cable net Ministers (including Macaulay,) Bishops and Parsons, Judges and Politicians, voted Powis. For the next day, there was tremendous whipping-in, and Royalty had 86 majority, increased to 112, when the poll finally closed. It was a sharp race. After all the whipping, the spurring, the hints, the canvassing, the promises, even the threats, out of 1,790 votes, as many as 839 were against-the Palace candidate. One of the squibs on the occasion thus hit off the point, with an allusion to the remarkable hat, floriculturally shaped like a flower-pot, which he invented for the British army, which Punch so terribly

ridiculed, and which the Duke of Wellington declined adopting: Prince Albert on this side, Lord Powis on that We will not say which is the brighter. ut we give up the Youth who invented a For the Man who has rescued a Mitre,

Then why, ye Collegiate Heads, did you run Into all this hot Senate House bother? Can it be that the Youth who invented the Onc Has a share in dispensing the other? Well! Prince Albert is dead, and we hold to the old "de mortuiis" rule of speaking not unkindly of the departed. The Prince was an useful man in his day, and in his generation. He was a good husband and father, and had the merit of behaving most respectably in the somewhat anomalous position he occupied. If honors and emoluments were showered upon him, in the most lavish manner, by the Queen, he cannot be much condemned for accepting them. The system, not the man, is to be blamed,-the system being essentially monarchical. There will be a turn for having sent him the baton of a Mar- scramble for his more lucrative appointments, and it is safe to prophecy that the Prince of Vales will obtain the best of them.

mended (see letter in yesterday's Press) the estab-lishment of a permanent fortification on the Dela-ware shore of the bay, opposite Fort Delaware, and the subsequent construction of a temporary fortifica-tion on the Jersey shore of the bay, opposite the same

fort. Without these new defences and the immediate completion of Fort Delaware, Philadelphia will not be satisfied, because she will not be secure. An understanding of the position of Fort Dolaware will better exhibit the sagacity of Col. Totten's Pea Patch Island stands in the centre of the Delaware river-at this point sometimes called the bay, although the bay proper does not commence until thirty miles below at Bombay Hook and Ben Davis Points, where it at once widens-at the point where the stream is sufficiently narrow to admit of cannon shot reaching either shore. The island is about forty miles below Philadelphia, and is low and flat, surrounded by a dike and rows of willow trees. Salem, a town of consderable importance in West Jorsey, is about seven miles distant and out of reach of the guns of the fort. Delaware City, a leading town in Delaware, the terminus of the Chesapeake Canal, is one mile and a half distant. The canal skirts the south of the town, and would furnish a good natural defence against a land attack made from below. If the new fort is located at all,

the village, or, mayhap, at the entrance to the locks, and directly at the foot of the main street. To locate the fort below would be to place it in the hands of an enemy, in case a retreat across the canal were rendered necessary. Reedy Point, a long arm of marsh, stretching into the bay about four miles from the fort, below Delaware City, is barely within cannon reach, and, therefore, would scarcely furnish a good auxiliary defence. A small, late Prince Albert, thus sums up the items of his fortunate career:

"On the 10th of February, 1840, the marriage of made available, and a fortification creeted on the north bank would probably serve as a valuable assistant to the long guns of the fort. Marshes surround Delaware City, above and below, but the banks of the river are high in front of the town, and there is an abundance of good wharfing. The marsh comes around to the west of the place, about a half mile from the village, on the road to Port north, receding from the river, and crossing the road to Clark's Corner and Newark. Thus, Delaware City is well defended by nature, and would probably be inaccessible to a land enemy.

There is no settlement on the opposite shore of New Jersey, where it is proposed to construct a temporary fortification, but the Jersey defence would be scarcely more accessible, being fianked by marshes, and defended on the south and west by Salem river, that runs parallel with the Delaware

for six miles, constituting what is called "Lower Penn's Neck."

There is a good channel on either side of the Pea Patch, but vessels generally prefer the Dela-ware channel as the broadest and deepost. From the Jersey shere flats and shallows extend for a long distance, whereas vessels of heavy burden come almost to Delaware City wharves. The fort is nearly midway of the river, and is a little less than two miles from either shore. Reedy Island, a strip of high ground, crowned with a light-house and a few tenements, stands below Port Penn about five miles. It could scarcely be made available in case of invasion. Above Fort Delaware the river can be easily defended, as it abounds in small islands, and the channels often extend almost to the brink of the shore.

At Fort Millin, which is to be put in complete order, there is a small light-house island in the middle of the river, and just above, the shores of New Jersey are stable and precipitous.

to the year ending yesterday there had been sold at the Philadelphia drove yards a grand total of 554,778 head to the year ending yesterday there had been sold at the Philadelphia droov yards a grand total of 554,778 head of cattle, of all kinds. This aggregate was divided as follows: Baeves, 82,365; sheep, 269,020; hogs, 109,179; cows, 4,214. It would be difficult to make an accurate guess as to what proportion of this year quantity of flesh was consumed in the city. Sinch of the meat was cured and packed here and sent abroad in a compact shape. There are two or three large packing establishments in the city which have heavy contracts for supplying the army with meat. In addition to the meat that came into the city on the hoof, large quantities came hither from the West in the form of hums, bacon, &c. There was also a large quantity of fresh meat brought into the city from the neighboring counties, and from Now Jersey, which never reached the drove yards, and of which no record was kept. When we add to all these supplies the huge quantities of poultry, fish, and oysters, brought into the city and consumed here, the conclusion may be asfely arrived at that vegetarianism is making but slow progress here. In addition to the enormous consumption of breadsinfis required to supply six hundred thousand mouths, the following figures will show the quantities of this description of food which were shipped from our port during 1801: Barrels of flour, 440,378; bushels of wheat, 2,044,343; bushels of corn, 792,723; barrels of corn meal, 28,314; bread, packages, 23,416.

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THE REBELLION.

INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS. REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF THE

SCHOONER SHERWOOD.

Destructive Fire in Nashville. ARGE AMOUNT OF ORDNANCE AND COM-MISSARY STORES DESTROYED.

SUICIDE OF A REBEL GENERAL. THE MISSISSIPPI NAVAL FLEET.

Full Account of the Boats to be Used. THE WAR IN MISSOURI. GENERAL POPE'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF HIS

LATE SUCCESSES. MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL PRICE.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

THE REBELS ALARMED ABOUT GENERAL BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION. &c., NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 30, via Baltimore.—The Norfolk Day Book, received by a flag of truce, gives a curious account of the capture of the chooner Sherwood. Among other things, it states that three of our gunboats were disabled, and the Express set on fire. All the damage done by our shells at Sewell's Point is said to have been the killing of a rooster. The commissary stores, including a portion of the ordnance department at Nashville, were destroyed by fire on the 23d inst. The loss is estimated at early one million.

The following are the Tennessee Congressmen: First district, J. B. Heiskell; Second, W.G. Swan; Third, J. B. Gardenshire; Fourth, M. P. Gentry; Fifth, G. W. Jones; Sixth, H. S. Foote; Seventh, J. D. C. Adkins; Eighth, John V. Wright; Tonth, D. M. Currin. Six contrabands were taken from a small canon

in the Chesapeake Bay, off Back river, this morning, in an almost exhausted condition. They were brought to headquarters. They state that the inhabitants of Yorktown and the military authorities there are very much frightened at the expected It is believed there that General Burnside's expedition is certainly destined to go up the York River, and that General Wool will co-operate in an

attack upon Yorktown. Gen. Magrudor is said to have telegraphed the condition of affairs to Richmond, and asked per-mission to destroy Yorktown by fire, and to have received a roply directing him to refrain until he is certain that the place is to be immediately attacked. Strong batteries are placed on each side of York river, and the force is estimated at 30,000 in the

vicinity of Yorktown. Suicide of Brigadier General Philip St. George Cooke. The Norfolk Day Book of the 28th inst. has the Glowing announcement of the suioide of Brigadier General St. George Cooke, of the rebel army:
RICHHOND, Dec. 27, 1861.—Philip St. George Cooke, brigadier general in the Confederate army, accidentally or designedly killed himself at his residence in Powhatan county yesterday. He was a wealthy, public-spirited gentleman, and a woll-behaved and accomplished officer.
Brigadier General Cooke was a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point. He entered that institute as a cadet in 1828, graduated July, 1832, was immediately appointed to a brevet second lieutenancy in the Second artillery; a brevet second lieutenancy in the Socond artillory; promoted to adjutant of his regiment in 1833. He resigned in 1834. He was a native of Virginia, and, at the breaking out of the present rebellion, was commissioned a general in the Confederate army.

[The name of the general whose suicide is announced must not be confounded with that of Gen. Philip St. George Cooke, who, although a Virginian, is a truly loyal man, and holds a Federal' commission as brigadier general in the regular army. He is an accomplished cavalry officer, and has command of the regular cavalry in the army of the Potomac.—ED. PRESS 1

The Richmond papers of Saturday last contain the following items: General Hindman's Official Report.

General Hindman's official report of the Woodsonville (Kentucky) fight says that Colonel Terry and three Texan rangers were killed. Liout. Morris, of the Third Texan Rangers, was dangerously wounded, and Captain Walker, three rangers, and two privates of the Arkansas battalion were slightly wounded. The Federal loss was seventy-five killed, and the number of wounded was not known. We took eight prisoners.

A Baltimorean Badly Injured.

The Richmond Examiner says: A bloody affray occurred in the second tier of the theatre on Thursday night. The version that we have heard is that a soldier, belonging to Caskie's Rangers, was beaten by a man named Patrick Callahan, hailing from Baltimore, and kicked down a flight of stops; that the soldier recovered himself and rushed back upon his assailant, and dealt him a terrific blow on his head with his bowie-knife, cutting his skull open. The wounded man was carried to the medical college, where he was, on Friday evening, in a dangerous condition. The Ranger left the theatre, and has not yet been apprehended. The theatre was closed on Friday night, in consequence of rumors that the difficulty would be renewed.

Burning the Gaming Apparatus. A Baltimorean Badly Injured.

mors that the difficulty would be renewed.

Burning the Gamma Apparatus.

The fire tables and other apparatus, seized at Richmond by the police, in the house of F. H. L. Allen, Murphy, & McCann, and Richard Copeland, were committed to the flames, on Broad street, front of the City Hall, on Friday. There were five fare tables, one roulettetable, and one "shove-it-up-a-spout," besides any quantity of "chipe" and cards, and other minor fixtures of a gambling house. Quite a numerous throng of white boys and negroes assembled to see the bonfire, and endeavored vainly to save somic of the pretty things from destruction. The apparatus taken from Worsham and Burns is reserved for future conflagration.

Parade of Colored Firemen. Parade of Colored Firemen.

The colored firemen of Norfolk and Portsmouth had a gala day on Thursday.' The members of the Hope, of Norfolk, having in charge their beautiful engine, and preceded by music, visited Portsmouth in the afternoon. They were met on the wharf by the members of the Washington, who also had their engine along, and the twain, forming line, marched through the various streets of the city. The Hope boys were a blue uniform, and the Washington boys a red. Both of them presented a very neat appearance, and attracted much attention. Their engines also gave evidence that they were well kept. After the parade, the twe companies repaired to the Independent Engine House, where refreshments were spread, and a good time seen, as all the darkeys are willing to qualify to.

Denth of Lieutenant Wheeler.

Death of Lieutenant Wheeler. Death of Lieutenant Wheeler.

AUGUSTA, Ga., December 27.—Lieutenant William H. Wheeler, of the Walker Light Infantry, one of the Georgia companies engaged in the Rich Mountain battle last summer, died in this city last night by disease contracted in Western Virginia. Lieut. Wheeler was an affable gentleman, a gallant officer and soldier, and a lawyer by profession, and was, for some years, an efficient member of the City Council in Augusta.

Richmond Market. Richmond Market.

Richmond Market.

Bacon—Hog round 23a-24c, sides 23c, shoulders 20a-21c. Butter 371a-45c. Corn Meal—Bolted 80a 85c, unbolted 70c. Corn 85c. Candles—Tallow 20c, Adamantine 45a-49, Mitchell's 55c. Cotton 9a-10c; none in market. Coffee—None in market. Flour—Superfine \$6.75a7, extra \$7.25a7.50, family \$8. Salt—Fine \$18a-20 for Liverpool, ground alum Virginia salt none. Sugars—Now Orleans 13a-15c, refined New Orleans 15a-16lc, crushed 21c; stock small. Tobacco—The receipts of tobacco are very small, also the breaks, and less animation in the market; we quote lugs at \$2.25a 350, inferior leaf \$4.25a5, good \$6a7, no English lots offer, nominal prices \$6.50a9 50, no fancy in the market. Wool—Washed Virginia wool 65a-70c, unwashed 36a-30c, fine merine unwashed 40a-45c, washed 75a-85c. A Formidable Rebei Gunboat. The New Orleans Picayune says:

The New Orleans Picazune says:

The bomb and ball-proof gunboat, now in way of construction at Jefferson City by the Government, under the superintendence of Mr. Tit, formerly of Florida, will be one of the most effective ever devised for our river defence. It is 256 feet in length, 56 feet beam, and flat-bottomed. Its shape is a peculiar one, and when driven with speed against a wooden vessel, it is hoped it will open it casily.

The bottom of this gunboat is twenty-two inches thick, in solid planks, solidly botted and calked, and its walls two feet solid in thickness, with numerous thick keelsons to brace it.

The hold will be fourteen feet in depth; and on its summit will be placed the battery, composed of several heavy rifled and shell guns, all under casemates.

Above this is a gunola, which will contain vari-

TWO CENTS.

What Col. Dougherty saw while a P.VI-Colonel Dougherty, who was wounded and cap-tured at the battle of Belmont, is now at Cairo, and is rapidly recovering from his wounds. A correspondent of the New York Tribune says:
Yesterday I visited Colonel Dougherty, of the
Twenty-second Illinois Regiment. He was taken
prisoner in the battle of Belmont, and has but recently been released. He was wounded by a Minie
bell in the ankle, which made an ugly wound. He
was also shot through the right arm, and, in addition, a ball passed through the left lung, and lodged
in his back. This ball was extracted a few days
ago, along with a piece of hickory shirting, which
was used for patching. Col. Bongberty was in the
Mexican war; during it, he received several
wounds, and, on one occasion, a ball passed horizontally across and through his lips, catting away
the projecting part of the upper lip. At the battle
of Charleston, last summer, he was seriously injured in a desperate hand-to-hand encounter.
When he was carried to Columbus he was almost
dying, having lain several hours bleeding and
thirsty. During the night which followed he. espondent of the New York Tribune says : jured in a desperate hand-to-hand encounter.

When he was carried to Columbus he was almost dying, having lain several hours bleeding and thirsty. During the night which followed, his leg was cut off three different times by unskilful surgeons, and now he thinks, when he shall get strength so as to bear it, the bone must be cut off again, that the fiesh may grow over it and protect it, which now it cannot well do. He seems in a foir way to recover, and he says he means to be in the battle at Columbus, even if he goes on a gunboat as a spectator. I told him I thought we would be too quick for him. One would think this man to look desperate enough. He is a very quiet and softly-spoken man.

Full justice has not been done this officer with reference to the part he took in the battle of Belmont. He, with his regiment, and Col. Lauman, Seventh lowa, met the enemy where he was strongest, and signally defeated him. It is to be remarked that, in these hurrying days, important events succeed each other with rapidity, and that, before one has time to hear well all that can be said of one thing, the attention is called to another thing. The history of these times, included in many volumes, alone can do our herces justice.

Col. Dougherty related to me what he saw during his imprisonment at Columbus, and as he has military experience, is a machinist by profession, and a scientific practical man, I think he would seemore abed, with one eye shut, than many would with both eyes and walking about. Some things which he saw, he promised to their general he would not roveal—of course he did not speak of them.

While he was yet weak and scarcely able to talk, the state of the same in the same did not speak of them.

While he was yet weak and scarcely able to talk,

While he was yet weak and scarcely able to talk, the rebel officers came into his room and told him how much the South had been injured by the North, and how impossible it will be to conquer them. This one after another repeated, with little variation, and so often that he was sick of it, and it tired him so much that he dreamed them saying the same thing in his sleep. As regards their complaints of the North, once he believed it in part; now, he does not believe a word of it.

Ale was prescribed him as a drink; all that could be found in the place was two dozen bottles of Socteh ale. They complain that they can get no more ale from Pittsburg, and that the blockade deprives them of a thousand things they valued, which they used to get from the North. Some Germansare very upsuccessfully manufacturing ale in Momphis. But of nothing do they complain so much as that they have no salt, and the time is approaching, if not already arrived, when they may exclaim, "Give us salt, or we shall die." Of salt setre they are in great need, and they propose to manufacture it, and only propose it. Col. Dougherty says they fired off only one cannon while he was there, and that he believed their powder will be exhauated in a two days' bombardment.

Since the battle of Bolmont, Columbus has been largely reinforced. The colonel's window was in full view of the troops as they arrived. He says the Arkansas and Tennessee troops looked tolerably well, though by no means well uniformed; but he saw regiment after regiment from Mississipil and Louisians which were nothing more than mobs. They had no equipments of any kind; many were barefooted, and most of them wore blue blankets, with holes cut for the arms and head, and they were girded around the waist with ropes. They had

with holes cut for the arms and head, and they were girded around the waist with ropes. They had on trowsers—one could only guess whether they had vests and shirts. He thinks that by this time had vests and shirts.
the mest of them are armed.
In conclusion, he says they seem to have little
confidence in themselves, and that when we sent down a flag of truce they were in a tremor, as if they thought something dreadful was about to hap-pen to them. In short, he thought they believed that their destruction is at hand

THE MISSISSIPPI FLEET.

Number and Character of the Gunboats Correspondence of the New York Times.]

Sr. Louis, Friday, Dec. 13, 1861.

Perhaps no expedition—not even that sent along the coast of the Southern States—has, during the present war, been projected, or is so pregnant with great results, as the one new preparing at St. Louis present war, been projected, or is so pregnant with great results, as the one new preparing at St. Louis and Cairo for a descent of the Mississippi. A more formidable fleet never rode American waters; nor was there one ever started on this continent which had before it a work so gigantic, or one which, if successful, could produce results so immense—immense in good to the Union, in evit to the disloyal. The possession of Columbus and Memphis, which is promised us by this undertaking, and the consequent holding of the termini of some of the longest and most important railroads in the South—the penetration into the very heart of the Secessionists, with all the material and moral effects which will naturally accompany such a result—the possession of the mighty Mississippi, the introduction of a loyal element into such towns as Memphis and others, given over to the Devil of Dismion—are among a few of the results promised by the success of the present undertaking.

At its last session, in July Congress, it was determined to authorize the construction of seven gunboats, and contracts for their building were invited. James B. Eads was the successful bidder, and on the 5th of August a contract was signed, in which he agreed to haild the metals and the Sec.

gunboats, and contracts for their building were invited. James B. Eads was the successful bidder, and on the 5th of August a contract was signed, in which he agreed to build them for \$89,000 each. By the terms of the contract, the boats were to be finished in sixty days; in case they were not, there was provided a forfeit of \$200 for each day they remained beyond this time.

The contract also provided that the boats were to be 175 feet in length, 51 feet 6 inches beam, and when loaded to draw 5 feet. Each was to have two engines and five boilers, with five flues each—cylinders twenty-two inches, with six foet stroke; wheel of wrought iron, to be placed near the stern, like a ferry-boat, so as to be as little exposed as possible. A small engine, to pump water in the boiler, was also to be provided. All the machinery was to be so placed as to be under water; the boats to have an average of 650 tons; to be flat-bottomed, and constructed of the heaviest and best oak timber; the sides covered with plate of the best charcoal iron, two and a half inches in thickness, and securely bolted together and to the woodwork within. The sides were to incline inward at an angle of about 45 degrees, so as to turn or "glance off" a missile, the bottom to have the same inclination toward the keel. Each boat was to carry fifteen guns—five 65-pound columbiads at each side, three rifled guns at the bow, and two at the stern. The guns and gunners were to be protected by easemates rising soven feet from the deek, constructed of heavy timber, plated with iron.

This is, in the main, an outline of the boats as contracted for, and as they now are, except in the case of the Benton, of which a more particular description is given below.

Contractor Eads immediately went to work with the greatest alacrity, employed all the saw-mills possible, and put all the mon at work that the nature of things would permit. Five of the boats were built here, three and ded to the fleet that were brought here from the Olio river.

A large number of mortar bea

found City...... 15 Lexington...... 15

Carondelet. 15 Conestoga. 15
Mound City. 15/Lexington. 15
Cairo. 15/Tyler. 15
The flagship Benton was built outside of the Congressional appropriation, having been built by the order of Maj. Gen. Fremont. The contractor, Mr. Eads; was given almost a carto blanche relative to her construction, and the result is that he has produced one of the finest and most formidable specimens of naval architecture affort. In general outline she is like the rest, so that a particular description of her, while it may prove interesting, will serve to convey a good idee of the balance.

The Benton was formerly the United States magboat Tom Benton, subsequently Submarine No. 7, owned by Messrs. Eads & Nelson, and finally was sold for \$25,000 by the Wrecking Company to the United States for the purpose of being metamorphosed into a gunboat. The work was done by Messrs. Moore & Daggett, of the St. Louis Dry Dock Company, under the superintendence of contractor Eads.

The Benton is 186 feet long on deck, and 75 feet wide at the beam. Her hold is 8 j feet deep, and with armament and crew draws about 5 feet. She has a double hull, with the whoels working in a recess near the stern. Her hull is of 4-inch plank, and timbers 8 by 10 inches. The hull is doubled by 5 fore-and-aft bulkheads and 13 cross bulkheads, making in all 46 water-tight compartments. The deck frame-beams are 10 inches square. The main deck frame-beams are 10 inches square. The main deck frame-beams are 10 inches square. The main deck runs down to the 2-feet water-line, and is of 24-inch timber, all sheathed with 23-inch iron plating. The entire boat is sealed with 3 and 4-inch oak plank, caulked and made perfectly tight. Casemates extend around the whole boat, and are made of 12-inch timber. At the knuckle on the main deck the timber is from 3 to 4 feet in thickness, solid.

The Benton is pierced for, and will carry 18

main deok the timber is from 3 to 4 feet in thisk-ness, solid.

The Benton is pierced for, and will carry 18 heavy guns, all of which are now aboard. The guns are from 32-pounders to 42-pounders calibre, some rifled and some smooth bore, and there are two 9-inch Dahlgren guns. The principal part of the armament is disposed in the forward part of the heat the besideness guns and the set the start. 9-inch Dahlgron guns. The principal part of the armament is disposed in the forward part of the bont, there being two guns only at the storn.

The machinery, boilers, &c., are all under the deck. The cylinders are 20 inches in diameter, with seven feet stroke. There are four boilers, &i feet long and 40 inches in diameter, couble flued. The wheels are 20 feet in diameter, with nine and a half feet bucket. The wheel house is protected by timber from six to eight inches thickness, and will be sheathed with heavy iron. The pilot house is protected by 12-inch oak timber placed at an angle of about thirty degrees with the upper deck, is conical in shape, and of very ingenious construction. It will also be protected by a sheathing of heavy iron.

There are two magazines, one on each side, just forward of the wheels. They are each capable of carrying one hundred rounds of ammunition for every gun, and afford ample room for the necessary evolutions within them. The magazines can be flooded with water in a moment, from the main deck, and are furnished and arranged in a true naval etyle. soveral heavy rifled and shell guns, all under casemates.

Above this is a cupola, which will contain various conveniences, and be surmounted with another battery and a shooting gallery for sharpshooters.

The vessel is to be strengthened by iron bolts through and through, and be plated over with three inch iron. She will be drawn by three propellers worked by powerful engines. Another such a gunibota will immediately follow this one. Near by is another, just begun, still larger, which will combine the breadth of the floating-battery with some of the advantages of a self-propelled beat.

The Algerine News Boy, from which we collip all this information, says the Tuscarora, just burnt to the water's edge, was the best gunboat in our service, and a most superior propeller tugboat, with very powerfal machinery.

The gunboat Livingston will soon be ready for service, and the alterations on the Gross Tete and Lizzie Simmons are also rapidly progressing.

Tan War Press.

.....12.00 Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus:

THE WAR PRESS.

20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$80; and 100 copies 3120. For a Club of Twenty-one or ever, we will send as Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for

the heaviest mortars used in warfare. Small tug-boats will be used to tow the mortar-boats into poboats will be used to tow the mortar-boats into position.

There is also a pontoon traic being built by —
Johnson, of New York city. It is of gutta percha, composed of inflated floats, and may be put in uso, taken up, and transported in the smallest possible time, and with but little labor.

This expedition wes commenced by Commander John B. Rodgers, with the Connectoga. Lexington, and Tyter—the facts of which are already before the public. But it has, however, been mainly arranged and hought to its present state of efficiency by Flag Officer A. H. Foote, a distinguished officer of the naval service, and who has proved his efficiency and gallantry in every position in which he has been placed during a long course of active service. His during attack and stoyming of the Chinese forts is a part of the Distory of the American navy; and lately as commander of the New York navy and lately as commander of the New York navy and lately as commander of the New York navy and the discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of the Covernment. His former brother officer, but now rebel antogenist, Capt. Holling in additional contents and the product in the product of the captar in the product of the captar in the product of the captar in the product of the Chinese of the product of the Captar of the Street of the Street of the Product of the Chinese of the product of the Chinese of the Street of the Product of the Chinese of the Chinese of the Street of the Street of the Chinese that he was the "right man in the right place!"

The following are the officers of the fleet, with their commands, as far as made, and their na-Flag-Officer A. H. Feote; commanding, Connec-

Commander William D. Porter, Pennsylvania Commander Roger Parry; Maryland, notif asneu. Commander A. H. Kelly, Maryland, not assigned. Commander A. M. Penrocki, Virginia, fileot capain. Commander J. A. Winslow, North Carolina, not: asigned...
Commander B. Walk, Virginia, Thylor.
Commander B. M. Dove, Virginia, not assigned.
Lient. Commanding J. P. Sanford; ordnance of-

icer. Lieut. Commending K. N. Steurbel, New York, exington.
Lieut. Commanding S. L. Phelps; Odio; Concstoga. Lieut. Commanding Leonard Phulding. New Lieut. Commanding Leonard Phulding, New York, recruiting service.

Lieut J. W. Shirk, Pennsylvania, not assigned!

Lieut J. Bishop, Missouri, Taylor.

Asst. Quartermoster Capt. George W. Wiser.

Maryland, on gunboot service.

It will be seen from this that a majority of the officers are Southern men. Commander Porter comes of good stock, being a son of Commodore Porter, whose name and deeds are familiar to every reader of American history. Lieutenant Commanding Sanford gave up a lucrative business at Albany, New York, to offer his services to his country, has constructed a large amount of war material for the Government, and has seen naval service before, having been with Wilkes in his exploring expedition.

Capitain Wise is a consint of Governor H. A. Wise

pedition.

Captain Wise is a cousin of Governor Hi A. Wise, a brother of the author, Henry Wise, new at Washington, and for some twenty years has been in the United States service engaged in the Coast Survey. Flag Officer Foote holds the same rank as Major General Halleck, although his junior by date of his commission. Each is entirely independent of the other, but, as a matter of course, will co-operate in the proposed expedition.

The magnitude of the preparations may, to some extent, be inferred when it is known that the salaries of the officers reach the amount of \$50,000 famouth; that \$50,000 bushels of coal have been contracted for and delivered at Cair; that clothing to tracted for and delivered at Cairo; that clothing to the amount of \$40,000 has been contracted for an the amount of \$40,000 has been contracted for, and is on its way hither; that 800 tens of powder have been sent to Cairo, and other war material beyond

all computation.

The grade of officers, the gunners, pilots; and all ther classes necessary to man the beats, are arranged precisely as in the navy of the United States: The number of men required on each beat cannot be given without affording information to All of the gunbeats have gone to Cairo, and all the mortarboats except twelve, and they will, probably, be towed down to-day.

So confident are some of the navel of them have So confident are some of the navallofficers in the strength of the gunboats, that several of them have offered to take the Benton and lay her under the batteries of Columbus, confident that her immense strength will resist the heaviest metal in the possession of the Confederates. The platos-upon the gunboats were submitted to severe teats, and ovinced almost fabulous invincibility. Heavy rified abots were fired at them at a distance of only 160 yards, and in every case they were either only slightly indented or else they shivered the shots into innumerable fragments, or turned them harmlessly aside.

aside.

Of course little is known of the number of the enemy, or the strength or character of the fortifications at Celumbus. In fact, the diagrams in a late issue of a Metropolitan daily, in which are given the shape and character of the works at Columbus, and the very enempment and number of the forces at that place, are universally laughed at by military men here, who place no reliance upon them whatever, and believe them to have been gotten up in the same office at which they were published.

It is however were convertly believed, that the they were published.

It is, however, very generally believed that the works at Columbus, Memphis, and intermediate points, are of great strength, and that they will be defended with a vigor and determination equal to their importance. It is, however, thought that their guns are not as heavy as ours, while the superior skill of our gunners (most of whom are old in the service) will be an element of immense importance in our favor.

It is very generally thought that the defenders of Columbus are mostly of the younger classes—the older and the more veteran soldiers being now with the army on the Potomae. This inference is made from the reports of individuals who have lately come North, and also from the fact that, during the visits of their flags of truce, there has been a great deal of that bluster and braggadecie which is never induged in by a truly brave or a tried foe.

which is never indulged in by a truly brave or a tried foe.

There has been a good deal of talk concerning Hollins' battering ram, which was to do such great service at New Orleans in raising the national blockade, and which is now-supposed to be at Columbus. However formidable in theory, and in the columbs of Secession journals, the "ram" excites no particular terror among our naval officers here. As to the other fact of gun and tugboats, which are said to be at Columbus, there is considerable doubt. Most of the New Orleans tugboats draw from ten to twelve feet, and hence it is an entire impossibility that they could ever get up siderable doubt. Most of the New Orleans tugboats draw from ten to twelve feet, and hence it is
an entire impossibility that they could ever get up
as far as Columbus; hence, the story of the New
Orleans fleet having arrived at Columbus; to say
the least, highly improbable. It will not be far
from the truth to put the entire force at Columbus
at from twenty to thirty-five thousand men; their
gunboats at three, and the balance of the fleet at a
half dozen tugs and lesser steamers.

But, in speaking so particularly of Columbus, I
do not mean to state that the first blow will fall
there. It may be directed down the river; it may
go up the Cumberland or the Tennessee. Its destination is purely a matter of guesswork.

But when it does come, there will be a day of
terrible reckoning for the sons of rebellion, who
now swagger and flaunt in treason-chained Momphis and Columbus. When fifty thousand bayonets
climb the heights in their rear—when the tremendous storm from two score mortars and a dozen gunboats pours its floods of fire and iron hall into their
midst—then, perhaps, will they be compelled to recegnize the pewer which they have offended, and
explate in blood their attempt to disintegrate this
once glorious Union. There is a storm gathering
here, and at Cairo, which will soon burst over the
strongholds of Secession. When its heavy thunders
shake the foundations of their earth, and its sheeted
lightnings carry death and destruction through their
land, they will, perhaps, schnowledge that there
"is a God in Israel?"—that there is a Government
loft with power to crush out treason—that the strongarmed "mudsills" of the North are a match for the left with power to crush out treason—that the strong-armed "mudsills" of the North are a match for the swaggering, vaunting, "obivalrous" hordes of this dastardly, uncalled for robollion.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI. The Recent Movement against the Rebels in Central Missouri—General Pope's Official Report.

The Recent Movement against the Rebels in Central Missouri—General Pope's Official Report.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT CENTRAL MISSOURI, OTTERVILLE, Dec. 23, 1861.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state that, having replaced by troops from Lamine the garrison of Sedalla, I marched from that place on Sunday, the 15th inst., with a column of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, numbering about four thousand men. The first brigade was commanded by Col. J. C. Davis, Indiana Volunteers; the second by Col. F. Steele, Eighth Iowa Regiment. The object of the movement was to interpose between Price's army on the Osage and the recruits, escort, and supplies on their way south from the Missouri river. This body of the enemy was represented to be between four and six thousand strong, with a large train of supplies. I cneamped on the 15th eleven miles southwest of Sedalia. That the enemy might be thoroughly misted as to the destination of the expedition, it was given out that the movement was upon Warsaw, and the troops pursued the road to that place several miles beyond Sedalia. I threw forward on Clinton four companies of the First Missouri cavalry, under Major Hubbard, with orders to watch any movement from Osceols, to prevent any reconnoissance of our main column, and to intercept any messengers to the enemy at Osceola. On the 16th I pushed forward by forced march twenty-seven miles, and with my whole force occupied, at sunset, a position between the direct road from Warrensburg to Clinton, and the road by Chilhowee, which latter is the road heretofore pursued by returning soldiers and by recruits. Shortly after sunset the advance, consisting of four companies of Iowa cavalry, under Major Torrence, captured the enemy's pickets at Chilhowee, and learned that he was encamped in force (about twenty-two hundred) is miles north of that town.

After resting the horses and men for a couple of hours, I threw forward ten companies of cavalry and a section of artillery, under Lieutenant Colonel Brown, Seventh Missouri Regiment, in pursuit, of Ohio cavalry, and a detachment of thirty men of the Fourth regular cavalry, occupying Johnstown in the course of the night. The enemy began to scatter as soon as the pursuit grew close, disappearing in every direction in the bushes, and by every bye-path, driving their wagons into farmyards remote from the road, and throwing out their loads. As these wagons were all two-horse wagons of the country, and had been in fact taken by force from the farm houses, it was impossible to identify them. When our pursuit reached Johnstown, about midnight on the 17th, the enomy, reduced to about 500, scattered completely, one portion fleeing precipitately towards Butler, and the other towards Papinsville

The main body of my command moved slowly towards Warrensburg, awaiting the return of the (Continued on Fourth Page.)

(Continued on Fourth Page.)