vance for the time ordered,

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

Washington's Birthday!



Where breathes the foe but falls before us? With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,

Anniversary of the Birthday of Washington-His Farewell Address. There was peculiar propriety in the proclamation of President Lincoln requesting the people of the

United States to assemble to day, "in their oustomary places of meeting for public solemnities," to "celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the Father of his Country, by causing to be read to them his immortal Farewell Address." We are too apt to neglect a recurrence to first

principles, and to underrate the value and importance of the counsels of the Fathers of the Republic. But few who read or hear the immortal document whese solemn truths will be imprinted more forsibly than ever upon millions of minds to day, can fail to perceive its wonderful applicability to current events, and to the present condition of our country.

Washington wrote like the inspired penmen of old, not for one generation but for all time. He not only triumphed over the difficulties which beset the struggling colonies in the war of Independence, and the dangerous contentions which threatened at in his life and acts, the venerated hero seemed to one time to prevent the successful establishment of a stable Government, but his wise and patriotic spirit foresaw the perils of the future, and left on record an imperishable warning against them. No living statesman, with the whole record of the existing rebellion spread before him, could at this day prepare a more pointed and conclusive rebuke against the conspirators who have endeavored to destroy the noble fabric Washington labored so faithfully and successfully to establish.

Wherever his address is read, the friends of the Union will be inspired with new zeal and energy; and its foes will quail at the implied censure of their infamous schemes which pervades it. The arms of our soldiers will be nerved for new deeds of valor and heroism; and peaceful citizens will | Luther the Reformation might not have been, as resolve to cheerfully submit to all the sacrifices | without Cromwell the Commonwealth would never which may be necessary to resist the division of the Republic, and to render it as indestructible own rivers and mountains.

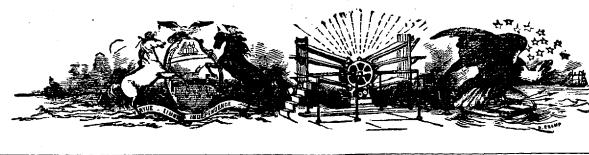
It will surprise those who have repeatedly read his Farewell Address in times when the Union was tion could have taken his place. Assisted, he had not seriously menaced, to see, on a reperusal, today, with what wonderful carnestness he urges the preservation of the Union at all hazards, under all circumstances, and despite all the insidious attacks that may be made upon it. He reviews every phase system-but one Washington to a nation. No other of argument that has been or could be urged by the advocates of Secession, only to condemn their theories. He abjures his countrymen to resist Disunion, as selemnly as the Creator abjured Adam and Eve to resist temptation in the Garden of Eden. He shows that those who urge a disruption of the nation are necessarily men of weak judgments or of bad hearts; that they are animated by wicked ambition or reckless selfishness; and that the only hope for the future safety and permanent greatness and prosperity of our country is based upon a stubborn, unyielding, and successful resistance to the schemes

of Disunion conspirators. There are warnings in the address, too, which should not be entirely lost upon those who are thoroughly loyal in their feelings. The excess of party spirit has doubtless proved one of the most serious evils which have afflicted the nation, and it has been in many ways a prolific source of corruption, of mismanagement, of extravagance, and even of treason. Too many have habitually placed party above country, and have repeatedly supported men federate, and the Constitutional, which commenced and measures condemned by their judgments and ensciences, for the sake of seeing a triumph of favorite politicians, at the expense of the general welfare. Now that we are entering upon a new era of national existence, the admonitions of experience and the chastening influence of sore dangers and trials should not be lost upon us. We should learn to realize more fully than ever that the purity and preservation intact of our Government should be an object of paramount importance to every good citizen; that the advice of demagogues and unscrupulous partisans should be despised, and not obeyed; hat we owe our highest allegiance, not to the party of Brutus or of Antony, but of Rome.

Never, since the foundation of the Government, nas an anniversary of the birthday of Washington coursed at a period when his counsels were so pepuliarly pertinent, and when the American people ad greater cause for rejoicing over their triumhant deliverance from imminent peril. The stars f the Republic, long obscured by clouds of humilition, defeat, and disaster, now shine brightly in ne firmament. The brazen shield of treason has sen pierced, and its life-blood is fast oozing away. to longer does it belch forth insulting and defiant erances, but its shricks and moans are going up ke the wailings of the damned. The blows of our oble army and navy are falling thick and fast pon its doomed head, and it will soon be forced to out in despair, like a lost spirit, for the rocks nd mountains to fall upon and annihilate it. It no nger stalks abroad, boasting of its prowand uttering vain-glorious threats, but cowers away into dark and gloomy dens d inaccessible fastnesses, listening with dread, e a furtive murderer, for the approaching foot-

ns of retributive justice. The late national triumphs have unmistakably oved the superiority of our arms and the impossiity of a successful rebel resistance to our invincitroops. Hatters Inlet, Port Royal, Tybec nd, Dranesville, Prestonburg, Mill Spring, Rooke Island, Fort Henry, and Fort Donelson, and per minor triumphs, amply attest the skill, rage, and unyielding determination with which banner of the Union is being upheld. These tories, great and glorious as they are, are cvitly but the precursors to still more important umphs. The circle is daily narrowing around rebellion, like a wall of fire, and burning with . reased fury each new day. Along the whole antic coast we are rapidly acquiring power and ngth. Whether we look to Eastern Virginia, rth Carolina, South Carolina, or Georgia, we see rebels becoming more and more closely hemmed Wool, Burnside, or Sherman. On the Gulf of zico all the Secession ports are hermetically led, and the expeditions already stationed near m can easily be so strengthened as to regain and d possession of the chief cities of the Gulf reported to be preparing to retreat, and it is ged that even their hoasted stronghold at given us the name which we yet bore—the United as is about to be abandoned. From glo-Kentucky they have been driven in dise. It is alleged that they are on the point of these theories would have prevented our country nating Columbus, and if they do not make this ne of necessity, we can speedily compet them to | British and the Tories, combined, had not given him don it. Clarksville, Fort Henry, and Fort ison, in Tennessee, are now in our possession. the speedy fall of Memphis and Nashville is dently anticipated in the South as well as in Yorth. The banditti under command of General have been driven from the boundaries of Mis-, and pursued within the limits of Arkansas, the national flag has been triumphantly ed, never again to be removed. Generals er and Lane will soon be prepared to depart their march into Texas, to restore to the loyal ns of that State the freedom and prosperity of onspirators have robbed them. Along the ontier of the district still held by the rebei

yonets of brave Union troops are brightly



HE HELDIG.

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cible as the tread of destiny.

gleaming, and the march of our six hundred thou-

sand noble patriots will be as resistless and invin-

Thus treason is baffled at every point. The Re-

public leoms up as triumphant and powerful as it

is free, beneficent, and indulgent to its citizens.

The existing generation shows, on many a hard-

fought field, and by the endurance of many hard-

ships and sufferings, that the blood of the Revolu-

To crown the general happiness, a large body of

the prisoners captured in the earlier and more un-

fortunate struggles of the war have just been re-

leased from the robel prisons at Richmond, and

tion the evil kingdem he has striven to raise, as

plainly as Belshazzar beheld it at his famous feast.

And while we are celebrating the victories which

have made the Union perpetual, those who par-

ticipate in the hollow mockery of placing upon the

rebel chieftain a pretended robe of office must feel

that they are conferring upon him not an honor but

a curse as fatal as the shirt of Nessus. They must

know that at a very early day they will witness

the complete triumph of patriotism over treason,

of nationality over sectionalism, of the defenders of

Rev. Dr. Krauth's Lecture on Washing-

ton, at Concert Hall, Last Evening.

Board of Publication, was delivered at Concert

Hall, last evening, by the Rev. Charles P. Krauth,

D. D., editor of the Lutheran and Missionary.

His subject was "WASHINGTON: his Life, Cha-

racter, and Opinions, with special reference to our Times." He had a large audience, and the treat-

ment of his subject was at once scholarly, novel,

attractive, and peculiarly appropriate to the hour.

In thus presenting the "Father of his Country"

live again and speak to us the sentiments of wis-

dem and statesmanship with which the great pa-

He commenced with a reference to the interview

between his hero and Chateaubriand, a Frens's author

and statesman. The young traveller, soon after his

arrival in this country, had dined with Washing-

ton, who, in the course of conversation, made al-

Insion to the obstacles his guest was exposed to

meet in his intended expedition, (for the purpose

of discovering a northwest passage.) "But, sir,"

said the traveller, "it is less difficult to discover

the polar passage than to create a nation, as you

have done." The allusion to this interview suggested the question, "Was Washington

the creator of this nation?" That Wash-

ington was indeed the founder of this country

as a nation, could readily be shown. As without

have risen, as without Westley Methodism would

never have organized itself, so without Wash-

ington our land might never have been the

home of an independent, free, and united na-

tion. No one in the great struggle of the Revolu-

been. Hamilton was, he said, the Melanethon of

the Revolution, but, compared with Washington,

the noblest of our Revolutionary heroes grew pale.

God had meant us to be free, and therefore had

created a Washington. God gave but one sun to a

qualities than those possessed by Washington could

have availed at the juncture in which he appeared

upon the world's stage. There was even something

looked. The world's heroes had, in fact, ever had

names to fit the world's mouth. Great men, if we

observed, never had sounding first names, and little

last names. The man whose first hame was

Thomas, and whose last name was Jefferson, had

been a statesman; but Jefferson, whether it be the

first name of a Davis or a Professor Brick, tells of

no statesmanship. Leonidas, the Grecian, had

fought well in a tight place; Leonidas Polk might

soon find himself in a tighter one by his under-

taking to fight in a bad cause. [Laughter and ap-

for this war our nation would probably never have

understood Washington thoroughly. It was his ob

ject to view Washington mainly in his relations to

mental question which now agitates our las

the history of our country, and to the great govern-

The four different forms of rule under which the

people of this land had lived were next briefly re-

ferred to-the Colonial, the Revolutionary, the Con-

of which our nation was now in arms. He then drew a

parallel between the present war and the Revolution

The war in which Washington unsheathed his sword

was, he said, as really a civil conflict as our present

war. It had been fought against the Government under which the people lived, against people of the

same race, and of the same nationalities. It had,

in short, been a war to obtain the nationality which

this war was waged to defend. The inharmonious

elements pervading the colonies were next referred

to. In every State there had been a party favor-

able to the British Government, and the ratio of

Tories then, he held, had been quite as great as the

proportion of Secessionists in our country to-day.

Washington's views respecting the course to be

pursued towards the Tories were also given in this

country rested was that of unity. As detached

colonies they would have remained colonies forever.

The spirit of American liberty was of necessity a

spirit of American unity. Union, therefore, was

not the child of American Independence, but its

mother. The first great step towards the recogni-

tion of this American unity had been taken by

Virginia in 1769. Much was here introduced by

the lecturer to show that not States rights, but

American liberty, had been the sole object of the

war of the Revolution. With this understanding

Washington had accepted his commission as Com

mander-in-Chief of the American army at the hands

of Congress, on the 15th of June, 1775. It had

been his zealous object, uniformly, to discourage

mere local attachments, and to enforce the Ameri

can idea. These sentiments had continued to be

cherished by Washington until his death. "Every

citizen should take pride in the thought that we

are now a distinct nation," had been Washington's

own words; and in that matchless document, his

Farewell Address, he had said, "The name of

American, which belongs to you in your national

capacity, must always exalt the just pride of pa-

triotism more than appellatives derived from local

discriminations." In a letter to Patrick Henry

in 1795, he had said "I want an American Charac

ter." To some extent what followed here was a

synoptical history of the country during the Revo-

The philosophy and mode of effective union

although early recognized, had yet to be solved.

Washington, as already shown, had been profoundly

mpressed, by bitter experience, with the defects o

the old Confederation; "especially with the defects

of the Union it formed, which wanted power to

enforce its own acts and to control the disobedient.

His part taken in the formation of the present Con

stitution was next referred to. He had taken the

oath of office to sustain that Constitution, and in his

Farewell Address was a grand appeal to his nation

The central political idea of Washington had

manifestly been that of the necessity of the

Union which should be indissoluble, with a cen-

turer proceeded to demonstrate by documentary

The views of Washington and those of Secession

were next finely contrasted. The one stood by the

"people;" the other gave to each State at will the

States. The theories and tendencies which had de-

stroyed our national peace had been as well known

from coming into being. In the Revolution the

as much trouble as this narrow jealousy between

the States. This same disintegrating spirit in the

Revolution had sunk millions of money, cost

many precious lives, prolonged the struggle, and

eightened all its miseries. At the end of the war

it had risen with a strongth which appelled Wash

ington, and inspired him with doubts whether i

drawn his sword. The experiment of the Con

the land. Its fruits had prepared the people for the adoption of the Federal Constitution, i

would not have been better for him never to have

federation, short as it was, had almost destroyed

which Washington bore so conspicuous a part, and

which in reality had been the first great triumph

of the spirit of nationality over the false doctrin

of States Rights, just as its glorious maintenance

in our present war was destined to prove a second

to Washington as they were to us. But for him.

tral power that should be supreme. This the lec-

evidence on the subject.

strongest government compatible with freedom-

o observe its requirements inviolate forever.

The fundamental principle upon which our

at the formation of the Constitution, and in supp

Is troducing his subject proper, he said, that but

in the name of Washington that ought not be over

triot was inspired when on earth.

The second lecture in behalf of the Lutheran

the Union over its assailants.

tion courses freely through its veins.

sons, and friends.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1862.

he alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the

mblic administration the mirror of the itl-concerted and

ncongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of

consistent and wholesome plans, digested by common

scription may now and then answer popular ends, they

tent angines by which cumulag, ambitious, and unprin-

ceople, and to usurp for themselves the rems of Govern

cipled men will be enabled to subvort the power of the

nent; destroying afterward the very engines which

Toward the preservation of your Government, and

he permanency of your present happy state, it is re

ruisite not only that you steadily discountenance irregu-

ar opposition to its acknowledged authority, but also

hat you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon

its principles, however specious the protext. One me-

thod of assault may be to effect in the forms of the Con-

atitution alterations which will impair the energy of the

overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be

invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of the Government

as of other human institutions, that experence is the

existing constitutions of a country: that facility in

changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion,

within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain

solemn manner, against the baneful effects of the spirit

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our na-

ture, having its root in the strongest passions of the hu-

man mind. It exists under different shapes in all Go-

vernments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed

The alternate domination of one faction over another

sharpened by the spirit of revenge natural to party dis-

sension, which in different ages and countries has perpe

trated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful

despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and

result gradually incline the minds of men to seek secu-

rity and repose in the absolute power of an individual

and, sooner or later, the chief of some prevailing faction,

more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns

this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation on

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind,

which, nevertheless, ought not to be entirely out of

sight,) the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit

It serves always to distract the public councils and

munity with ill-founded jeal susies and false alarms; kin-

occasional riot and insurrection. It opens the door to

foreign influence and corruption, which finds a facilitated

access to the Government itself through the channels of

party passion. Thus, the policy and will of one country

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the Govern-

ment, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This.

within certain limits, is probably true; and in Govern-

ments of a monarchical cast patriotism may look with

indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party.

purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From

the natural tendency, it is certain there will always be

enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose; and

there being constant danger of excess, the effort ough

to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage

it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigi-

pance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking

in a free country should inspire caution, in those en-

within their respective constitutional spheres; avoiding,

in the exercise of the powers of one department, to en-

croach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends

and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a

real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power,

and proneness to abuse it, which predominate in the hu

position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the ex-

ercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it

into different depositories, and constituting each the

guardian of the public weal against invasions of the

other, has been evinced by experiments ancient and

own eyes. To preserve them must be as hecessary as to

bution or modification of the constitutonal powers be, in

any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amend-

ment in the way which the Constitution designates. But

one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the

stroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance,

in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which

the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political

prespecity, religion and morality are indispensable sup-

ports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of pa-

triotism who should labor to subvert these great pillars

of human happiness—these firmest prope of the duties of

men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the

pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A vo-lume could not trace all their connection with private

and public felicity. Let it be simply asked, where is the

of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the in-

struments of investigation in courts of justice'! And lot

us with caution indulge the supposition that morality

onceded to the influence of refined education on minds

It is substantially true that virtue or morality is a ne-

cessary spring of popular government. The rule, indeed

savarament. Who that is a sincere friend to it can look

ith indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation o

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, in

stitutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In pro-

public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should

portion as the structure of a government gives force to

As a very important source of strength and security,

use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding occasions of ex-

pense by cultivating pense, but temperature frequently timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently

provent much greater disbursements to ropel it; avoid-

ng, likewise, the accumulation of debt, not only by

shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exer-

tions in time of peace to discharge the debts which

night to bear. The execution of these maxims belong

to your representatives, but it is necessary that public

pinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the

performance of their duty, it is essential that you should

practically bear in mind that toward the payment of

nust be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are

not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment, inseparable from the selection

of the proper objects, (which is always a choice of diffi-

culties,) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the Government in making it,

and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for ol

taining revenue which the public exigencies may at any

Observe good faith and justice toward all nations;

cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and mo

rality enjoin this conduct : and can it he that good policy

loes not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free,

enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, ke

give to mankind the magnanimons and too novel ox-ample of a people always guided by an exalted justice

and benevolence. Who can doubt that, in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly

debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue the

throwing upon posterity the burden which we oursely

mayoidable wars have occasioned, not ungenerously

herish public credit. One method of preserving it is to

can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be

of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid

sion of religious principles.

the fabric?

ime dictate.

security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense

customary weapon by which free Government

odern; some of them in our country, and under our

warming, it should consume.

But in those of the popular character, in Govern

are subjected to the policy and will of another.

of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of

a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

but in those of the popular form it is seen in its greates

rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

the ruins of the public liberty.

of party generally.

ensable. Liberty itself will find in such a govern

ributed and adjusted, its

system, and thus to undermine what cannot dire

ounsels, and modified by mutual interests.

have lifted them to unjust dominion.

riumphant; the enemy had railled, and we had

The great burden upon the heart of Washington had been the fear of Local and State political jealousies and prejudices; which he lowed to obtain the mastery. A number of extracts were here given to show Washington's convictions of the ruinous tendency of this confederate axity, and how deeply he felt the need of vital and efficacious union. He had forescen the dangers of the Republic as clearly as he had seen its advantages. Of the four things designated by Washington as essential to the well-being, and even to

a day on the morning of which Washington was

many of them, who are old Philadelphians, are exf the States under one Federal head. pected to arrive here in time to participate in the That this theory was correct the lecturer proparade which is to take place to-day. In the midst ceeded to demonstrate from history, and the of the universal exultation over great national philosophy illustrated by the examples of the triumphs, there will be a gush of profound and present hour. This attempt at dissolution, he admitted, had been logical, and if the oligarchs had heartfelt joy caused at many hearthstones by the but had power to enforce their logic, their object safe return of long-absent fathers, brothers, lovers, would most certainly have been attained. This Secession, bad as it is, was unquestionably the most This glorious anniversary will be desecrated at plausible one that could be got up. Washington had clearly seen that the failure of this Union Richmond to-day by the inauguration of Jeff would lead to anarchy, and that anarchy would Davis as the rebel President. But he will see the lead to a final and hopeless everthrow of our hand-writing on the walls which dooms to destruc-

liberty. Reasons were given to show that we must either destined to teach it new lessons of arbitrary rule past year had afforded a terrible confirmation of his

In conclusion: had the dissolution of our land been greater than it had been at the darkest hour still would there, said the lecturer, have been one name left to us which alone would have prevented our sinking in despair. That source of hope was, that God had given to us a Washington. God ould not have given the grandest name in all human history to the most ignominious failure that history records; and such a failure would our Union be if it ever became extinct. "Think of it," said the speaker, the life of our nation shorter than the fourscore years of a human life! that if our Union were overthrown there were men and women in this country who could say, "we were born before our country had a being, and we have lived to see her die !" What an impotent experiment, on which to lavish such lives as were given to our freedom and our Union! To think that a Floyd, a Mason, a Wise, and a Pillow could overthrow, in a few months, what a Franklin, a Madison, a Hamilton had built in the toils and sorrows of years! What an experiment to begin with a Washington, and to terminate so soon and ignominiously, amid the tears of the good and the scotlings of the cyil broughout the world! No, it was impossible. The glorious memories of the past were the assurances of the present. And though there had been clouds of gloom for a moment, still our visions of the future were grander than romance could depict. With throbbing hearts we could look back upon our history, and, in the light of trust, which comes from the mausoleum of Washington, see a glorious destiny for our stricken country. The memories of Washington were all with us in this struggle, and we must triumph. Soon should the fears of the perity would be abiding, and we should yet continue to be bearers of blessings to others. If we trusted in God, He would never forsake us. The picture of our future, as a nation, was eloquently, we may say thrillingly. drawn by the lecturer, and called forth the warmest demonstrations of an-

Washington's Farewell Address.

FEBRUARY 22D, 1:62. Oh ! legacy of wisdom, prized but ill-An ocean oft mistaken for a rill. Not a rich sentence spreads its length of gold, That does not counsel delicate enfold: Not a pure page but Union fosters true, And alien interests repels from view : The Sage may profit and the Child may learn. Here see the Constitution rear its form, In life-like tintings, and in outline warm While Argument is pressed to hold the mind And bid it rest where safety it may find. Say, when did Solon or Lycurgus give A purer banquet on which States could live? What classic code has breathed a father's care Where shall we find it? Echo answers, where? Experience drafted all its precepts high; Let Love embalm its blissful memory. Yet may these dying counsels save our ship When Fate her tempests seem to have let slip: Yet may the burning page a beacon shine,

Our States, perchance, you may untie, And stars from stars dissever. The steam-car leaps across the line, And leaves its bands of iron ; The flag that God and Nature own Is not the flag to fire on. O Washington's great soul

The States are glass, the nation brass, With extra ribs of iron ; In just the star to fire on. Your single star the dogs of war Will ent, then hunt another; What carthly forces stronger are

O Washington's great soul, &c. Columbia's stars, in other wars. Shone out, forever bright'ning; The glory treasured in their fire. Shall flash again in lightning! There's lightning in that brave old flag And from the port-holes of its state You soon shall hear its thunder.

Up goes the flag for battles won, A mighty shout awaking; Lone stars surrender to the sun, When morning's light is breaking. From Donelson and Rosnoke The victor's strains are pealing ; Her flag she gives for healing.

THE 112TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA OLUNTERS.—Colonel Angeroth's Heavy Artillery, nov about ten days ago, and is now awaiting marching orders Three of the companies (D, G, and H,) were orde Fort Delaware on the 9th of January, where they are now receiving instruction in the use of heavy artillery The following is a correct list of the officers of the regi

Major—Wm. Candidus, Sr. Adjutant—Chas, G. Zimmerme Quartermaster—A. P. Bilyen. Adjutant—Chas, G. Zimmermann.
Quertermaster—A. P. Bilyen.
Burgeon—E Griswold.
Assistant Surgeon—Jas. D. Linton.
Chaplain—Ji o. H. Hassler.
Non-commissioned Staff.—Sergeant major, Paul L.
Higgins; quartermaster sergeant, Wm. H. Melcher;
commissary, Wm. H. Berger; chief bugler, Hugo Theinbardt; hospital sitwart, A. J. Schafbirt.
Battery A—Captain, Charles Aver; first lieutenant
senior, Chas. Hauffer; first lieutenant junior, Otto Lutz;
second lieutenant, Henry Glahn. 92 men.
Battery B—Captain, Chas. Reescher; first lieutenant
senior, Milton Benner; first lieutenant junior, Frederick
Meyer; second lieutenant, Max Heino. 93 men.
Battery C—Captain, Joseph Loeven; first lieutenant
senior, Erhart Fiedier; first lieutenant junior, Charles
2-citz; second lieutenant, Decatur Holbert. 85 men.
Battery D—Captain, David Sadler; first lieutenant se-Zeitz; second hentemant, Decamp Holloft. So men.
Battery D.—Captein, David Sadler; first lieutenant senier, Charles Reine; first lieutenant punier, Nicholas
Baygs; second lieutenant, Edwin Longmire 99 men.
Battery R.—Captein, E. S. Rowand; first lieutenant
senier, John H. Oberteuffer, Jr.; first lieutenant junier,
Florence W. Grugan; second lieutenant, Wm. G. Dickton. 98 men.

men.

Battory G.—Captain, James L. Anderson; first lieutenant senior, Chas. N. Cadwalader: first lieutenant junior, Richard M. Graundie; second lieutenant, Joseph N. Abrey. 101 men.

Battery H.—Captain, Thos. Wilhelm; first lieutenant senior, J. S. Jardin; first lieutenant junior, Edward De C. Loud; second lieutenant, John B. Hamilton. 55 men.

Battery I.—Captain, Gustavus L. Brown; first lieutenant junior, A. S. Angeroth; second lieutenant, J. M. Kelsey. 85 men.

Battery K.—Captain, Amzi S. Faller; first lieutenant 18. Angeroth; second lieutenant, J. M. Kolsey. 86 mer. Battery K.—Captsin, Amzi S. Fuller; first lieutenan entor, Presley Canaon; first lieutenant junior, Jno. P. (repps; second lieutenant, John. H. Guisinger.

A PHILADELPHIA COOK AT FORT DONELSON.—Charles W. Baker, killed on the gunboat Carondelet, at the storming of Fort Donelson, was a Philadelphian, and the cook of the gunboat. He was well known in Southwark. The fatal shot entered the deck in the starboard side, and passing through it, glanced downward to the shell room, striking the ship's and final one. We were fighting in the last half of cook in the head, literally tearing the skull off.

but to follow in his steps to finish the work. would only weaken and destroy, if althe existence, of the United States as an independent Power, the first was an undissoluble Union

be the freest nation on earth or the most servile: that we must either have the largest liberty, or none at all. We had, he said, taught the world new lessons of freedom, and, if we fell, we were The oppressed now flew to us; if we fell, they would flee from us to lands now trodden by the oppressor. To show indifference to the preservation of our Union was a crime. The next point made was that Washington had foreseen that our only safety was wrapped up in the spirit of unity. Without this, our independence was a sham. The history of the

To keep us tangent to our Duty's line; And that Address our pure paliadium p While his dear dust we venerate and love. Washington's Old Flag. When mountain chains asunder fly, When cleaves in twain the river,

Ilis battles does renew Then Washington's old flag unroll, And charge them! charge them! through and through For Washington's old flag !

The nation is a network grand ; The State, apart and banished, Is but a hole within a net Whose knots and cords have vanished. Your single stars, the sons of Mors Divide with one another! John Bull can't get within the bars, When brother stands with brother

O Washington's great soul, &c. Than brother leagued with brother

O Washington's great soul, &c.

O Washington's great soul, &c.

Colonel—Charles Angeroth.

Tientenant Colonel—John H. Oberteuffer. son. 98 men.
Battery F—Captain, Wm. M. McClure; first lieutenant
senior, Wm. Candidus, Jr.; first lieutenant junior, S. D.
Strawbridge; second lieutenant, J. Moore Wilson. 93

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: The period for a new ment of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be em-played in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expres the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made. I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations apportaining to the on which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that in withdrawing the tender of service, which silence, in my situation, might imply, I am influenced by no diinution of zeal for your future interests; no deficiency f respect for your past kindness; but am supported by

a full conviction that the stop is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in, the flice to which your suffered bave twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of luty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your lesire. I constantly hoped that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirestrength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last e'ection, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign ations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea. I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or pro-

stances of our country you will not disapprove of my etermination to retire. The impressions with which I first undertook the arduons trust were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say, that I have with good intentions contributed, toward the organization and administration of the Government, the best exertion of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not un conscious, in the outset, of the inferiority of my qualifi-In the eyes of others-has strengthened the motives to nce of myself; and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me, more and more, that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome Satisfied that, if any circumstances have given peculiar

retained for my services, that, in the present circum-

value to my services, they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe that, while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it. In looking forward to the moment which is to terminate the career of my political life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country for the many honors it has conferred moon me; still more ed me, and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment, by sorvices faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annots, that, under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead; amid appearances sometimes dubious; vicissitudes?of fortune often discouraging; in situations in which, not unfrequently,

-the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans, by which they were affected. Profoundly penotrated with this idea, I shall exposes to percetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember especially that, for carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to the efficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much unceasing wishes, that Heaven may continue to you the vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty hoicest tokens of its beneficence; that your union and stitution, which is the work of your hands, may be ment, with powers properly distri surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, sacredly maintained; that its administration, in every where the Government is too feeble to withstand the endepartment, may be stamped with wisdom and virtue; so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing as will acquire to them the glory of recommendperson and property. ing it to the applause, the affection, and adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it. in the State, with particular reference to the founding of them upon geographical discriminations. Let me now take Here, perhaps, I ought to stop; but a solicitude for a more comprehensive view, and warn you, in the most

your welfare, which cannot end but with my life. and the apprehension of danger natural to that solicitude, arge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recomquent review, some sentiments which are the reand which annear to me all-important to the permanence of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every liga-

ment of our hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment. The unity of Government which constitutes von an people is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main nillar in the edifica of your real independence—the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad, your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters. much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortre the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed—it is of infinite moment that you hould properly estimate the immense value of your National Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cerdial, habitual, and immovable aneak of it as a palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; ntenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion

that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to nfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the va-For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens, by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of AMERICAN, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exait the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived rom local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, tical principles. You have, in a common cause, ought and triumphed together; the independence and berty you possess are the work of joint councils and

But these considerations, however powerfully they veighed by those which apply more immediately to your nterest; here every portion of our country finds the nost commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole.

The North, in an unrestrained intercourse with the South, protected by the equal laws of a common Government, finds in the productions of the latter great addiional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise, and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The of the North, sees its agriculture grow and its comme nen of the North, it finds its particular navigation invigorated; and while it contributes, in different ways, to rish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maristrength to which itself is unequally adapted. The East, in like intercourse with the West, in the ve improvement of interior communication by land and water, will more and more find a shie vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad or manufactures at home. The West derives the East supplies requisite to its growth and com-

fort; and, what is, perhaps, of still greater co must of necessity owe the secure enjoyment of the indispensable outlets for its own productions to the weight, inluence, and future maritime atrength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community f interest as one nation. Any other tenure by whic the West can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength or from an apostate and unnatural connection with any foreign Power, must

e intrinsically precarious. While, then, every part of our country thus feels an mmediate and particular interest in union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find, in the united mass of neans and efforts, greater strength, greater resource, monortionably greater security from external danger. less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and, what is of inestimable value, they must de-rive from union an exemption from those broils and wars etween themselves which so frequently afflict neighbor ng countries not tied together by the same Gove which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachand intrigues would stimulate and embitter Hence, likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which, under any form of government, are inauspicious to liberty, and are to In this sense it is that your union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of th

one ought to endear to you the preservation of the These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the Union as a primary object of patriotic ment can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation, in such a case, were criminal. We are authorized to hope that a propel rganization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of Governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue of the experiment. It is well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to union, affecting all parts of our country while experience shall not have demonstrated its imprac-ticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who, in any quarter, may endeavor weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb ou Union, it accurs, as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discrimination-Northern an outhern-Atlantic and Western; whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a rea difference of local interests and views. One of the expe dients of party to acquire influence within particular dis tricts is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourself too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fra country have lately had a useful lesson on this head. They have seen in the negotiation by the Executive, and

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS in the unanimous ratification by the Sonate, of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at that repay any temporary advantages that might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at that event threughout the United States, a decisive proof how connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by infounded were the suspicions propagated among them of a policy in the General Government, and in the Atlan-tic Brates, unfriendly to their interests in regard to the every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas it is rendered impossible by its vices.

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essen-Mississippi. They have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties—that with Great Britain and that with Spain tial than that permanent inveterate antipathles against which secure to them everything they could desire, in particular nations, and passionate attachments for others espect to our foreign relations, toward confirming their should be excluded; and that, in the place of them prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the Union by which

just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges toward another ar habitual hatred or an habitual fondness is, in some de they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to visors, if such there are, who would sever them gree, a slave It is a slave to its animosity or to its afrom their brathren, and connect them with aliens? fection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a Guits duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer inremment for the whole is indignensable. No alliances nowever strict between the pasts, can be an adequate sult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, substitute; they must inevitably experience the in-fractions and interruptions which alliences in all time and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental o trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence, frequent col have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth lisions, and obstinate, envenomed, and bloody contests The nation, prompted by ill-will and resentment, someyou have improved upon your first essay, by the adoptimes impels to war the Government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The Government sometimes partion of a Constitution of Government better calculated than your former for an intimate union, and for the offiticipates in the national propensity, and adopts, through Government, the offspring of our own choice, uninflu passion, what reason would reject. At other times i makes the animosity of the nation subservient to the mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in projects of hostility, instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often—sometimes, perhaps, the liberty of nations—has the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and conr support Respect for its authority, compliance So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for with its laws, acquiesconce in its measures, are duties en another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the

joined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest in cases where no real common inter to make and to alter their Constitutions of Government exists, and infusing into one the enmittee of the other. betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels an changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole the wars of the latter, without adequate inducements of people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly of the power and the right of the people to establish government, pre-supposes the duty of every indicadual to obey the established Government. sarily parting with what sught to have been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill-will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are binations and associations, under whatever plausible vithheld; and it gives to ambitious, corrupt, or doluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite eract, or awe the regular deliberations and action of the nation) facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their constituted authorities, are destructive of this funda-mental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to own country, without odium, sometimes even with popuo faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinar rity; gilding with the appearances of a virtuous senof obligation to a commendable deference for public opi-nion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuaorce, to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation the will of a party, often a small but artful and en-terprising minerity of the community; and, according to

> As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable wars. and attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion to influence or awe the public councils. Such an attachment of a small or weak toward a great and powerful one dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter. Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I con jure you to believe me, fellow-citizens) the jealousy of a free peeple ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the nost baneful foes of republican government. But that jealensy, to be useful, must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided. in stead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike for another. cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the ntrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people to surrender their inta-

The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us step. Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence, she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial tion, in the ordinary vicissitud ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships Our detached and distant sites

us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient Government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us. will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation ; when we may choose peace or war, as our interests, guided by justice, shall counsel. Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a sit Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of urope, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils

of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor, or ca It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable o public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary, and would be unwise, to ex tend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary Harmony, and a liberal intercourse with all nations are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and leapartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive fa-

vors nor preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying, by gentle means, the tream of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing. with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable ourse, to define the rights of our merchants, to enabla the Government to support them, conventional rule I intercourse, the best that present circumstances and natural opinion will permit, but temporary and liable to be, from time to time, abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay, with a portion of its independence, for whatever it may accept under that the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not having given more. There can be no greater error than to expect, or culculate upon, real favors from nation to naion. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which

a just pride ought to discard. In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations. But, if I may ever flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good ; that they may not and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism—this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude of your welfar

by which they have been dictated. How far, in the discharge of my official duties. I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records, and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them. In relation to the still-subsisting war in Europe, my proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to ny plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and he that of your representatives in both houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed m uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it. After deliberate examination, with the aid of the bes lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest to take, a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it with

hoderation, perseverance, and firmhess. conduct it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent Powers, has been virtually admitted The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without anything more, from the obligation which jus-tice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations,

of peace and amity toward other nations. The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress, without interruption, to that degree of strength and constancy which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes. Though, in reviewing the incidents of my Administration, I am unconscious of intentional error, I am, nevertheless, too sensible of my defects not to think i probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that, after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities

will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soen be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this, as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love toward it which is so naural to a man who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations, I anticipate, with pleasing expectations, that retreat in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow-citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free Governmentthe ever favorite object of my heart-and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors, and dangers. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

GREAT CCCK-FIGHT BETWEEN PHILA-DELEGIA AND NEW YORK BIRDS .- The great cock-fight that has been in process of arrangement for some months, came off on Wednesday night, at the Cricket Court, Bowery. The principal owners of cocks were William Brumnit, of Philadelphia, and John Mulkolland, of New York. About \$15,000 depended upon the result of the fight, that being the amount of the betting. The cene in the cock-pit is described as repulsive and cruel in the extreme, but the "honors" were carried off by Philadelphia, the birds of this locality having won seven out of thirteen battles. In other words, eight New York chickens were killed, and seven Philadelphia chickens. There are three places for cock-fighting in this city, all of which are in Moyamensing, and two notorious dogpits, one at the Schuylkill, foot of South street, the other

at the junction of Long lane and Buck road.

UNITED STATES, 17th of Sept., 1796.

TWO CENTS.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. ARRIVAL OF THE RELEASED UNION

A LIST OF THEIR NAMES.

Numerous Philadelphians among them

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 20, via Baltimore.-Notice having been received by General Wool that some four bundred exchanged prisoners would be sent down the James river yesterday, the steamers George Washing-ton and Express left at about noon for the appointed meeting place.

The rebel boat was appointed to meet us at 3 o'clock, ut at that time she was not in sight, and shortly after heavy fog set in, making it impossible to move in any

The tow-boats were fastened together, and having dropped anchor, waited for the rebel beat to appear. lew so fresh that the boats dragged their anchors, and had to be separated. This morning at suprise the expected prisoners made their appearance on the steamer William Allison, which, it seemed, had also anchored for the night a few miles

shove us.
She immediately came alongside, and the roll of prison= ers being called, they were transferred to our boats. The return passage was made without any accident, and we arrived here at about 10 o'clock this forenoon. The prisoners will be immediately sent North. The steamer Georgia has just arrived at Fortress Mon-roe. She has on board the Twenty-first Indiana Begi-

Another French gunboat is coming up. The Adelaide brought down from Baltimore, this morning, the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment. They will be temporarily encamped on the beach. Other regiments A flag of truce to Craney Island this afternoon took several passengers down, and brought back the crew of the Fingal, which ran the blockade of Savannah some time since, with a valuable cargo; the captain and crew of the light-ship, before reported as having gone ashere during the last severe storm, and the crew of British schooner which had also run into Richmond.

List of the Released Prisoners. The following is a complete list of the prisoners who arrived this forenoon by the flag of truce from Bich-

arrived this forenoon by the flag of truce from Bichmond:

Capt. W. L. Lanning, 30th N. Y.

Capt. John Markoe, 1st California,

Capt. J. M. Sicedley, 15th Mass.

Capt. H. B. Tood, N. Y. Cavalry.

First Lieutenant Robert Campbell, 19th N. Y.

First Lieutenant Robert Campbell, 19th N. Y.

Serond Lieutenant J. B. Glover, 4th Maine.

First Lieutenant J. M. Andrews, 30th N. Y.

Second Lieutenant J. M. Greemer, 14th N. Y.

Second Lieutenant J. M. Greemer, 14th N. Y.

Second Lieutenant J. H. Hooper, 16th Mass.

Sacond Lieutenant J. H. Hooper, 16th Mass.

Sacond Lieutenant G. N. Kensey, 1st California.

Second Lieutenant G. N. Kensey, 1st California.

Second Lieutenant G. N. Kensey, 1st California.

Second Lieutenant G. B. Perry, 20th Mass.

First Lieutenant G. B. Perry, 20th Mass.

First Lieutenant John Whyte, 79th N. Y.

First Lieutenant H. Van Voest, 42d N. Y.

Captain C. S. Simons, 16th Mass.

Eccond Lieutenant W. H. Jones, 28th Infantry, U. S. A,

Clark Stevens, Co. F. 2d N. Y.

L. S. Bennett, Co. R. 20th N. Y.

R. Bold, Co. B., 19th N. Y.

R. J. Baxter, Company D, 15th Mass.

A Chapman, 1st Cavalry, Pa.

Wm. Campbell, Company H, 19th New York.

C. H. Conly, Sergeunt Major, 20th Indiana.

T. C. Gould, Company B, 38th New York.

Janes Lyons, Company H, 40th New York.

Janes Lyons, Company H, 40th New York.

Janes Lyons, Company J, 21 New York.

Frederick Otto, U. S. Mavines.

L. C. Olney, Company B, 3d Battery,

F. A. Brann, Company A, 1st Minnesota.

Geo, O'Brien, Company B, 30th New York.

M. F. Seidlenger, Company H, 4th Maine,

M. F. Seidlenger, Company H, 1st Cal.

A. J. McCleary, Company H, 1st Cal.

A. J. McCleary, Company C, 1st Cal.

G. W. Walker, Pennsylvania.

W. H. Sloansker, Company H, 1st Oal.
A. J. McCleary, Company C, 1st Cal.
G. W. Walker, Penusylvania.
W. Hanan, Company G, 1st Bhode Island.
W. Stewart, corporal, Co. G, 14th New York.
Charles Miller, Co. C, De Kalb Regiment. Charles Miller, Co. C, De Kalb Regiment,
Isaac Alexander, Co. E, 2d Mass.
Lyman Adams, Co. F., 2d Mass.
M. McGetrick, corporal, Co. F., 27th New York.
Daniel M. Kerre, Co. H, 1st California.
W. E. Tyndale, Co. C, 1st California.
George Wiser, corporal, Co. A, 1st California.
John Hogan, Co. D, 1st California.
John Hogan, Co. D, 1st California.
Henry Dougherty, Co. L, 1st California.
Thomas Hand, Co. L, 1st California.
Daniel Labb, Co. P, 1st California.
Adam McCormack, orderly sergeant, Co. H, 1st C Adam McCormack, orderly sergeant, Co. II, 1st Cal. W. Colebaugh, Co. D. 1st California. George W. Dougherty, Co. A. 1st California. T. Weiser, Co. A, 1st California. Patrick Burns, Co. G, 1st California. Bennett, Co. P, 1st California.

Patrick Burns, Co. G. 1st California.

S. Bennett, Ce. P., 1st California.

John Yanco, Co. P., 1st California.

H. J. Spelbrebit, Co. P., 1st California.

H. J. Spelbrebit, Co. P., 1st California.

John Ilegan, Co. P., 1st California.

John Ger, Co. P., 1st California.

Richard Rielly, Co. P., 1st California.

Richard Rielly, Co. N., First California.

John Wise, Company P., First California.

John Wise, Company P., First California.

M. Clement, Co. P., First California.

Geo. W. Harper, Co. P., First California.

Chân. Dougherty, Co. H., First California.

Chân. Dougherty, Co. H., First California.

S. Hopkins, Co. A., First California.

A. L., Morris, corporal, Co. C., First California.

Chas. E. Cheeseman, Co. N., First California.

Chas. Fergan, Co. E., Thirtieth New York.

G. W. Ellis, Co. N., First California.

J. F. Neal, Co. A., First California.

H. Kramer, Co. N., First California.

H. Kramer, Co. N., First California.

W. Isphording, Co. N., First California.

W. Gerrald, Co. N., First California.

E. E., Young, Co. G., First California.

E. E., Young, Co. G., First California.

H. Webster, sergeant Co. A., 30th N. Y.

A. Brown, Co. A., 20th Mass.

J. W. Durfoe, Co. H. 20th Mass.

J. F. R. Lassey Co. C. 4, 20th Mass.

J. F. R. Lassey Co. C. 1904.

Brown, Co. A. 20th Mass.
W. Durfue, Co. H. 20th Mass.
E. Iverson, Co. H. 20th Mass.
Wale, Co. K. 42d N. Y.
Pettit, Co. H. 18th N. Y.
Rice, Co. H., 18th N. Y.
has. B. Street, Co. A. 1st Cal.
L. Willard, Co. P., 1st Cal.
L. Advance to H. 424 N. Y.
F. Advance to H. 424 N. Y. N. B. Willard, Co. P., 1st Cal.
II. E. Ademis, Co. H., 42d N. Y.
A. M. Berrice, Co. A., 1st Cal.
G. R. Branchett, Co. A., 1st Cal.
W. Burns, Co. K., 42d N. Y.
S. Fitz Frye, Co. —, 15th Mass.
F. Miller, corporal, Co. H., 1st Cal.
J. P. Stowe, Co. G., 15th Mass.
Walter Wingate, Co. N., 1st Cal.
J. M. Corona correcut. 20th Mass. Walter Wingate, Co. N, 1st Cal.
J. M. Gogans, sergeant, 20th Mass.
A. H. Albright, Co. H, 20th Mass.
John Craig, Ce. C, 42d N. Y.
Richard Hawkins, Co. —, 20th Mass.
Charles A. Lehman, Co. L, 1st Cal.
Thomas Murray, Co. K, 42d N. Y.
G. C. Moore, Co. P, 1st Cal.
G. A. Orchard, Co. P, 1st Cal.
T. J. O'Connell, Co. G, 20th Mass.
Henry Place, Go. D, 20th Mass.
H. B. Runyan, Co. P, 1st Cal.
John Rumbles, Co. D, 20th Mass.
G. W. Rinchart, Co. P, 1st Cal.

G. W. Rinchart, Co. P., 1st Cal. W. A. Sinnester, Co. D, 20th Mass. E. Sullivan, Co. K. 42d N. Y. A. Simmons, Co. I, 30th N. Y. R. H. L. Telcott, Co. D. 20th Mass R. H. L. Talcott, Co. D. 20th Mass.
H. T. Murgalano, Co. C., 1st Cal.
J. Kinlock, Co. A, 1st Cal.
F. Leesher, Co. P, 1st Cal.
F. Paleman, Co. P, 1st Cal.
Thomas Mitchell, Co. N, 1st Cal.
Thomas Mitchell, Co. N, 1st Cal.

I. W. Miller, Co. C, 1st Cal.
T. J. Ponsland, orderly sergeant, Co. H, 1st Cal.
T. B. Ross, Co. H, 16th Mass.
L. Sonyey, Co. E, 42d N. Y. 11. Sonvey, vo. E., 420 N. 1.
A. P. Shurtz, orderly sorgeant, Co. P, Ist Cal, W. H. Cox, corporal, Co. A, 1st Cal.
Thomas Caison. Co. A, 1st Cal.
R. Greenwood, Co. A, 1st Cal.
A. Pasterson, Co. A, 1st Cal. . H. Shaffer, sergeant, Co. A, 1st Cal. Theo. Stokes, Co. A, 1st Cal.
H. A. Harding, orderly sergeant, Co. C. 1st Cal.
E. G. Carpenter, Co. C, 1st Cal.
G. C. Shyder, Co. C, 1st Cal.
J. M. McBride, Co. C, 1st Cal.
A. Gerger, corporal, Co. C. 1st Cal.
James Lewis, Co. C, 1st Cal.
S. P. Brown, Co. C, 1st Cal.
J. C. Huffy, corporal, Co. C, 1st Cal.

N. J. Scott, Co. C., 1st Cal.

3. Anckland, Co. D., 1st Cal.
J. Greenhalgh, Co. D., 1st Cal.
J. Greenhalgh, Co. D., 1st Cal.
John Johnson, Co. D., 1st Cal.
Thomas Palmer, corporal, Co. D., 1st Cal.
Thomas Zepp, Co. D., 1st Cal.
Richard Standing, Co. D., 1st Cal.
John Fish, Co. D., 1st Cal.
Richard Standing, Co. D., 1st Cal.
W. Ploss, Co. D., 1st Cal.
Harry Ashmore, Co. D., 1st Cal.
Harry Luther, Co. N. 1st Cal.
B. J. Fleck, Co. H., 1st Cal.
Edward Ford, Co. H., 1st Cal.
John Riley, corporal, Co. H., 1st Cal.
J. McDonald, Co. H., 1st Cal.
J. McMenamin, Co. H., 1st Cal.
J. Schenamin, Co. H., 1st Cal.
J. T. Armstrong, Co. L., 1st Cal.
J. F. Armstrong, Co. L., 1st Cal.
W. Gunger, Co. L., 1st Cal.

JOSEPH HCRII, CO. E., ASCORI.
G. W. Baker, Co. L., 1st Cal.
J. F. Armstrong, Co. L., 1st Cal.
J. F. Armstrong, Co. L., 1st Cal.
W. Gunger, Co. L., 1st Cal.
H. F. Little, Co. L., 1st Cal.
John McCuen, Co. L., 1st Cal.
W. Roberts, Co. L., 1st Cal.
David Emerick, Co. N., 1st Cal.
A. Simons, Co. N., 1st Cal.
A. Simons, Co. N., 1st Cal.
John Martin, corporal, Co. N., 1st Cal.
G. S. Brown, sergeant, Co. P., 1st Cal.
H. M. Dougen, Co. A., 42d N. Y.
Edward Flood, Co. A., 42d N. Y.
Edward Flood, Co. A., 42d N. Y.
John Wilson, Co. A., 42d N. Y.
Trank Hughes, carporal, Co. A., 46d N. Y.
Trank Hughes, carporal, Co. A., 46d N. Y.
Thomas, James, Co. C., 42d N. Y.
Robert Crawford, sergeant, Co. C., 42d N. Y.
H. Hor avan, Ce. C., 42d N. Y.

Thomas Whitehouse, Co. H. 1st Cal.
C. Baker, Co. C; 42d N. Y.
Roberl Crawford, sergeant, Co. C, 42d N. Y.
M. Dorswan, Ce. C, 42d N. Y.
M. Dorswan, Ce. C, 42d N. Y.
M. Dorswan, Ce. C, 42d N. Y.
H. Pardee, Co. C, 42d N. Y.
H. C. Merrick, Co. C, 42d N. Y.
H. Lindsay, Co. C, 42d N. Y.
M. Lindsay, Co. C, 42d N. Y.
Michael Ozan, Co. C, 42d N. Y.
Thomas Delluis, sergeant, Co. E, 42d N. Y.
Thomas Potter, Co. G, 30th N. Y.
J. C. Joyce, corporal, Co. E, 42d N. Y.
Thomas Potter, Co. G, 30th N. Y.
J. C. Joyce, corporal, Co. E, 42d N. Y.
C. McConnell, orderly sergeant, Co. E, 42d N. Y.
C. McConnell, orderly sergeant, Co. E, 42d N. Y.
C. McConnell, orderly sergeant, Co. E, 42d N. Y.
C. Quisn, Co. E, 42d N. Y.
C. Quisn, Co. E, 42d N. Y.
S. Kernan, Co. K, 42d N. Y.
J. Branes Byron, Co. H, 42d N. Y.
D. U'Neil, Co. E, 42d N. Y.
David Morris, Co. E, 30th N. Y.
Pat. Flattery, Co. H, 42d N. Y.
David Morris, Co. E, 30th N. Y.
P. Moore, Co. H, 42d N. Y.
James Mannhan, Co. H, 42d N. Y.
M. Lyncil, Co. H, 42d N. Y.
M. Carney, Co. K, 42d N. Y.
L. W. Early, Co. K, 42d N. Y.
J. J. Monoghan, sergeant, Co. K, 42d N. Y.
D. Makony, Co. K, 42d N. Y.
W. H. Walker, sergeant, 3d Cavairy, Pa.
D. Makony, Co. K, 42d N. Y.

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D. Gallagher, Co. K, 42d N Y.
Peter Bryson, Co. K, 42d N Y.
Alex. Aken, Co. U, 20th Mass.
F. S. Allen, Co. G, 20, h Mass.
Thos. Armstrong, serge-sul, Co. H, 20th Mass.
J. H. Alley, Co. H. 20th Mass.
Chas. J. Gurtis, Co. D, 20th Mass.
J. Chas. J. Gurtis, Co. D, 20th Mass.
E. D. Chase, Co. G, 20th Mass.
E. D. Chase, Co. G, 20th Mass.
J. W. Corbitt, Co. H, 20th Mass.
J. W. Corbitt, Co. H, 20th Mass.
J. W. Corbitt, Co. H, 20th Mass.
H. A. Durrey, sergeant, Co. D, 20th Mass.
P. Dougherty, Co. E, 20th Mass.
F. Elckenstein, sergeant, Co. D, 20th Mass. Richard Duffin, Co. D., 20th Mass.
H. A. Durry, scregeant. Co. D., 20th Mass.
P. Dougherty, Co. E., 20th Mass.
E. Eickenstein, screent. Co. E., 20th Mass.
G. Tolseon, Co. H., 20th Mass.
John Flynn, Co. H., 20th Mass.
John Flynn, Co. H., 20th Mass.
Charles A. Foster, Co. H., 20th Mass.
F. C. Gessier, Co. H., 20th Mass.
F. C. Gessier, Co. D., 20th Mass.
Thomas Glacter, Co. G., 20th Mass.
Tharfford, Co. A., 20th Mass.
J. Healy, Co. A., 20th Mass.
Henry Heath, Co. A., 20th Mass.
John A. Haves, Co. C., 20th Mass.
Thomas Hart, Co. H., 20th Mass.
Thomas Kelley, Co. A., 20th Mass.
Thomas Kelley, Co. A., 20th Mass.
Thomas Kelley, Co. A., 20th Mass.
Christian Moegle, Co. C., 20th Mass.
Christian Moegle, Co. C., 20th Mass.
Christian Megle, Co. C., 20th Mass.
John Neuman, Co. G., 20th Mass.
John Powers, Co. G., 20th Mass.
John Powers, Co. H., 20th Mass.
Thomas E. Mack, Co. H., 20th Mass.
John Powers, Co. G., 20th Mass.
John Powers, Co. G., 20th Mass.
John Powers, Co. G., 20th Mass.
Lording, Co. F., 20th Mass.
Lording, Co. G., 20th Mass.
Lording, Co. F., 20th Mass.
Lording, Co. A., 16th Mass.
Lording, Co. R., 16th Mass.
Lording, Co. B., 16th Mass.
Lording, Co. R., 16th Mass.
Lording, Co. B., 16th Mass.
Lording, Co. D. Pratt, Go. B, 15th Blass. D. B. Carnager, Co. H, 1st Cal. A. W. Lister, Co. L, 1st Cal. Andrew Bicker, Co. B, — Ohio. A. Stevens, Co. B. lath Mass. Daniel Woodward, Co. H. 20th I Daniel Woodward, Co. II. Assaurations of T. J. Hastings, Co. B., 15th Mass. W. H. Emerson, Co. E., 15th Mass. H. O. Adams, Co. G., 15th Mass. H. Ward, Co. I., 15th Mass. H. Ward, Co. I., 15th Mass. H. Ward, Co. I, 18th Mass.
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G. W. Heston, Co. C, 1st California.
G. W. Heston, Co. C, 1st California.
G. W. Heston, Co. C, 1st California.
J. Bur, Co. F, 3d Cavalry, Pa.
M. Patton, Co. H, 1st California.
J. Bur, Co. F, 5d Cavalry, Pa.
M. Royer, Co. L, 1st California.
W. J. Sherritt, Co. L, 1st California.
W. H. Taylor, Co. C, 15th Massachusetts.
D. D. Brigham, corporal, Co. C, 15th Massachusetts.
D. O. Wallace, Co. C, 15th Massachusetts.
D. W. B. Sawyer, Co. C, 15th Massachusetts.
D. W. B. Sawyer, Co. C, 15th Massachusetts.
D. D. Wallace, Co. E, 15th Massachusetts.
C. H. Monge, Co. E, 15th Massachusetts.
C. H. Morrow, corporal, Co. F, 15th Massachusetts.
W. M. Davis, Co. E, 15th Massachusetts.
W. Adama, corporal, Co. F, 15th Massachusetts.
W. Adama, corporal, Co. G, 15th Massachusetts.
W. Adama, corporal, John H. Burns, Co. H, 18th Ind. O. McLaughlin, Co. E, 424 N. Y. C W. Unigate, corporal, Co. G. 15th Massachus Cs. C. Osland, Co. G. 15th Massachus etts.
John Clausy, Co. G. 15th Massachus etts.
J. B. Williams, Co. G. 15th Massachus etts.
J. S. Williams, Co. G. 15th Massachus etts.
Thos. Home, Co. H. 15th Massachus etts.
Thos. Home, Co. H. 15th Massachus etts.
J. Ballen, Co. I, 15th Massachus etts.
A. J. Raymond, Co. I, 15th Massachus etts.
A. J. Raymond, Co. I, 15th Massachus etts.
— Hatfield, Company I, 15th Massachus etts.
E. L. Parmenter, Company I, 15th Massachus etts.
W. H. Burnham, Co. K. 15th Massachus etts.
W. H. Burnham, Co. K. 15th Massachus etts.
M. McBride, Co. K. 15th Massachus etts.
J. B. Burns, Co. K. 15th Massachus etts.
J. B. Burns, Co. K. 15th Massachus etts.
Henry Dunlevy, Co. C, 1st California.
J. McGaw, Co. L. 1st California.
J. McGaw, Co. L. 1st California.
J. Huntly, expeant, Co. N. 1st California. J. mcuaw, to. L., 1st California.
J. Hundly, sergeant, Co. N., 1st California,
J. L. Hughs, Co. N., 1st California.
H. Weaver, Co. N., 1st California.
James Divine, Co. O., 1st California.
J. McKnight, Co. P., 1st California.
G. F. Ruaff, Co. L., 1st California.
G. Cilinea. Co. F. 20th Now Year J. McKnight, Co. P., 1st California.
G. F. Rushf, Co. L., 1st California.
C. Clines, Co. F., 30th New York.
C. Fisher, Co. I., 6th Ohio.
J. H. Zepp, Co. D., 1st California.
R. H. Carpenter, Co. C., 1st California.
W. Seneter, Co. H. 1st California.
D. Pratt, Co. A, 28th Ponneylvania,
W. Diggersman, Co. C, 42d New York.
Frank. M. Weish, Menden, Counceticut.
Sanuel Jones, Michican.
Charles Smith, Clevcland, Ohio.
Lewis Bell, Ohio.
The four tast are negroes.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES

Among the passengers on the Georgeanna, which reached Baltimore on Thursday from Fort Monroe, was a man named Richardson, of New York, whe has been engaged for several years in teaching school in North Carolina. He was forced to join the rebel army, and was stationed at Portsmouth. but shortly before the attack of General Burnside obtained a short furlough on account of bad health. At the time of the taking of Elizabeth City he was within sound of the cannonading, and hastening to the almost descried city, claimed the protection of his country's flag. Com. Rowan took him on board, along with Dr. Speed, of that city, who has remained true to the old flag amid all the treason which surrounded him. Mr. Richardson gave much valuable information to Gen. Burnside and Com. Goldsborough, who furnished him with a pass to his home in New YORK.

He represents that about one-fourth of Elizabeth City was burned, including the principal hotel, called the Lee House. When he left the people that had were returning to their homes. He

called the Lee House. When he continue propries who had fled were returning to their homes. He represents the excitement in the surrounding country as intense, and although there was considerable Union sentiment it was dangerous to openly declare it. The true sentiment of the people candidate the sentiment of the people candidate the sentiment of the people candidate. not be ascertained until they receive pr not be ascertained until they receive protection, as they are thoroughly helpless.

The number of prisoners on Roanoke Island, we learn from Mr. Richardson, has been ascertained to be twenty-seven hundred.

The steamer William Whildon has been placed on the line between the Fortress and Newport News, n the place of the Express. The Charleston Courier of the 15th instant publishes a long editorial on the recent reverses to their arms at Roanoko Island and Fort Henry. It says: "We have sustained heavy loss in munitions of war, our country has been deprived of the services of several thousands of her best disciplined and bravest soldiers, and parents and wives weep in the bitter-ness of grief over those who will never again bless them with their smiles. The enemy pushes on; verses. We acknowledge them openly. Jeff Davis has made a requisition on Governor Brown, of Georgia, and Governor Shuter, of Alabama, calling for twelve thousand additional troops from each of their respective States, to serve for a term of three years or for the war. The Atlanta Confederacy of the 14th inst. says: "It seems that Nashville is seriously threatened."

bring Government stores from that city." Relics of the Revolution.—The invasion of Virginia to suppress the robollion has resulted in the receivery of some very interesting relics of the Revolutionary war. An instance of this kind has just fallen under our notice, in which an Eric county soldier has rescued from the Old Dominion a book, relating to the Revolution, which belongs, properly, in the keeping of those who stand by the flag which Washington and his compatricts established as our national standard. A short time since, while the Feurteenth Regiment New York Volunteers, Colonel McQuade, were on nicket RELICS OF THE REVOLUTION .- The invasion volunteers, Colonel McQuade, were on picket duty near Hall's Hill, Virginia, a number of the membors of the regiment went outside the lines to a house within the range of the guns of the rebel pickets. The house belonged to an old Se-cessionist, who had deserted it from fear of being vessioniss, who had deserted it from fear of being arrested by the Union men, as it was known that he had been guilty of overt acts of treason. Upon entering the house it was found that the furniture had been left, and one of the soldiers, a resident of this county, perceiving an old-looking book, examined it, and found that it was a record of the Bushalthand was the treased to be the order. examined it, and found that it was a record of the Revolutionary war. It proved to be the order book of General Washington, in manuscript, commenoing March, 1776, and reaching through several years. It contains general orders, special orders, denails of officers, court-martials, plans of battles, official reports of engagements, &c. These orders were signed by General Washington himself, as well as several other generals. The signatures as west as several other genoris. The signatures of the several generals occur on almost every page, and it is one of the most interesting relies of the Revolutionary army that could be found. The book has been sent to the residence of the officer referred to, and is in possession of his friends, who reside in this county.—Buffalo Express.

THERE are now at Fortress Monroe about five thousand contrabands, two-thirds of whom are able bodied men. Their aggregate pay is ten dol-lars per month, two dollars of which is paid in eash, and the rest retained for the future wants of them-

elves and families. SINGULAR PHENOMENON,—At Montreal, one day last week, the city was overspread by banks of clouds which descended into the street, whilst the sides of the mountains were comparatively free and gleaming in the sunshine. It had passed away by about one o'clock, leaving upon the trees a thick rune or efficrescence, singular and beautiful to look

THE United States has a firm Foote-hold in