his Spions, ort Spoons,

Fork.

MURLAP BAGS OF ALL SIZES MIN. OATS, COFFEE, BONE-DUST, &c. SEAMLESS BAGS. hes, of all sizes, for sale at low figures for net cash on delivery. GEO. GRIGG,

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GUNTLEMEN'S WINTER CLOTHING.

OVERODATS AND BUSINESS SUITS In great variety. MANAKER & BROWN, THE LAK ELOTHING HOUSE,

MENER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS. SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR CUSTOMER WORK.

THE READY-MADE CLOTHING. C. SOMERS & SON, UNDER JAYNE'S HALL, made up for sale an entire new stock of FINE CLOTHING. assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMFRES, and which they respectfully invite the public to the purchasing elsewhere. se27-td31

LAT'S FURNISHING GOODS INNEL AND CLOTH OVER-SHIRTS! NE LINEN AND MUSLIN SHIRTS, in ande to order, of the most approved out,

ENTIEMEN'S WRAPPERS, Tables and best assortment in the city YOUR LETTING, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES. &c.

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MITORITER AND MANUFACTURER OF GENTLEMEN'S INE FURNISHING GOODS, J. I AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

First Store above Market Street. FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE'S.) 133E GOODS at MODERATE PRICES will be celebrated IMPROVED-PATTERN SHIRTS bular, can be supplied at short notice. LANGEL AND CLOTH OVERSHIRTS,

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No. 610 CHESTNUT STREET. NE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS.

makes a specialty in his business. Also OVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT, CENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE 814 CHESTNUT STREET, Four doors below the Continenta

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AMENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZING PAINTS.

er and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. LOOKING GLASSES.

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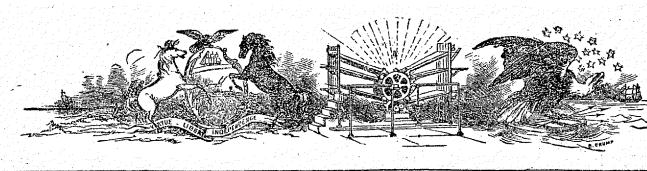
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MATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS. MARTIN & QUAYLES' STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS
No. 1035 WALNUT STREET,

BELOW ELEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA. Battalion.

The wounded of our men, so far as returned, are as follows:
Licut. John T. Rutherford, Company L. Privates, Jno. Phillips, Company A; Jno. L. Bruster, Company O. Licut. Luther Henrick, Company A. Adrian Leech, Jno. Brewster, Company G; all of 9th New York Cavalry. Licut. Mervine, of the 17th Michigan. Sergt. Major Smith, of the 9th, was taken prisoner, but escaped, as did several others.

About 50 prisoners in all were captured. All the men and officers engaged acted with the greatest bravery. HOWEN & CO., LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINT COLORISTS, Southwest corner of the day describion of Portrait, Landscape, Natural Lary Architectural, Autograph, Map, or other Lithoches, in the most superior manner, and the most readstate. Dis, Portialts, Natural History, and Medical Alaps, and any other description of Plates, colored the style, and warranted to give satisfaction.



PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1862.

ARMY OF VIRGINIA. Official Despatches of the Recent Recon-noissance of Gen. Stahl-Rebel Cavalry

Attacked and Ronted-A Brigade of Rebels

at Winchester-Jackson at New Market.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The following despatch

rom Gen. Sigel has been received at headquarters:

CHANTILLY, Va., Nov. 30-7 o'clock P. M.-Brig.

Gen. Stahl has just returned. He attacked the ene-

my at Snicker's Ferry and followed them, with 300

eavalry, into their camps, on the other side of the

Our men charged splendidly whenever they met

White's cavalry was driven in all directions.

Nearly all their officers were captured and their colors taken. White himself fled, and hid himself

The 3d, 7th, and 12th Virginia Cavalry were also

attacked and routed. Forty of their men, with

horses, were taken prisoners, fifty killed and wounded,

and two colors taken. One wagon load of pistols

and carbines was picked up on the road, having been

thrown away by the flying enemy. Eighty cattle

and eighty horses were also brought in. Our loss in

Gen. Stahl reports that his officers and men be

haved excellently, and used only their swords, no

firearms being brought into use. He also reports

that there is a brigade under Gen. Jones at Win-

chester, but that Jackson's main force was at New

ARMY OF WESTERN-VIRGINIA.

A Gallant Raid by the 2d Virginia Cavalry

Col. J. C. Paxton, of the 2d Virginia Cavalry, Gen. Cox's army, has recently made a successful raid into Nicholas and Raleigh counties. Governor Peirpoint, yesterday, received the following de-

spatch:

Summenville, Va., Nov. 27.

Gov. Peirfoint: The 2d Virginia Cavalry, under my command, has just made the most successful and extraordinary raid during the war. I have 110 prisoners, 100 horses, and 250 stand of arms. We destroyed their camps, stores, and wagons, and did not lose a man.

J. C. PANTON,

Colonel 2d Virginial Cavalry.

STATES IN REBELLION.

The Pith of Gen. Sam Houston's Speech— ,A Scheme for Clothing the Rebel Army— Piteous Appeals for the Troops.

VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS' PLAN FOR CLOTH-ING THE SOLDIERS.

Vice President Stephens, in a recent speech, sug-

gested the following plan for the clothing of the

soldiers of the reoci army:

The plan which he suggested was for the people of each county to provide first for their own soldiers, and in doing so, for each contributor to select particular soldiers for whom he should undertake to provide, until every soldier from the county should have somebody at home to whom he could look with confidence for the supply of all his necessaries.

confidence for the supply of all his necessaries.

In purchasing cloth and other materials the people might act through some common agent, but each contributor should personally see to it that provision was made for the particular soldier of his care; and then the articles should be sent to the army, and delivered into the very hands for whom they are intended by some agent of the people's own selection for that particular purpose. This plan is now operating in his own county, and every soldier from that county now has somebody at home who stands appnessor for the supply of all his wants. The

soldiers of the rebel army:

-Number of Prisoners and Wounded Cap-

F. SIGEL.

Major General Commanding.

Market last Wednesday, as reported previously.

killed and wounded is about fifteen.

river, and near to Berryville.

at a house in Berryville.

he enemy.

tured.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1862.

VOL. 6.—NO. 104.

KENTUCKY.

Thanksgiving-Day in Louisville--Loyalty of the People-The Business Transacted in the City-Theatricals-An Accident or the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 27, 1862. HOW THANKSGIVING-DAY WAS OBSERVED.
This is Thanksgiving-day, and the observance of it-blush not to hear it, Kentuckians-reminds me very much of the manner in which Thanksgiving is conducted in New England. It is a bleak, raw, windy day-Thanksgiving-day is always so in New England-and the streets are extremely quiet, and free from vehicles. A large number of the people of this city attended church this morning, the place of worship which I attended being crowded. It was a church presided over by an unconditional Union pastor. I did not learn his name, but I know he is loyal. He spoke of the past condition of our country, and dealt unkindly with traitors and treason. Every word he said was seasoned with loyalty and charity. He informed his congregation that this was not only a day of thanksgiving, but of prayer and finally bade his hearers trust in God, and pray for the success of their country.
Unlike New York and Philadelphia, the afternoon was also quiet. The streets were almost vacant. the restaurants and tippling shops remained closed and the very few stores which were opened were those kept by others than Gentiles. In the evening a little festivity was noticeable The theatre and several other places of amusement opened their doors, and the auditoriums were filled with quiet and respectable people. So passed the

day in Louisville.

I trust it is not imagination, for it does seem to me that, every time I visit Louisville, I perceive a healthy increase of loyal sentiment and good faith toward the Government. Probably there are a number of bad, designing men in this city, but, on the whole, the people detest treason and love the Constitution. However, the majority of the people of Kentucky have always been all right, and Bragg's entrance into, and exit from, the State created an intense feeling, slightly the reverse of that expected by the Confederate authorities and rebel sympathizers This event afforded the opportunity for a few hundred young men, who were auxious to assist in the destruction of their country, which they embraced; and the most appropriate remark I can say in this behalf is, "Good riddance to bad rubbish." They will do less damage to the cause and to Kentucky in their present situation than if they had remained another twelve-month among their loval neighbors Bragg devastated the entire country through which his large army passed, and Secessionists and Unionists suffered alike. Of course, the Union people entertain no more love and regard for a Southern Confederacy than before Bragg's stupendous foraging (marauding) expedition, and, from all I can understand, it is safe to believe that the Secessionists do

THE INCREASING LOYALTY OF THE PEOPLE.

less. In conclusion, let me reiterate that Kentucky is all right. THE BUSINESS APPEARANCE OF THE CITY, This day, as I have said before, is very quiet. But, I am informed by business men and others that, ordinarily, it is not so; that the warehouses and streets of Louisville actually thunder under the pressure of business; that there are fewer poor people and a less number of persons out of employment wer before, and that everybody seems to be making money. At all events, the hotels are all jammed, which is no proof of depression. Money seems to be plenty, and the necessaries of life abun-

THE THEATRE. Miss Maggie Mitchell, one of the most vivacious actresses upon the stage, is playing a highly remunerative engagement at the theatre in this city. This evenion the house was filled to overflowing, the programme being "Fanchon, the Cricket." Some of the dialogue of the piece is interspersed with material of a prosy nature, and a little pruning would do the production no harm. However, it is a pretty play, and was sustained well. The impersonation of Fanchon, by Miss Maggie Mitchell, is fascinating, and

calculated to please an audience not too critical, OFFICERS IN TOWN. the Galt House, but no generals that I know, except Starkweather, one of the heroes of Perryville, who has since been promoted for his gallantry at that battle; he was then colonel of the 1st Wisconsin, but acting brigade commander. A RAILROAD RUNNING TO NASHVILLE-AN ACCIDENT. The first through train from Nashville arrived last evening. As the cars approached the lower tunnel, a dirt slide took place killies an hour's shovelling by several hundred negroes the train passed on.
Among the passengers were the Hon. Horace Maynard, and the redoubtable Parson Brownlow, both of whom are steeping at the Galt House. A large

number of reople will start for Nashville to-morrow HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN KV., LOUISVILLE, Nov. 27, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS-No. 2. I. All commanding officers, serving in this district, are ordered not to permit negro slaves to enter the camps; and all officers and privates are forbidden to interfere or intermeddle with slaves in any way.

II. All slaves within camps will be placed beyond the guard lines, and not be permitted to return.

III. All officers neglecting to enforce these orders, and all enlisted men violating them, are required to be reported to these headquarters, that they may be dealt with and reported to the proper authorities. By command of Brig. Gen. Boyle: A. U. SEMPLE, A. A. G.

The trains upon the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad last evening brought down twenty-six car loads of hogs and twenty-three car loads of miscellaneous freight, including a large amount of tobacco. They also brought to the city, from Lexington, fortythree rebel prisoners, and one car load of con valescent Union soldiers. The family of Governor Johnson were stopping at

the Burnet House, in Cincinnati. ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

The Reports about Bragg Untrue-The Probabilities of a Fight with Price. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, November 25, 1862.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF PRICE.

I have learned that one of our most trusty scouts returned to-day from Holly Springs, and reports nothing of the sort. He does say, however, that Gen. Price has moved his headquarters from Abbeyville to Lumpkin's Mill, and that he has destroyed every bridge and culvert from Coldwater to Abbeyville, on both railroad and turnpike. If this movement means anything, it is that he is disposed to make a fight there. I make no doubt that he will be accommodated in that respect. The "situation" is a strong one, and he may as well be whipped there as anywhere. Price has been reinforced to the extent of a regiment of Texas cavalry, and a regiment of Arkansas infantry within a few days, and "they say" he is to be still more strongly reinforced. I do not place great reliance upon these reports, but give them as the current rumors of the day. My own experience is that camp rumors, as a general thing, are altogether unreliable. It is, however, absolutely certain that Gen. Bragg is not within striking distance of Holly Springs.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM A FIGHT. THE WHEREABOUTS OF PRICE.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM A FIGHT.

If the reports which reached us from Salem be true, Col. Lee, in his recent expedition and reconnoissance in force to Ripley and below, had a narrow escape from either a fight or a horse-race. It is said that while we were at Ripley, General Price moved his entire cavalry force from Abbeyville, upon a reconnoissance towards our left, and came within five miles of Salem. If this be true, the column sent from the point where the Ripley road and that leading to Salem unite, with orders to visit the latter place, failed to discover them. The opinion is, that instead of being Price's entire cavalry force, it was only that portion of it commanded by Baxter. NARROW ESCAPE FROM A FIGHT.

Brilliant Reconnoissance of General Stahl The Enemy Encountered at Suicker's Gap and Berryville—A Rebel Camp Surprised, and its Garrison Defcated-Dashing Conduct of our Cavalry. late brilliant reconnoissance of General Stahl, in the vicinity of the Shenandoah Valley:

General Stahl returned this evening from the reconnoissance in force commenced on Thursday night last. After driving in White's pickets, at Ashby's Gap on Friday, the command returned to Middleburgh, and there encamped for the night.

On Saturday it proceeded to Berryville via Snicker's Gap. The enemy, White's Battalion, was first met at the Snicker's Gap ford of the Shenandoah river. A portion of the advance detachment, commanded by Colonel Wyndham, of the 1st New Jersey, opened fire and crossed the river, when the rebels, after firing a few volleys, fied in confusion to their camp, one and a quarter miles distant, closely pursued by Colonel Wyndham's commandaffine camp was taken entirely by surprise, and White's force, almost without firing a shot, fied in confusion. Horses, prisoners, three flags, cattle, ambulances, guns, pistols, sabres, tents, etc., were captured.

The reserve force, commanded by Col. De Conola, then advanced upon Berryville, which was occupied by White's Battalion, the 8th, 7th, and 12th Virginia Cavalry, who, accompanied by Major Knox, charged through the principal street, driving the enemy before them. A force of the enemy then came from a cross road, and charged. Major Knox returned to the attack; at the same moment Captair Heintz, of Gen. Stahl's staff, charged upon the same force. The rebels, who had expected to have an easy victory, fied in utter dismay.

In this affair we had one man killed, eight or ten vicinity of the Shenandoah Valley: feed in utter dismay.

In this affair we had one man killed, eight or ten wounded, and one (Licutenant Hallet, of the 9th wounded, and one (Lieutenant Hallet, of the 9th New York) missing.

The principal force of the rebels, commanded by General Jones, fell back on Winchester, and were pursued by the 9th New York Cavalry to within four miles of that place.

The name of the man killed was George Bradley, Company G, 9th New York Cavalry.

Among the rebels taken prisoners were Surgeon Wotten, Captain Grubb, Lieutenant Barrett, Bob White, of Washington, and belonging to White's Battalion.

who cannot go without feating their wives and chi-dren dependent, in a measure, upon public charity. The Governor procoses to remedy this by appoint-ing the regimental and company officers of the drafted regiments from men who will volunteer as substitutes for those men upon whom the draft falls with peculiar hardship.

old crop of cotton, but are now burning all the crop of new north of White river. In Mississippi, one-tenth of the negro population between the ages of lifteen and lifty have been called out to work on fortifications, and \$1,000,000 has been appropriated.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
December 1, 1862.
Sin: It is due to the naval service that in this re-Sin: It is due to the naval service that in this report I should, first of all, recount to you, and through you to Congress and the country, the operations and achievements of our naval forces during the eventful year which has elapsed since my last annual communication. Since the commencement of our national difficulties, four powerful squadrons have been collected, organized, and stationed for duty on our maritime frontier with a rapidity and suddenness which finds no approach to a parallel in previous naval history, and which it is believed no other country but our own could have achieved. These squadrons have been incessantly maintaining a strict ons have been incessantly maintaining a strict blockade of such gigantic proportions that eminent foreign statesmen in the highest scenes of legislation did not hesitate, at its commencement, publicly to denounce it as "a material impossibility;" and ye denounce it as "a material impossibility;" and ye after this most imposing naval undertaking had been for a period of eighteen months in operation, and after its reach had been effectively extended along the entire sweep of our Atlantic and Gulf coasts, from the outlet of the Chesapeake to the mouth of the Rio Grande, the same eminent authorities, with a list in their hands of all the vessels which had evaded or escaped the vigilance of our blockáding forces, could not refuse in their official statements to admit with refuectant candor that the proof of the efficiency of the blockade was conspicuous and wholly with reluctant candor that the proof of the enciency of the blockade was conspicuous and wholly
conclusive, and that in no previous war had the
ports of an enemy's country been so effectually
closed by a naval force. But even such testimony
was not needed. The proof of the fact abounds in
the current price of our Southern staples in the great
commercial marts of the world, and more especially
in the whole industrial and commercial condition of
the insurgent region. It should not be forgotten
that no circumstance is wanting to attest the magnitude of this greatest of all naval triumphs. The
industrial necessities and the commercial cupidity
of all the principal maritime nations, armed and
empowered as they are by the resources of inodern
invention, are kept at bay. A multitude of island
harbors under foreign jurisdiction, looking nearly
upon our shores, and taffording the most convenient lurking places from which illicit commerce may leap forth to its prohibited destination and purpose, are so closely watched as to render the peril of all such ventures far greater than
even their enormous gains when successful. And ciency of the blockade was conspicuous and wholly der the peril of all such ventures far greater than even their enormous gains when successful. And finally, a vast line of seacoast nearly three thousand miles in extent, much of it with a double shore and almost honey-combed with inlets and harbors, has been so beleaguered and locked up that the whoie immense foreign commerce, which was the very life of the industry and opulence of the vast region which it borders, has practically ceased to exist. DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE.

Acting Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, who has since had that command.

In the South Atlantic squadron, which blockades the harbors and coasts of South Carolina, Georgia, and the eastern portion of the Florida peninsula, no change has taken place. Rear Admiral Du Pont, assigned to that squadron when it was first made a distinct organization, still remains in active and useful service on that highly interesting station.

The necessity of a division of the Gulf squadron having been stated to be necessary in my last annual report, it was consummated on the 21st of February, Flag-Officer McKean retaining command of the Eastern Gulf squadron, the limits of, which comprised the southern and western portions of the Acting Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, who has since had comprised the southern and western portions of the Florida peninsula, commencing at Cape Canaveral on the eastern coast, and extending to Pensacola. On the 4th of June he was, on his own application, in consequence of impaired health, relieved by Acting Rear Admiral Lardner. This officer's health also giving way, he was compelled to ask to be re-lieved, and Commodorus Theodore Bailey has been appointed his successor.

The Western Gulf squadron guarded a coast The Western Guil squadron guared a coast which, commencing at and including Pensacola, extended westward to the Rio Grande, and was, from a variety of causes, one of the most important and responsible commands ever entrusted to a naval officer. From the harbors and rivers subject to that blockade there are exported in peaceful times vast amounts of cotton, sugar, and other products. Within those limits are the ocean outlets of the

iron that county now has somebody at home who stands sponsor for the supply of all his wants. The result had been that the soldiers from that county have had all their necessaries supplied, and the same result would follow everywhere throughout the Confederacy, if the same plan should be adopted and zealously and faithfully carried out.

VIEWS OF GEN. SAM HOUSTON. The Galveston (Texas) News, of November 7th, great central valley of the Union; and in selecting the officer who should be put in command of the A letter from Brenham, to the Telegraph, informs other day, on his way to Independence, with his family, in order to get out of the way of the Yankee invaders. The people of Brenham were at the time the department had made extensive preparation and in which the whole Government had participated, for the capture of New Orleans, and reopening the navigation of the Mississippi. After scrutiny and deliberate consideration this responsible position was entrusted to Captain D. G. Farragut, in holding a meeting in relation to our currency, and a committee was at once sent to General Houston, re-questing him to give his views. He complied, and questing him to give his views. He compiled, and as he rose to address the meeting in this court house, here to-day, I could observe—nay, I could not be mistaken—I could see, I say, a tear drop here and there, as he hobbled up and looked around the meeting. He was listened to with profound attention throughout. He beseeched the people to abide by the law; that it was sufficient for all purposes; that the law; that it was sufficient for all purposes; that if any one refused to take Confederate money, to point at him with a finger of scorn—that would be punishment enough without resorting to the harsher measures advocated by some of his friends around him; said that in some instances a man gave gold and silver, a year or two ago; then a law stepped in and said he could not collect the debt—and surely, where the law prevented the collection, it was fair that the creditor should have the right of refusal. In the course of his remarks he said that Governor Lubbock had asked his advice about sending any liminary stages assumed the chief expense, for the purpose of initiating an armed flotilla on the Western waters, and immediately entered upon his duties. Proceeding to the West, he purchased steamers which, under his supervision, were fitted, armed, and armored as gunboats, and thus was commenced the organization of the Mississippi flotilla, which, a few months later, made itself felt in a succession of achievements that electrified the country. But before Commander Rodgers had an opportunity of completing his arrangements and taking his vessels into action, Captain. A. H. Foote was appointed to the command of the flotilla. The labors commenced by Commander Rodgers swelled into gigantic proportions under Flag-Officer Foote, whose energies and talents were exerted in creating and preparing that navy on the Western waters, which he soon made so serviceable to the country. Painfully wounded at Fort Donels son, he was relieved at the command. By order of Congress the gunboat fleet was transferred to the navy, and now constitutes an important squadron, under the command of Acting Rear Admiral D. D. Porter, who entered upon his duties on the 15th of October. The active operations of the Potomac flotilla ceased, in a great measure, after the erection of the extensive rebel batteries on the Virginia shore, in the autumn of 1861. For several months the commerce on this important avenue to the national capital was almost entirely suspended, though at no time was the passage of our armed naval vessels prevented. In March the batteries were abandoned by the insurgents, and the troops which garrisoned them were withdrawn. The advance of our army towards Richmond made the duty on the Potomac comparatively light during the spring and summer. At present the flotilla is under the command of Commondore Harwood, and is rendering good service by checking illicit traffic and capturing many prisoners and no small amount of property.

The transfer of the army to the York Peninsula, and its detention before Richmond, compelled the Na In the course of his remarks he said that Governor Lubbock had asked his advice about sending any more men away from the State. He advised him not; in fact, we have sent our all; that General Hobert had no control over him, and that he should not allow the State to be "knocked into a cocked hat;" but should look to its defence, while the savage Indian was at one side, the alien, in feeling, Mexican on the other; the enemy in possession of our coast; the negro in the inferior to look to, and, which was worse than all, some yet of the type of that "thruston and the house of the type of that "thruston and the house of the type of that "thruston and the house of the type of that "thruston and the house of the type of that "thruston and the house of the type of that "thruston and the house of the type of the house of the house of the house of the type of the house of the ho evening. As the cars approached the lower tunnel, a dirt slide took place. It would be start to mark his utter contempt to the type of that the would up by saying that this was probably the last occasion on which he would ever address a public assembly—one foot on the brink and the other in the grave. He exhorted to temperance and moderation, and to use all their efforts to repel the insidious foe that was steathily marching to rob, plunder, and destroy their homes, their property, &c., and concluded by a beautiful peroration in his own case—a septiageanish driven from his house and home, without cause or reason, and coming back to Washington county, the cradle where the liberty of Texas was rocked, and where he now expected to lay his bones.

A PLEA FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES IN A PLEA FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES IN THE REBEL ARMY. The Grenada (Miss.) Appeal, of the 25th ult., concludes a long appeal for the employment of negroes in the rebel army: in the rebel army:

By the employment of our negroes as unarmed auxiliaries, we can serve two purposes. The army can be relieved from all menial service in camp, and in erecting defences. It can be kept more efficient. We can, also, place between us and the enemy fortifications and obstructions to any extent, and as quickly as desired, with the aid of which the preponderating numbers of our foes can be much more efficiently, if not successfully, resisted. We can cut ditches, rife-pits, and bring, to our sid all the artificial means known to warfare to retard the advance Nary Department to divert some of its guaboats and vessels destined for other service to the waters of James and York rivers. After the battle of Malvern Hill and the concentration of the army on James river, such was the condition of affairs that it became necessary to organize the vessels which had been retained to co-operate with and protect the army into a distinct organization. Captain Charles Wilkes was detailed for that duty on the 6th of July, and entered upon the work with energy; but the withdrawal of the army from the Peninsula in August released the vessels which had been diverted from their original destination, and rendered it unnecessary to continue an independent organization in James river. The flotilla was therefore disbanded on the 31st of August.

The persistent and systematic attempts to violate our blockade, and furnish assistance to the insargents in deflance of our laws, made it necessary that specific and effective measures should be adopted to ditches, rine-pits, and bring to our and at the advance cial means known to warfare to retard the advance of an enemy. They can be employed as servants in our camps, as attendants in hospitals, as teamsters with our baggage trains, and in this way relieve thousands, and enable them to shoulder arms, thereby increasing our combatting strength to an extent that can scarcely be estimated.

The Confederate authorities have no power to use this element, but the State can. And we submit, in view of the imminence of the dangers that threaten us, its authority should be exerted. If we are found unable to cope with the enemy; if our State is overrun; if our plantations are ravished; the power we have withheld to prevent the disasters will be taken from us. We must be successful to preserve it; why not then use it to aid in success? The people themselves will rejoice hereafter should such meay increasing our combatting strength to an extent

nemselves will rejoice hereafter should such mea-ures be adopted, and the army will thank them for he relief and assistance. Let the policy of Alabama be adopted at once. New Zealand Poetry. who are engaged in schemes to break up our. Union and subvert the Government. The sommand of this flying squadron has been given to Acting Rear Admiral Wilkes, who sailed from Hampton Reads in The following address of the Maori chiefs of New Zealand on the death of the Prince Consort of England has been forwarded to the Duke of Newcastle, who presented it to Queen Victoria:

"Oh Victoria, our mother!—We greet you! You, who are all that now remains to recall to our recollection Albert, the Prince Consort, who can never again be gazed upon by the people.

"We, your Maori children, are now sighing in sorrow together with you, even with a sorrow like to yours. All we can now do is to weep together with you. Oh, our good mother, who hast nourished us, your ignorant children of this island, even to this day!

"We have just heard the erash of the hugeheaded forest tree which has untimely fallen, ere it had attained its full growth of greatness.

"Oh, good lady, pray look with favor on our love. Although we may have been perverse children, we have ever loved you. and has been forwarded to the Duke of Newcastle the Wachusett on the 24th of September. This exhibition of the distribution and attitude of our naval force naturally introduces a succinct history of that remarkable series of naval expeditions and operations along our Southern seaboard, and through the great rivers of the central valley, in which the power and valor of our navy have been so strikingly displayed. These expeditions, it must be remembered, were undertaken in addition to, or rather in aid of, the uarclaxing labors of the blockade. They were conceived and directed in the nolicy. ade. They were conceived and directed in the policy, early adopted and uniformly adhered to by this department, of the most active and strenuous prosecu-

NAVAL EXPEDITIONS.

of admission or exclusion, as a wise war policy may prescribe, and a present war power, affoat in the

of admission of excitation, as a wise war policy may prescribe, and a present war power, affoat in the harbor, or on shore in a military custom-house, may enforce. Such has been the practice of nations in times of rebellion. Such was our practice in the Mexican ports which we held during the war with that country. Should such a policy be adopted, among other important advantages resulting from it would be the release of our fleets from much of their present harassing and exhausting blockade duty, and the immediate concentration of their activity in the pursuit in augmented force, and probably the speedy capture and punishment, of the marauders who now avail themselves of the incessant occupation of the mass of our naval force in other scenes of action, for the temporary prosecution of their piratical designs.

tical designs.

"Great is the pain which preys on me for the loss "Ah, you will now lie buried among the other departed Kings!
"They will leave you with the other departed heroes of the land. roes of the land.
"With the dead of the tribes of the multitude of 'Ti Mani.
"Go fearless then, O Pango, my beloved, in the path of death; for no evil slanders can follow you.
"Oh my very heart! Thou didst shelter me from the sorrows and ills of life.
"Oh my not bird whose sweet volce welcomed my "Oh my pet bird, whose sweet voice welcomed my glad guests! "Oh my noble pet bird, caught in the forests of "Let then, the body of my beloved be covered with Royal purple robes!
"Let it be covered with all-rare robes!
"The great Rewa, my beloved, shall himself bind these round thee. "And my ear-ring of precious jasper shall be hung in thy car.
"For, oh! my most precious jewel, thou art now A despatch, dated November 30, from Fairfax Court House, gives the following particulars of a palace, hast been borne to the skies. "Oh, my beloved! you used to stand in the very prow of the war canoe, inciting all others to noble deeds. Yes, in thy lifetime thou wast great. "And now thou hast departed to the place where even all the mighty must at last go.
"Where, oh physicians, was the power of your re-What, oh priests, availed your prayers? "For I have lost my love; no more can he revisit his world. "HAPE TE HOROHAU.
"ARWAI TE AHU.
"WIREMU TAMHANA
TE NEKE.
"PARAKAIA TE POUEPA.
"HOROMONA TOREMI.
"ARAPATA HAUTURU.
"KARANAMA TE KAPU"KARANAMA TE KAPU"KARANAMA TE KAPU"HUKIKI.
"PARAONE TE MANUKAI.
"HOHUA TAIPARI.
"KEPA KERIKERI.
"PITA TE PUKEROA."

A HAPPY EXPEDIENT.-Governor Salomon. A HAPPY EXPEDIENT.—Governor Salomon, of Wisconsin, has hit uoon a very happy expedient for relicving many—perhaps all—of those cases where the draft has fallen with especial hardship. In almost every county there are instances where families have already furnished one or more volunteers for the war, and where the only remaining member capable of bearing arms has been drafted. There are other cases of poor men \(\geq \text{th}\) that large families, who are unable to procure a substitute, and who cannot go without leaving their wives and children dependent, in a measure upon public charity.

IN ARKANSAS, the rebels not only burned the

THE 7th Kansas Cavalry is represented as being the finest regiment raised in the State. The men are called "Jennison's Jayhawkers," and nearly all of them were either followers or admirers of old Ossawattamie Brown during the border-ruffian troubles in Kansas.

aree separate columns, commanded respectively by deutenants Reed Werden, Alexander Murray, Lieutenants Reed Werden, Alexander Murray, and H. K. Davenport. On the morning of the 7th the vessels of the insurgents, eight in number, were discovered drawn up behind an extensive barricade, formed by a double row of piles and sunken vessels, stretching across the sound. At 10.30 the engagement commenced, and by noon became general. By 4.P. M., the batteries were temporarily silenced and the first landing of troops effected. At midnight over 10,000 troops had disembarked.

midnight over 10,000 troops had disembarked.

The engagement was renewed the following morning and carried on chiefly by the army until 1 P. M., when the fleet proceeded to open a passage through the obstructions, which was successfully accomplished by 5 P. M., and the national flag was hoisted on. Pork Point. Firing other of their works and one of their steamers were the closing events of the day, the rebels yielding the island to our possession.

Retreating from Roanoke Island, the rebel naval fleet fled up the sound and into Pasquotank river, towards Elizabeth City. Commander Rowan, purfleet fled up the sound and into Pasquotank river, towards Elizabeth City, Commander Rowan pursuing them with the flotilla, anchoring for the night a few miles from Fort Cobb. At 8 A. M., February 10, the rebel steamers, under command of W. F. Lynch, formerly of the navy, were discovered drawn up behind a battery of four guns, supported by a schooner on the opposite side of the river, armed with two heavy 32-pounders. Fire was opened by the insurgents from the forts and steamers at long range. Commander Rowan pushed on steadily until within three-fourths of a mile, when he opened fire, and dashed ahead at full speed. This hold and until within three-fourths of a mile, when he opened fire, and dashed ahead at full speed. This bold and wholly unanticipated onset dismayed the rebels, who hastily abandoned their works, which, with their entire fleet, were captured or destroyed.

Passing up the river the flotilla took possession of Elizabeth City. Licutenant Murray was despatched with a small force to Edenton, of which he quietly took possession, and on returning from this duty he was sent to obstruct the Chesapeake and Albernaria Canal In this expedition there were five armed steamers and one schooner destroyed; and one steamer, the Ellis, captured. Edis, captured.

CAPTURE OF NEWBERN AND WASHINGTON, N. C.

AND CAPITULATION OF FORT MACON.

Flag-officer Goldsborough having been recalled to Hampton Roads, a combined army and naval expe-

Hampton Roads, a combined army and navid expedition, under General Burnside and Commander S. C. Rowan, left Hatteras Inlet and arrived at Slocum's creek, the point selected for the disembarkation of the troops, on the 12th of March.

The next morning the landing of troops commenced, the gunboats shelling the woods at the point of landing as the troops advanced on shore. At the same time six naval boat howitzers with their crews, under command of Lieut. R. S. McCook, were landed to assist in the attack on the enemy's works. About 4 P. M. the first of the enemy's batteries opened upon our boats, and were answered at long range, the firing ceasing at sundown, and the fleet anchoring in a position to cover the troops. Early on the morning of the 14th, the army having engaged the enemy in force, Commander Rowan moved steadily up the river with his fleet, and the insurgents abandoned their forts in succession under the pressure of the combined columns moving upon them. On arriving at Newbern, the rebels having fied, Commander Rowan took possession of the place, and later in the day, the army were moved across the Trent, and occupied the city. Some changes in the command of the squadrons and flotillas have taken place, and new organizations have been made during the year.

The North Atlantic squadron, guarding the Virginia and North Carolina coasts, continued in charge of Rear Admiral Goldsborough until the 5th of September, when he was relieved on his own request by Acting Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, who has since had sion of the place, and later in the day the army were moved across the Trent, and occupied the city.

The approach by the river to Newbern was heavily obstructed with piles and torpedoes, from which the vessels sustained some injury, and the passage was disputed by six forts, at distances of from half a mile to a mile and a half from each other, and mounting 32 gunz, ranging from 32-pounders to 80-pound rifled cannon. Lieutenant McCook is reported as having rendered most effective service with his naval battery, and Commander Rowan bears cheerful testimony to the gallant conduct of the officers and men of his entire gallant conduct of the officers and men of his entire command. Several steamers and schooners, large quantities of pitch and turpentine, and a valuable stock of arms and munitions of war, fell into our hands with the capture of Newbern.

After the fall of Newbern, Lieutenant Commanding A. Murray was despatched with a naval colunn, accompanied by a detachment from the army, to take possession of Washington, N. C. Forcing a passage through the obstructions in the approach to that place, he arrived there on the 21st of March,

that place, he arrived there on the 21st of March, and it was surrendered to him without resistance.

The batteries on shore having, 'on the morning of the 25th of April, opened fire on Fort Macon, Commander Samuel Lockwood, senior officer of the blockading fleet off Beaufort, prepared his vessels for action, and proceeded within range of the fort. Fire was opened from the steamers Daylight, the State of Georgia, and the Chippewa, and the bark Gemsbok, which was continued about an hour and a quarter, when they were compelled to haul off on account of the heavy sea. In the afternoon, a flag of truce was displayed from the fort, which, on the next morning, surrendered to Major General Burnside. Commander Lockwood united in signing the articles of capitulation on the part of the United States. tion was entrusted to Captain D. G. Farragut, in the confident belief that his courage and energy were equal to the exigency.

Besides these large squadrons on our maritime frontier, it became a necessity at an early period of the insurrection to have an organized naval force on the Mississippi and its tributaries. On the 16th of May, 1861, Commander John Rodgers was directed to report to the War Department, which in the preliminary stages assumed the chief expense, for the purpose of initiating an armed flotilla on the Western waters, and immediately entered upon his duties. States:

AFFAIR AT WEST POINT.

The arrival of the Army of the Potomac on the York peninsula rendered it necessary to detail several gunboats, chiefly from the North Atlantic squadron, within whose limits it is, to convoy the transports and protect the right flank of the army on its march along the York and Pamunkey rivers. While on this service, on the 7th of May, the enemy, in large force, attacked General Franklin's division, constituting the right wing of the army at West Point, the junction of the Pamunkey and Matagony. The assistance of the navy was requested by General Franklin; and Commander William Smith, semior officer of the naval forces in York river, ordered the gunboats Wachusett, Maratanza, and Sebago to the support of General Franklin. These vessels, taking a position as near the insurrents as possible; opensed upon them with great effect. Their fire soon The aid rendered by our griffibilities of their research was most essential, enabling General Franklin to hold his position and to repel the rebels.

On the 15th of May the Galena, Monitor, Aroostook, Port Royal, and Naugatuck; all under command of Commander John Rodgers, ascended James river, with no serious obstructions until near Ward's or Drury's Bluff, where piles and sunken vessels disputed their further passage, and a heavy battery exposed the vessels to a plunging fire. The Galéna and Monitor ran within six hundred yards, of the bluff; but the latter was obliged to drop down several hundred yards, as her guns could not be sufficiently elevated for effective service. Anaction of three hours' duration took place, when, owing to a scareity of ammunition, the vessels retired to city AFFAIR AT WEST POINT.

sufficiently elevated for effective service. Anaction of three hours' duration took place, when, owing to a scarcity of ammunition, the vessels retired to City Point without silencing the battery. The Naugatuck was unfortunately disabled by the bursting of her rifle gun. The men on the vessels were exposed during the contest to a constant fire from sharp-shooters concealed in rifle pits on the river bank; but officers and men exhibited great cochess and courage throughout the engagement. SOUTH ATLANTIC BLOCKADING SQUAD-In my annual report in December, 1861, mention was made of the plans and investigations which had been projected during the summer preceding for seizing and holding some of the important ports on the Southern coast, and that the command of the South Atlantic squadron had been given to Flagofficer DuPont, chairman of the commission which had been selected by the Department to make exhad been selected by the Department to make examination and report on this subject. I was also enabled to communicate his services at Port Royal and Beaufort, in South Carolina, and the capture of Tybee Island, at the mouth of the Savannah river, in November. gents in definice of our laws, made it necessary that specific and effective measures should be adopted to prevent those lawless proceedings. This purpose had been interrupted, and the proceedings to effect it delayed, in consequence of the detention of the army before Richmond during the spring and summer, our vessels being indispensable auxiliaries while the army lingered on the upper waters of James river. Immediately on being liberated, a flying squadron was organized with a view of sweeping from our coast and the neighboring waters the lawless contrabandists who made it a business to violate our blockade and promote the efforts of those

out the original purpose of his command, in addition to the duties of maintaining a blockade of the coast, to the duties of maintaining a bloakade of the coast, Flag-officer DuPont and the squadron became actively engaged in examining the waters and islands on the South Carolina and Georgia coasts, preparatory to their military occupation. Expeditions were sent to St. Helena, North and South Edisto, Warsaw inlet, Tybee and other, islands, and other important localities. The necessity of guarding the points until the army was prepared to hold them employed no inconsiderable portion of the naval force in that quarter.

On the 1st of January a force of five gunboats. in that quarter.

On the 1st of January, a force of five gunboats, under Commander C. R. P. Rodgers, was detailed to co-operate with a column of troops, under Brig. General Stevens, in certain military operations in the vicinity of Beaufort, South Carolina. The movements, both naval and military, were conducted with success. The effective action of the navy on this occasion elicited from the late galant General Stevens a very complimentary acknowledgment, and the entire management of the expedition is commended in high terms by Flag-officer Dupont.

Dupont, FORT PULASKI. At the commencement of the project of cutting off communication between Fort Pulaski (held by the rebels) and Savannah, the ultimate repossession of that fort, received consideration and was prepared for by frequent and successful reconnoissances. An expedition being in the course of preparation to capture Fernandina and other points South, the occasion was not permitted to pass unimproved of capture Fernandina and other points South, the occasion was not permitted to pass unimproved of
making a reconnoissance which would serve as a
demonstration upon Savannah and cover up the
real purpose, which was an attack on Fernandina.
Accordingly, on the 27th of January, a fleet of
guiboats, under Flag-Captain Charles H. Davis, and
of transports conveying a column of troops under
Brigadier General Wright, entered Little Tybee
river, and passed beyond the highlands of Wilmington Island. They examined the creeks and localities. ion of the war, so long as the war should last, and whenever and wherever an effectual blow could be whenever and wherever an effectual blow could be struck against the power or resources of the rebellion by the naval force. In this view this department has constantly sought the co-operation of the army when such co-operation was indispensable to success, and when such co-operation was not indispensable the navy alone has acted. The result is that the Mississippi, the main artery of the great central valley of the Union, with its principal tributaries embracing many thousand miles of inland navigation which had been interrupted, is under our control, except at Vicksburg, where the rebels still retain possession, but from which, with a co-operating military force, they can at any time be expelled. Each one of our blockading squadrons has secured and holds a considerable portion of the coast ton Island. They examined the creeks and localities and obtained much valuable information, so neces and obtained much valuable information, so necessary to future successful military operations.

While on this service five steamers, the rebel ficet of Commodore Tatnall, made their appearance. Captain Davis and Commander John Rodgers, who was at anchor in Wright river, opened upon them. A short but spirited engagement of less than half an hour followed, when a part of the rebel fieet was forced back, and the remainder escaped to Fort Pulaski. The appearance of such a force in Wilmington and Warsaw Sounds created a sense of alarm at Savannah, inducing the withdrawal of troops from other points, in anticipation of an attack on that city. In the capture of Fort Pulaski, a purely military operation, which occurred some months afterwards, August 11th, the navy had the good fortune to participate, a detachment of officers and men from the Wabash serving in one of the breeching batteries, and having the management of pened. Each one of our block and squared is a secured and holds a considerable portion of the coast within their respective limits, and in each there is a commodious and open port for rendezvous refitment, and supply, where imports and exports may be made under the authority of a collector duly refitment, and supply, where imports and exports may be made under the authority of a collector duly appointed by the National Government. Nearly the entire seaboard of the insurgent region, in its main points of commercial or strategic importance—from Norfolk and the outlet of the Chesapeake through Roanoke, Newbern, and Beaufort. N. C., Port Royal, Tybee, Fernandina, Key West, Pensacola, to New Orleans and Galveston—is practically in our hands, held fast and irrecoverably under the guns of our navy, or else garrisoned and governed by our military force. But a short time can elapse before the few remaining ports which are still in the possession of the insurgents will be reduced to our naval or military occupation and authority. When the insurrection is thus excluded from the coast there may be presented for decision, and its near approximation makes allusion to it justifiable, the grave and important question whether, in so far as relates to all such ports and places on the insurgent seacoast thus actually held and controlled by the national Government in time of war for war purposes, and by the power of war, it be not our breeching batteries, and having the management of four rifle guns in Battery Sigel.

REPOSSESSION OF FERNANDINA, ST.

MARYS, FORT CLINCH, JACKSONVILLE,

ST. AUGUSTINE, BRUNSWICK, &c. the national Government in time of war for war, purposes, and by the power of war, it be not our right and duty to dismiss the costly apparatus and embarrassing formalities and rules of an international blockade, and to substitute in place of it, within all the ports and places held and occupied by our forces, our own domestic authority to control all trade therein, as we control everything else there, and thus to subject at such points all commerce, coastwise and foreign, of export or import, to such conditions and restrictions and regulations, either of admission or exclusion, as a wise war policy may

ALACYS, FORT CEINCH, JACKSONYHLLE, ST. AUGUSTINE, BRUNSWICK, &c.

The repossession and reoccupation of the eastern coast of Florida was another of the primary objects on the part of the South Atlantic organization. Flag-officer Dupont sailed from Port Royal in the Wabash on the last day of February, and on the 2d of March, transferring his flag to the Mohican, entered Cumberland Sound in that vessel, accompanied by eighteen other vessels of the navy, the armed steamer McClellan carrying a battalion of marines, under the command of Major Reynolds, and several transports, containing a brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Wright.

The immediate object of this expedition was the repossession of Fort Clinch and the capture of Fernandina. The insurgents abandoned their works of defence, and rapidly retreated.

Commander Drayton with a division of the force proceed to Fernandina, and occupied that place. The flag was hoisted on Fort Clinch, the first of the national forts seized by the insurgents on which the ensign of the Union had resumed its proper position since the commencement of the rebellion. This fort and the several batteries commanding the channel of approach to Fernandina bore every indication of preparation for a vigorous defence, and their abandonment without an effort to hold them was as much of a surprise as it was doubtless a disappointment to those who had come to capture them. doment without an effort to hold them was as much of a surprise as it was doubtless a disappointment to those who had come to capture them.

Commander C. R. P. Rodgers with a second division was sent to occupy St. Mary's. Lieutenant Commanding T. H. Stevens, in the Ottawa, pushed on from this place, and, encountering the rebei riflement and cavalry on the banks, he soon dispersed them. hem. On the 7th of March a small force was sent, under Commander S. W. Godon, to hold Brunswick, and, about the same time, a squadron of light vessels was organized and sent to Jacksonville, both of which

itical designs.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON—ROANOKE ISLAND.

At the commencement of the blockade constant annoyance was experienced from various sources by means of vessels of light draught, which made ingress or egress through the sounds and inner waters on the coast of North Carolina. To gain possession of the important points within the sounds was therefore necessary.

Early in January a joint expedition of the navy and army for operations in the waters of North Carolina moved from Hampton Roads, under the command of Flag-officer L. M. Goldsborough and Brigadier General A. E. Burnside, respectively.

The naval force, consisting of seventeen light-draught vessels with an armament of forty-eight of the same time, a squadron of light vessels was organized and sent to Jacksonville, both of which places were surrendered without opposition. On the 12th of March St. Augustine surrendered without opposition. On the 12th of March St. Augustine surrendered without opposition. On the 12th of March St. Augustine surrendered without opposition. On the 12th of March St. Augustine surrendered without opposition. On the 12th of March St. Augustine surrendered without opposition. On the 12th of March St. Augustine surrendered without opposition. On the 12th of March St. Augustine surrendered without opposition. On the 12th of March St. Augustine surrendered without opposition. On the 12th of March St. Augustine surrendered without opposition. On the 12th of March St. Augustine surrendered without opposition. On the 12th of March St. Augustine surrendered without opposition. On the 12th of March St. Augustine surrendered without opposition. On the 12th of March St. Augustine surrendered without opposition. On the 12th of March St. Augustine surrendered without opposition. On the 12th of March St. Augustine surrendered without opposition. On the 12th of March St. Augustine surrendered without opposition. On the 12th of March St. Augustine surrendered without opposition. On the 12th of March St. Augustine surrendered without oppos

guns, most of them of heavy calibre, arrived at Hatteras Inlet on the 13th of January, and in two days succeeded, though with labor and difficulty, in passing over the bulkhead and through the narrow, shallow, and tortuous channel; but the army transports were unable to surmount the obstacles, and be fully prepared for active co-operation, until some weeks later. On the morning of the 5th of February the combined expedition proceeded towards Roanoke Island; the naval vessels, placed by Flag-officer Goldsborough under the immediate command of Commander Stephen C. Royan, awere formed in three separate columns, commanded respectively by Commodore Farragut arrived, and preparations were commenced to bombard the place. On 28th June the bombardment was opened, and, in a short time, the rebel guns were silenced; but, having an insufficient land force to hold the works, they were again occupied by the rebels. The seizure of Ship Island, the attack on Baton Rouge by the rebels and their repulse, the destruction of the ram Arkansas by the Essex, the capture of Corpus Christi, Galveston, are then mentioned, also the depredations of the guerillas on the Mississippi, and the death of Lieut. Swasey, by these murderers, at Donaldsonville, Louisiana. The operations of the Western flotilla, under the command of Commodore Foote, from the time he assumed command at St. Louis on the 6th of Sep-

tember, through all its operations at Forts Henry, Donelson, at Clarksville, Eastport, Nashville, New Madrid, and departure of Commodore Foote from it on 9th of May, are reviewed. CaptainDavis took command the same day, and he was attacked on the 11th, but he gallantly repulsed the rebels. The case of the pirate steamer Alabama is then reviewed at length, and Secretary Welles says she was built and fitted out in an English port, in violation of English law, and he has reason to believe that her crew is composed exclusively of English subjects, and sails under the English flag. Our Government informed Great Britain of her character and purpose, but no notice was paid to it until it was too late. "To what extent (says Secretary Welles), under these circumstances, the Government of Great Britain is bound in honor and justice to make indemnification for the destruction of private property, which this lawless vessel may perpetrate, is a question that may present itself for disposal." The Department has despatched vessels to effect the capture of entered upon the duties of his office there were but 76 the Alabama, and there is now quite a fleet on the ocean engaged in pursuing her. When the Secretary vessel attached to the navy, and 42 of these were only in commission. In March, 1861, there were but 207 men in all the ports and receiving-ships on the Atlantic coast to man our ships and protect the navy yards. Now, we have afloat, or progressing to rapid completion, 427 vessels; of an aggregate tonnage of 340,036, and mounting 3,268 guns.
The subject of iron-clad vessels absorbs a great deal of the attention of Secretary Welles, and he reviews at length their history from the time they first suggested themselves to the department until the present moment. The report of the committee on the relative merits of New London, Connecticut, and League Island, as a proper slace for the construction of iron-clad'ships, is reviewed-and Secretary Welles disproves of the principal objections of the committee against League Island. He considers the latter the best site for the following reasons: The advantage of having fresh instead of salt water; its security against attack by a foreign enemy; its near proximity to the iron and coal regions. For these reasons he proposes to accept the gift of League Island, (Philadelphia having donated it) unless Conress shall otherwise direct. He also urges the establishment of a naval depot somewhere in the valley of the Mississippi. The number of persons employed on board of our naval vessels is about 28,000, and there are not

In consequence of the length of this interesting more than half of it, but we will lay it entire before our readers to-morrow. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE POST-

'time amounted to \$42,200,529 96.

less than 12,000 mechanics and laborers employed at

the different navy yards and naval stations. The

appropriations made at the regular and special sea-

sions of Congress for the fiscal year, ending June 30

1862, were \$43,615,551 77, and the expense during that

MASTER GENERAL.

The report for this year exhibits a very healthy financial condition of the Post Office Department, and shows it to be thoroughly impregnated with the spirit of improvement. The efficiency of the service has been maintained at the highest point, accompanied by a great diminution of expenditures.

The gross revenue of the Department for this fiscal year, including the standing Treasury credit for free mail matter, and a small amount appropriated for the relief of individuals, was \$9,012,349.13. The expenditures for the same year amounted to \$11,125,314.13. The regular postal revenue for 1862 is only \$4,947,550 less than it was for the fiscal year 1861, during a large part of which year revenue was paid in from all the States of the Union. This fact shows a large increase in the correspondence of the loyal

large increase in the correspondence of the loyal States. While the revenues have been so nearly sustained, at the highest standard, the expenses have been largely reduced. For the preceding year the expenditure was \$2,481,391.98 greater than last year. The following comparison of figures is interest-Expenditure for 1860, for service in all the Revenue for the same year.....

Expenditures for 1861, (service interrupted \$5,656,705-49 in 1861). 13,606,759-11

Gross revenue for 1861, (service interrupted in 1861). 9,049,286:40 Deficiency..... \$4,557,462 71 

and of merri, and of administrative emiciacy, in fieu of other and inferior motives for appointment. The Postmaster General expresses his determination to adhere to this course.

The number of postage stamps issued to postmasters during the year was 251,307,105; the number of stamped envelopes was 24,869,300. The value of these stamps was \$7,078,188; the value of the letter envelopes was \$733,255.50. The value of the stamped-newspaper wrappers is \$23,648.50. The increase of issue over 1861 is \$1,144,858.27, and the total value sold was \$6,910,131.59.

The increasing demand on the park of the public for the stamped-newspaper wrappers shows that their introduction has satisfied a public demand, and promoted the convenience of correspondents.

In the first quarter of the current year, ending the 30th of September, the number of stamps issued to postmasters was 104,000,000, their calls being for about 200,000,000, which would have been nearly sufficient to meet the usual demand for a year. This extraordinary demand arose from the temporary use of these stamps as a currency, in lieu of the smaller denominations of specie, and ceased with the introduction of the so-called postal currency. The difference between the value of stamps sold and stamps cancelled in the fiscal year 1862, shows \$738,379.65 at the expount in the heads of next parts are to the set the second to the other stamps on the

duction of the so-called postal currency. The difference between the value of stamps sold and stamps cancelled in the fiscal year 1862, shows \$738,379.96 as the amount in the hands of postmasters on the 1st of July, 1862.

The whole number of dead letters received and examined during the year, 2,282,018; which is 267,000 less than in the previous year. The whole number of valuable letters sent out by the Dead Letter Office, was 51,239.

Many interesting details are given in the report touching the operations of this office. Out of, 21,493 cases, where the causes of non-delivery were ascertince, only 225 were attributable to the fault of postmasters, and \$22 letters had no address whatever. Congress, at its last session, passed an act authorizing the employment of twenty-five additional clerks to facilitate the return of dead letters to the writers, with the expectation that the receipts of postage thereon would cover the appropriation of \$20,000 made for their compensation. The result, thus far, shows an excess of revenue therefrom over the expenses has accrued to the amount of several thousand dollars.

The whole number of post offices in the United States remaining established on the 30th of June. 1862, was 28,875; of which there were in the loyal States and districts 19,973, and in the insurrectionary States and districts 19,973, and in the insurrectionary States and districts there were \$,902. The net increase in the established offices over last year was 121. Then umber of cases acted upon by the appointment office during the year was 7,785.

The total postage accrued on the United States and European mails during the year amounts to \$1,144,095.52, being a reduction from the amount of the previous year of \$217,940.88. Of the total amount collected, the excess collected in the United States, was \$212,607.36, which constitutes the balance paid to the several forcign departments, the cost of exchanges being paid by the United States. The Postmaster General objects to the cost as inequitable, and proposes, if

The mail lettings which went into operation on the 1st of July last in the Western division were effected on such favorable terms, as compared with the previous letting, that a reduction of expendi-tures resulted to the amount of \$331,000. At the same time the length of routes was increased by 6,159 miles, with an annual increase of transporta-tion of 754,428 miles. The total annual cost of inland service in opera-tion on the 30th of June last was \$5,859,834, to The total annual cost of Insina service in Operation on the 30th of June last was \$5,853,854, to which add the cost of the various agencies, route, local messengers, &c., \$460,630.92, and the cost of service at that date is \$6,314,464.92, which includes \$1,000,000 for the overland route not before charged on the revenues of this Department.

He discourages the use of the mails for transmitting money, and speaks favorably of a limited money order system, and of an amendment to the registry system, by which a return receipt shall be sent to the despatching party, as evidence of the fact, and date of the delivery of his package.

The public attention is called to the great importance of good postal officers for a successful administration of the Department. If postmasters and their clerks are selected without chief reference to their efficiency and personal fitness, no amount of good legislation will secure public satisfaction. An energetic, faithful, and efficient postmaster, devoted to the interests of the service, should be retained as long as he illustrates these qualities in his administration of the office. He attributes the success of the English system largely to the permanent character of their officers and their familiarity with law and regulations, and regrets the extent to which other motives to appointments have prevailed in this country. He urges a return to the old standard of honesty, capability, and fidelity, and anticipates more public satisfaction and administrative success from the adoption of such a principle than from any other single act of reform. He uses the following language: It is my intention to adhere fully to my determination to displace incompetency and indifference, wherever found in official position under my control, without any discrimination in favor of appointments which I may myself have made under misinformation of facts.

The document, as a whole, will be read with unusual interest, and contains nunerous suggestions of great importance to this branch of the public service. which add the cost of the various agencies, route

THE RAILWAY FARE from Shreveport, La to Vicksburg is as follows: To Monroe 110 miles. \$18; Monroe to Talulla, by rail, 55 miles, \$8; Talulla to Vicksburg, 25 miles, by stage, \$7 to \$9. The roads are 4aid to be very good. It is by this railrailway that the rebels bring their supplies from Texas.

THE WISCONSIN DRAFTED MEN.-About one-half of the drafted men in this county, says the Racine Journal, seem to have had a very sudden desire to visit Canada. In some towns more than one-half have left. There seems to be a defect in the draft law, as it appears to be nobody's business to .

ARMY OF NORTH CAROLINA. Extensive Salt Work's Destroyed near Wilmington—Two Gunbouts being Construct ed There-Naval Mutters. FORTEES MORROE, Nov. 29.—The Newbern Daily Progress of Movember 17th says: "The gunboat Ellis, Lieut. W. D. Cushing, commanding, made a reconnoissance recently into New Topsail Inlet, twelve miles from Wilmington, and destroyed very extensive salt works, which were in operation. Not a vestige of the works was left. Some of the ourteen feet in length." The population of Willnington, N. C., before the

housand have joined the army. The Charleston Mercury says the South should not discourage their expectations as to foreign recogni-The Progress of the 10th sage, "Our skedadding predecessor, Lieut. J. Li. Pennington, in about to start his Newbern Progress at Raleigh." The Progress, of Nov. 21st, says: "The United States gunbout General Burnside is now at Beaufort, on her way North for repairs, having been disabled on the Georgia coast, in a gale on October 24. She will proceed as soon as the weather permits." It is rumored that two gamboats are being constructed at Wilmington, N.O., but that they are short of iron for plating them. The Progress, of the 24th, announces the arrival at

Newbern of the United States gunboat Wamsutta on the previous evening. She had on board the offisers and crew of the British prize steamer Ouachita, captured by the United States steamer Memphis They report the loss of the steamer May Queen John Dibble has been appointed postmaster in this city (Newbern), and took possession of the office on Saturday last

ARMY OF THE OHIO This department, commanded by Major General

Wright, embraces the following districts and divi-1. District of Western Virginia, Major General J. D. Cox.

Divisions—Brigadier General George Crooks; Kanawha; Brigadier General Benj. F. Kelley, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Brigadier General Robert H. Milroy, Beverly.

2. Army of Kentucky, Major General Gerdon.

Granger.

Divisions—1st: Brigadier General A. J. Smith-2d: Brigadier General Quincy A. Gillmore—3d: Brigadier General Absalom Baird. 3. District of Western Kentucky, Brigadier Gene 3. District of Western Kentucky, Brigadier General J. T. Boyle.

Two divisions of the Department of the Cumberland are serving in General Wright's department, viz: the 10th, General Gilbert, on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railrond; and the 12th, General Dumont, at Frankfort. The 1st Division of the Army of Kentucky (General Smith's) is under orders for General Grant's department.

HARVEY ELY, one of the pioneers of Roche ter, N. Y., and ever since 1817 largely engaged in the milling business, died in that city on Monday last, aged 72. He was a man of remarkable energy, of the strictest religious principles—never running his mill or canal boats on the Sabbath, and was identified with all the early religious movements in that reaction.

## THE CITY.

The Thermometer. S by W. . S by E. . . SSW. . SSW. . . SSW . . SW by W. MEETING OF THE BOARD OF SURVEY .-The Board of Survey met yesterday, morning, at 10 o'clock, the president in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting being read and approved, Mr. sines moved that the plans of Pennsylvania aveday, be taken up. Agreed to. Mr. Roberts moved that the plan of the revision of grades on the line of Spring Garden street, from Broad to Twentythird street, consequent upon the widening of the footways, be taken up. Agreed to. Mr. Patton, president of Navy Yard, Broad-street, and Fairmount Passenger Railroad Company, presented a communication and plans of road, asking the approval of the Board. J. R. Flanigen, president of Richmond and Schuylkill Passenger Railroad Company, also presented a communication, asking for the privilege of changing their south track, from Broad street to Howard street, so as to conform the plan to that proposed by the Navy Yard, Broadstreet, and Fairmount Passenger Railroad Company. The matter was laid aside for the present. Mr. Cornman appealed to the Board in regard to a diffi-culty in obtaining a certificate as to a majority of property owners for paving. The Board thought they had no jurisdiction over the matter, but would like a communication. The matter of the Navy Yard, Broad-street, and Fairmount Passenger Railroad again came up. The president read a letter from the president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington,

and Baltimore Railroad Company, in relation to the matter, urging the Board to approve the plans pre-Mr. Miller moved that the plan of the track be the train of said rail, Taid with the allife Jaid with longside. Agreed to. Mr. Roberts moved that the track be located between Willow street and Girard avenue, in the same position, as regards the middle of the street, as that

Mr. Wolf offered the following: Resolved, That the plans of the Navy Yard, Broadstreet, and Fairmount Passenger Railway Company presented, iso far as regards their line on Broadstreet, between Washington and Girard avenues, and the line on Howard and Harrison streets, north of Girard avenue, both as regards location and arrangement of tracks; be, and the same are hereby, approved, and that the request of the Richmond and approved, and that the request of the Richmond and schuylkili Passenger Railroad Company be, and is nereby, granted.

The yeas and nays were called by Mr. Daly, seconded by Mr. Davis, and the resolution was carried. The consideration of a deed of dedication for a street in the First district, called Baitimore street, being postponed until next meeting, the Board ad-

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—The stated neeting of this body was held yesterday afternoon at their office, No. 42 North Seventh street, President Maris in the chair. The census of the Alms-

was reported as follows: Number in the house..... Increase ...... 198

dmitted, 156; births, 4; deaths, 19; discharged, 68; eloped, 29; granted lodgings, 46; granted meals, 92. The inmates of the house comprised—1,093 males, The resignations were accepted of Dr. Moran, outdoor physician of the Third district; Miss Ann Robinson, matron of Children's Asylum, and Miss Rachel Scott as teacher. The Board of Visitors reported that, during the past month, they had expended \$2,620.85 in granting out-door relief to 5,371, persons; of these, 945 were Americans, 1,157 foreigners, 3,269 children. A communication was received from Clerk of Select Councils, and accepted, in reference to erection of municipal hospital for cases of

contagious disesses. Messrs. Dickinson and Hains were appointed commissioners to act on the subject, in connection with the committees appointed by the Councils, the Board of Health and Prison Inspectors, and the Mayor. A resolution was adopted, as offered by Mr. Dickson, that the Guardians having charge of the respective poor districts be authorized to appoint ssistant visitors, if necessary, at a salary not exceeding one dollar for each day of service. The steward's requisitions were read and granted.

THE SCOTTISH SOCIETIES.—Yesterday evening, the Scottish societics of this city held their anniversary social meetings. The St. Andrew's Society dined at the Continental Hotel, David Milne, Esq., President, in the chair, and Chas. McAllister, Esq., officiating as Croupier. The banquet was superb, and there was some good speaking as well as some good singing. The Thistle Society met under the Presidency of Daniel McIntyre, Esq., with William Gray, Esq., as Croupier, and held their festival, which was well supplied and well appointed, at the Wetherill House, Sansom street and Sixth-Here, too, there was some good speaking, and a great many capital songs. In the course of the evening the two societies mutually exchanged good wishes, with social and national sentiments, by visits from respective deputations. The charity ad ministered by these Scottish societies is very considerable, and administered with equal kindness and

discrimination. FIRE -The alarm of fire shortly after 7 o'clock last evening was caused by the burning of a tenement house, at No. 526 Lombard street. The building was a three-and-a-half-story brick, the first floor of which was occupied by James Terney, a tavern-keeper, and the remaining rooms were each occupied by a colored family. The back garret was occupied by one Eliza Bennet and several children During her absence a little boy set fire to the bed. The flames spread rapidly, and it was with great difficulty that the children were rescued. The roof was burned off, and the house completely flooded by water. During the progress of the flames, Terney was busy at his bar selling liquor, and only ceased when driven from his house by the large flood of

SPECIAL MEETING OF COMMON COUNCIL. -A special meeting of Common Council was held yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the annual bills to the various heads of departments, as reported by the Committee on Finance. The bills were mostly all passed without amendment. The various items of the bills have already been published. Select Council will consider them at their meeting

on Thursday. PENSION SURGEON .- We are pleased to learn that Dr. James Cummiskey has been appointed by the Commissioner of Pensions one of the pension surgeons of this city. It will be his duty to examine invalid pensioners, as well as such disabled soldiers and seamen who may apply for pensions, without regard to the State whence they come. Dr. Cummiskey is an experienced surgeon, and will fill his post with great ability.

REPAIRS TO THE WATER WORKS.—The annual cost of the repairs to the various water\_ works of the city amounts to eight thousand three hundred dollars. For the year 1663, the chief engineer will require \$3,000 for repairs to Fairmount. works, \$1,200 for repairs to Delaware works, \$2,500 for repairs to Schuylkill works, and \$1,500 for repairs to Twenty-fourth ward works, .

TWO CENTS.

AMUSEMENT AND PATRIOTISM .- A preva iling furore in fashionable circles, since the commet cement of the winter, has been a new style of "BOC. 'ables"-altogether a decided improvement on anything of the kind which has appeared for many years. Sewing stockings for the soldiers has been made a la bor of love even among those who usually consider an V vocation, as knitting, for instance, a vulgar emplo vment. We hear of the formation, in various parts of the city, of parties of lively youths, the female portion of whom take the responsibility of perfecting all the details. The most important pans used for boiling salt water were of copper, and | feature of these "firstive" circles is, that the ladies devote the first hour or so to knitting stockings, after which comes the enjoyment of the light fantastic. war was 12,000. It is now not more than 6,000; four It is gratifying to know that the well-being of our rave army is thought or and promoted by these gay and fair ones at home, who; we are apt to suppose entertain no idea beyond their own joys and lcasures.

THE WAR PRESS,

QUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate—thus: 20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60, and 109 copies \$120

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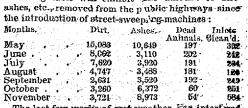
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THE WAR PRESS.

lines constitute a square.

REMOVAL OF STREET DIRT, ETC.—The following table will exhibit the amount of dirt



The last few weeks of wet weather has interfered greatly with the cleansing of the public streets Owing to the fact that the city does not possess suitable carts for the conveyance of 'the soft mud, it has to remain until the weather is more favorable The wet dirt, when placed in the city carts, drops along the streets, and renders their appearance much worse than before they were cleansed. Neither can the machines be run with satisfaction, and the work has to be performed by gangs of men. We notice that a number of the unpaved streets, over which the contractor has no control, are in a most filthy condition, notwithstanding the fact that a large appropriation was made by Councils to keep. them in order.

A TAX ON TELEGRAPH MESSAGES-Yesterday the law requiring a stamp on all telegraph messages went into operation. Messages for which the telegraphic charge is twenty cents or under for the first ten words require a one cent stamp. Messages for which the charge is over twenty cents for the first ten words require a three cent stamp. The section of the tax bill relative to this matter says that no telegraph company, or its agents or employees, shall receive from any person, or transmit to any person, any despatch or message, without an adhesive stamp, denoting the duty imposed by this act, being affixed to a copy thereof, having the same stamped thereupon, and in deficult thereof shall incur a penalty of ten dollars. In all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used, the person using or affixing the same shall write thereuoon the initials of his name, and the date upon which the same shall be attached or used, so that the same shall not again be used.

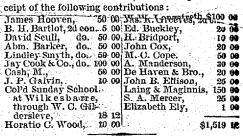
A HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL OF REGARD. -Yesterday, the anniversary of the appointment of Benjamin Franklin, Esq., as Chief of the Detective Police of Philadelphia, was commemorated by the Detectives, by presenting to him a beautiful official badge of solid gold. The face of the badge, which is shield-shaped, bears the title of the officer whose insignia it is, and also the coat-of-arms of the city in hold has-relief upon an enamelled blue ground. The rim is formed of laurer mingled with stars. Upon the back is the following inscription: "Presented by Allerman David Beitler and Detectives George H. Smith, Joshua Taggart, Samuel Henderson, John Lamon, George W. Callanan, Edward G. Carlin, George W. Bartholomew, Benjamin Levy, Joseph Sommers, John W. Brown, Charles H. Swith to Bonamin Parallia H. Smith, to Benjamin Franklin, Esq., Chief of the Detective Police of Philadelphia, as a token of their esteem for him as a man, and a testimonial of his ability as a public officer. December 1, 1862. The ceremony of presentation took place at noon yesterday at the Central Station. Alderman Beitler presented the testimonial with a neat speech, which was happily responded to by the recipient of the gift. During Chief Franklin's reign many important arrests-some of which concerned the interests of

the National Government-were made. THE CRIMINAL COURT. - Yesterday morning, the December term of the Quarter Sessions commenced, Judge Eudlow on the beach. Wm. Henderson was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury. From present appearances the term will be a light one. The calendar of prison cases contains about two thirds less than the number of cases usually to be found on the list. Constables who are required to make returns of licensed and unlicensed houses within their respec-tive wards should have made full returns yesterday morning. Three wards only were returned in full,

rected process to issue against defaulting constables. E. W. CLARKE, TREASURER OF THE PORT ROYAL RELIEF COMMITTEE, acknowledges the re-

and, as the court refused to receive partial returns,

the other wards were not reported. The court di-



FURTHER INVESTIGATION. — Yesterday morning the five Return Judges of the Twenty-fourth ward, whose arrest for fraudulently issuing a certificate of election to Philip Lowry, Jr., has already been noticed, had a further hearing before Police Ma\_ gistrate Beitler:

gistrate Bettler:

Philip Lowry, Jr., was recalled and produced the certificate which had been handed to him by the constable; the paper had been in his house ever since he received it; he never conversed with any of the Judges about the matter except Mr. Fagan; he (Fagan) told witness that he had signed a certificate, but Mr. Lowry could not say whether or not this was the one; he might have talked with Lodge, but did not recollect it.

Augustus Simpson identified the certificate, and not recollect it.

Augustus Simpson identified the certificate, and said that he wrote the name. "Philip Lowry, Jr.," in it, but did not fill it up; he did not see any of the Judges sign the paper. On cross-examination, he said that he had filled up another certificate for Com-

mon Council, and put the name of the constable in it, but that was done in a joke.

The names of other witnesses were called, but as none answered, the case was adjourned until four o'clock on Thursday afternoon. BEEF ADVANCING.—The prospects of the cattle-drovers of large profits during the winter are about being realized. The business of raising steers has become quite profitable of late, as "high" livers will soon have occasion to feel. Good beef commands larger prices than for many years past, and yesterday over twenty-one hundred head of fine cattle were bought up at the cattle market in the Twenty-fourth ward, the prime quality bringing \$9.25 per 100 pounds. This advance will cause much rejoicing among the poultry dealers, who can now,

with better grace, demand enormous prices for holi-POLICE STATISTICS—During the month of November, 2.556 arrests were made by the Police department, which were divided among the several



LARGE CONSUMPTION OF COAL AND TAL-Low.-The estimated expenses of supplying, the various waterworks of the city with coal during the coming winter amount to \$27,000. The Schuylkill works alone will consume coal to the value of \$15,000. For tallow and oil \$1,300 will be, required POLICEMAN DECEASED.—George Sheer,

a member of the police force of the First ward, died at his residence on Sunday of congestion of the lungs. The deceased was well known in the lower part of the city, and has been on the force since the establishment of the Marshal's Police. SHOCKING DEATH.—A man named John

Garnett went into a limekiln at Twenty-fifth and Lombard streets, on Saturday night, to sleep. At an early hour on Sunday morning he was found dead, having been suffocated during the night. ENTERED ON HIS DUTIES. The new Pro-

thonotary of the Court of Common Pleas entered on his duties yesterday morning. Mr. George T. Deiss has been appointed court clerk.

ROBBERY.—A jewelry store on Main street, Germantown, was entered on Saturday, duing the temporary absence of the proprietor, and obbed of two gold watches. DEATHS AT ARMY HOSPITALS-The only death reported yesterday was that of Levanson Rogers, Co. A, 2d United States Sharpshooters, at

the Broad and Cherry-streets Hospital. HELD TO ANSWER .- Mary Young has een committed by Alderman Hutchinson to answer he charge of keeping and maintaining a disorderly house at Seventeenth and Ogden streets.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About half past nine o'clock on Sunday night a dwelling house at No. 106

Shippen street was slightly damaged by fire. LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Vesterday was the commencement of the Decembergerm of the different courts, and, as is usual at the beginning of terms, but little business of public interest was transacted. The lists are not as full as usual, and we may expect their conclusion at an early day. Jury trials will not commence before the first of the year. On the first Monday in January the Supreme Court will meet in this city, and the judicial machinery will then be in full working order. Until then, with the exception of the Quarter Sessions, the reports of the proceedings of the courts will be shorn of much of their interest.

The District Court was engaged during yesterday morning with the Current Motion List. The Court of Common Pleas was occupied with the New Trial Motion List, Frederick G. Wolhert, Esq., the recently elected prothondary of the court, was sworn in and entered upon the performance of his duties. He has made a good selection of court clerk in Geo. T. Deiss, Esq., who is well known to the bar of the city.