THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1862.

tries, and relative tank with the army officers of our own, when co-operating or brought together on ac-tice service. cers in similar position in the navies of other coun-

ance of the requirements of the fourth see In pursuance of the requirements of the fourth sec-tion of the "act to establish and equalize the grade of line offleers of the United States navy," direct-ing that the "Secretary of the Navy shall appoint an advisory board of not less than three offleers senior to those to be reported upon, who shall care-fully scrutinize the active list of line offleers above and including the grade of masters in the line of morand including the grade of masters in the line of pro and including the grade of masters in the line of pio-motion, and report to him, in writing those who, in the opinion of the board, are worthy of promotion," 1, on the 22d of July, appointed Captain William B. Shubrick, president, and Captains Francis (Fregory, E. A. F. Lavallette, W. H. Gardner, and William W. Wedver, on coursely of the board

E. A. F. Lavallette, W. H. Gardner, and William W. McKean, as members of the board. This board assembled in Washington on the 24th July, and concluded their labors on the 5th of Au-gust. Notice was forthwith given the officers whom they had designated of their rank and position. The fifth section of the law enacts that "the offi-cris recommended shall be immediately commis-sioned," but as the Senate was not then in session, and as the right of sciection and appointment can-not be conferred on an advisory board, or by law or Congressional action to any officer tribunal than is specified by the Constitution, the names recom-mended will be presented for nomination and con-timation, subject to the decision of the President and Senate respectively. The law having made no express provision for officers not recommended by the advisory board, either by promotion or retiring them, a question arises as to the disposition that is to be made of the officers thus superseded, for it is presumed they are

offleers thus superseded, for it is presumed they are not to be dismissed, although a strict and literal compliance with the act would seem to require it. In another respect the law inadvertently does in-justice to certain offleers of the grade of captain. who, though meritorious, are superseded by the act. These and some other defects and incongruities redial legislation, and I respectfully invite attention to them.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

The largely increased number of vessels, and the greatly augmented force of the navy in every re-spect, call for an additional number of educated and properly disciplined officers. But it is well known that, while the demand for officers has increased, there has been a large diminution of their number by the descrition of those who at the commencement there has been a large diminution of their number by the desertion of those who, at the commencement of the insurrection, left the service. Efforts to sup-ply the deficiency, and meet our necessities from the Naval Academy as early as possible, have been at-tended with embarrassment from legislative action in regard to appointments. The school itself has been restricted, not only by its removal, but by the failure to complete the authorized number, in conse-

and by representatives in many of the districts. Whatever may be thought of the propriety of sur-rendering to the popular branch of the legislative department of the Government appointments, or the control of appointments, expressly confided, in all cases, by the Constitution to other departments of the Government, and never to either branch of Congress, or of the policy of mingling the legislative authority with executive duties, the practice of the Authority with executive duries, the practice of the Department has been to make the rule of appoint-ment accord with the laws which are enacted. It is not necessary to discuss in this place the right of Congress to prescribe the locality from which ap-pointments shall be made. As an indication of a disposition that the naval officers should be distridisposition that the naval officers should be distri-buted throughout the country, the Excentive has made it a point to conform, as far as practicable, to the rule or regulation indicated in the several laws upon the subject. In consequence of the insurrec-tion, however, and the neglect or refusal of se-veral of the States to elect representatives to Con-gress, the number of midslipmen had become re-duced at the period when the country required an in-gress of the States to effect on the states thus innotwithstanding the deliciency of the navy was thus in-paired or diminished by the rebellion, for the sup-pression of which its fullest power was invoked. Notwithstanding the desire to conform to the wishes of Congress, so far as they could practically be carried, into, effect, it was deemed unvise to per-nit these who were waring war second the form be earried, into, effect, it was deemed unwise to per-mit those who were waging war against the Go-vernment, to weaken its energy and impair its strength; or to destroy or lesson our naval power, by permitting the insurgents, through neglect, to re-duce the numbers of so valuable an institution as the Naval Academy, through a literal adherence to regulations of doubtful constitutionality. Foresce-ing this state of things, I have, in former reports, suggested to Congress that the Executive should, have authority, in form of law as well as in fact, to select candidates for unrepresented districts as well select candidates for unrepresented districts as wel as for districts whose representatives should hav

As for disclosed whose representatives should have made no selection. When, therefore, the period approached for the formation of the class of the present year, and there remained a large number of vacancies unsupplied, it was concluded to fill up the Academy by appointments for some of the vacancies created by the re ments for some of the vacancies created by the re-bellion. Such a course of action, plainly demanded by the exigencies of the public service, appeared to be in accordance with the policy and spirit, of the act of July 16, 1862, though some of the provisions of that act, as it was passed, appear to be expressed in inapt terms, and to be, indeed, to some extent, confused, if not contradictory. The number of midshipmen authorized by law is 515; the number now in the Academy is 376, leaving 139 vacancies, and it is proposed, unless (Darries

139 vacancies, and it is proposed, unless Congress shall otherwise direct, to form a second class at the shall otherwise direct, to form a second class at the half-yearly examination, in February, by appoint-ments to all the existing vacancies, the representa-tives having an opportunity to select candidates from their respective districts, the places belonging to which have been made vacant. During the dis-turbed and unsettled condition of the school and the

leaving the site to the judgment of the Department. As addi nal hospital accommodations are urgen

As additional hospital accommodations are urgently needed, I recommend the applications to early and favorable consideration. The Bureaus of Equipment and Recruiting, Steam Engineering, and Navigation, having been organized subsequent to the close of the fiscal year, have only submitted estimates for theoremic year. submitted estimates for the coming year EXPENSES AND ESTIMATES.

The appropriations made at the regular and spe-cial accessions of. Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, were \$43,615,551 77. The expenses of Navy proper..... Mary yards..... 1,604,123.0 82,400.0Magazines..... Miscellancous 192,515.00

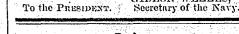
\$68,257,255.01 The objects for which the appropriations are re-uired are given in detail in the reports of the chiefs f bureaus and the commandant of the marine corps.

CONCLUSION. I have thus endenvored to place before you and the country an exposition of the action of the Navy Department, and of the achievements of the navy during the past year. My account is, I am aware, necessarily imperfect, and I, therefore, again refer for interesting and important details to the subsi-during the point of the subsi-

for interesting and important details to the subsi-diary reports herewith presented, which I commend to the attention of the Government and the country." If what I have written shall be considered as attest-ing in any degree the foresight and energy of this Department, then I request that a generous measure of approbation may be awarded to those by whom I have been officially aided. I esteem myself and the country fortunate in the selection of those who have been associated with mo in administration the dutias been associated with me in administering the duties of this Department. In the Assistant Secretary I have ever found an able, carnest, and efficient co-adjutor. And it gives me pleasure to acknowledge the aid which I have at all times received from the

the aid which I have at all times received from the energy, experience, and wise counsel of the several Chiefs of Bureaus in my administration of our naval affairs, and which have been of the highest value to the service and the country. But most of all do I commend to the gratitude and praise of their Government and country the officers and men of the naval service. In my last annual report I suid that in their hands the historic renown of the American navy had been elevated and aug-mented. Another year of their heroic and trium-phant service authorizes and impels me now to state phant service authorizes and impels me now to state that no country ever owed a higher appreciation to its navy than is justly due, to ours. No choice of naval officers for high commands or important ad-ministrative positions was ever more fortunate or uccessful.

For myself, I claim only the merit-which, being nanifest official obligation, can scarcely be con sidered a merit-of having, in a conscientious spirit devoted, in this memorable crisis of our history with unwearied and unceasing effort, my best pow ers to the performance of the arduous and responsi ble duties of the head of this Department GIDEON WELLES,





THE WAR. THE news which we publish to-day from the

States now in rebellion seems to indicate a positive dread, on the part of the rebels, of an advance of our armies. We have an intimation that Lee's army is falling back, having thrown up works about Fredericksburg for temporary defence, to gain time by holding our army in check in its movement toward Richmond, the superiority of which is well known and now acknowledged by the rebels. This has been all understood by General Burnside, who long ago had the most positive assurances that the enemy designed falling upon our divisions now occupying

points on the coast, and destroying them. To frustrate these schemes, it was necessary to make an immediate and important movement in front of the enemy, until we were able to attack in front and rear, with a hope of annihilating him. This end at the arrest of the traitors in Baltimore was gained in the movement to Falmouth, and the demand for the surrender of Fredericksburg, which,

The Admission of the New State of West Commodore McDonough. Acting Master WASH-Virginia. We trust there will be no delay in granting the prayer, so carnestly pressed as it has

to New York to command the Massachusetts. Actbeen, of the loyal people of West Virginia Roads for duty on the Galena. for admission into the Union as a separate and independent State from old Virginia. Last summer, while the bill was pending in

the Senate for their admission, we took oceasion to review, somewhat at length, the grounds of their application. We advocated their admission under the Constitution framed at Wheeling, as amended in a single section of its provisions by Senator WILLEY. That amendment provides for a system of gradual emancipation, commencing as early as the 4th day of March next, and continuing on for a term of years, as regards slaves born prior to that date. It is virtually the same system as that adopted in all the States hat have become free, our own State among

he number. We see no reason why the admission of

the State should be delayed.' We have watched with interest the efforts which the people, of that loyal section have been making to secure a new State, and every constitutional requirement has been observed, so far as we can judge. Certainly they deserve eminent consideration at our hands, for they have been a powerful ally to the Union since this war commenced. They have furnished their full quota of troops, and even more, as we have seen by repeated showings in this paper. Their new State will contain some 24,000 square miles and nearly three hundred thousand inhabitants. There seems to be more than ordi-

nary unanimity for the project ; at all events, as much as new States ever express when changing their Territorial condition. Indeed, Senator WILLEY, in his speech last session, averred that there was scarcely a "scintilla of difference" on the question among the loyal people of West Virginia, and we presume he stated about the truth. The effort is an old one, running back almost to the foundation of the State, and has had for its advocates, at various periods, some distinguished men.

As the question of admission comes up specially in the House on Tuesday next, to which time it was laid over from last session, we trust members will at once address themselves to its carnest consideration, and. unless there be good reasons to the contrary,

relieve the good people of West Virginia by granting their prayer. LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1862. Whenever you meet an honest man who feels disposed to allow the sophistries and falschoods of the opponents of the Administration to disaffect his mind, ask him whether any one of these partisans has, at any period since the commencement of the rebellion, indicated a desire to give the President of the United States a fair hearing, and to encourage him in the discharge of his high and responsible obligations. He cannot answer the question without admitting that long before the confiscation and emancipation measures, and even while nearly the whole country rung with applause who rejoiced in the murder of the sons.

BURNE has been ordered to the Cairo for duty. Acting Master SHANKLAND to command the Preble Acting Volunteer WM. H. WEST has been ordered

ing Master E. KIMBLE has been ordered to Hampton The Demand Notes. It is estimated that the amount of Custom House

Freasury Notes now outstanding is less than fourteen millions, and not sixteen millions as has been stated. It is thought that by the middle of January this amount will be absorbed, when the Governnent will be in receipt of gold for customs. The McDowell Court Martial.

The testimony in General McDowELL's case, before the Court of Inquiry, this morning, was to the effect of his having granted protection to some ground which was sown with grain, belonging to a Mr. HOFFMAN, of Bell Plain, a man who was neutral in politics. Also, with having secured, for the sustenance of his family and servants, a small quantity of corn, still in his possession, and which had t as yet been taken for the use of our army. The testimony showed that receipts were given to the Union men for the property taken, but not to those ho were known to be rebels.

Army of the Potomac.

A telegram from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. dated to-night, by the correspondent of the Associated Press, represents the weather as clear and cold, but contains nothing of interest in elation to military matters worth communicating. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 2.—General Averill, commanding a cavalry brigade, started on a reconnoissance up the Rappahannock on Sunday. He went as far as Burnett's Ford, from whence he despatched news here that he had met with no enemy.

Jackson is believed to have reached Culpeper with the intention of joining the enemy's forces now in our front. Their batteries have been silent for the past two days. The enemy continues to strengthen and increase his works of defence.

Nothing has yet transpired to show that the rebels ave made preparations or commenced to fall back from their present position.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

Return of Prisoners—Forty Political or State Prisoners Released-General Dix-Inspecting the Troops at Yorktown. FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 1 .- The flag-of-truce steamboat New York arrived from City Point this forenoon, bringing down three hundred and seventsfive prisoners of war, who were all the rebels had at Richmond, and forty political prisoners ; also, about sixty laborers, who were captured on the Alexandria Railroad.

Major General John A. Dix and staff left this morning for Yorktown, for the inspection of troops at that place.

THE FRIGATE UNITED STATES, RAISED-THE WORK ON THE CUMBERLAND. FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 30 .- The Passaic left

ere to-day at noon, for Baltimore, to have her ooilers repaired. Mr. Wells has raised the frigate United States. and removed her to the Gosport navy yard. He is none of which are apparent to us, speedily now at work raising the Cumberland, which was

unk near Newport News. ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Resistance to Rebel Conscription in Middle Tennessee----A Union Regiment Orga-nizing in Lincoln County--Rebels Seizing Private Provisions .-- Repulse of Rebel Guerilles, with Heavy Loss --- Railroad Accident. NASHVILLE, Dec. 2.-Much excitement prevails in Middle Tennessee in consequence of the enforce

ment of the conscription act by the rebel authori A regiment was being organized in Lincoln county o resist the conscription.

The people fired upon a body of rebel cavalry vhile engaged in making the conscription. Rebel foraging parties were scizing the winter

neat of private families. A body of guerillas attacked General Sill's forage rain yesterday, but were repulsed with considerabl 059

Four passenger cars ran off the track south o Fallatin yesterday.

ARMY OF THE NORTHWEST.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMAN-DER-IN-CHIEF.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, November 25, 1863 Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Sin: In compliance with your orders, I have the

honor to submit the following report of military operations since the 23d of July last, when, in compliance with the President's order of July 11, I assumed command of the Army as General-in-Uhief. sumed command of the Army as General-in-Chief. The first thing to which my attention was called on my arrival here, was the condition of the army at Harrison's Landing on the James river. I im-mediately visited General McClellan's headquar-ters for consultation. I left Washington on the 24th; and returned on the 27th. The main-object of this consultation was to ascertain if there was a possibility of an advance upon Richmond from Harrison's Landing; and, if not, to form some plan of uniting the armics of General McClellan and General Pope on some other line. Not being fa-General Pope on some other line. Not being fa miliar with the position and numbers of the troop

in Virginia, and on the coast, I took the Presi-dent's estimate of the largest number of reinforce-ments that could then be sent to the Army of the Potomac. On the day of my arrival at Harrison's Landing, Gen. McClellan was of opinion that he would re-quire at least fifty thousand additional troops. In-formed him that this number could not possibly be son, that Lyns not authorized to promise him over twenty thousand, and that I could not well see how even that number could safely be withdrawn from other places. He took the night for considering the matter, and informed me the next morning that he would make the attempt upon. Richmond with the additional twenty thousand, But immediately on my return to Washington, he telegraphed that he would require thirty-the thousand, a force which it, was impossible to send without leaving Washington and Baltimore almost defenceless. The only alter-inative now left was to withdraw the Army of the Potomac to some position where it could unite with other places. He took the night for considering

Potomac to some position where it could unite with hat of Gen. Pope and cover Washington at the ame time that it operated against the enemy. After full consultation with my officers, I attemp ed to form this junction on the Rappahannock, b

ed to form this junction on the Rappahannock, by bringing McClellan's forces to Acquia Creek. Accord-ingly, on the 30th July I telegraphed to send away his sick as quickly as possible, preparatory to a movement of his troops. This was preliminary to the withdrawal of his entire army, which was or-dered by telegraph on the 3d of August. In order that the transfer to Acquia Creek might be made as rapidly as possible, I authorized Gen. McClellan to assume control of all the vessels on the James River and Chesapeake Bay, of which there was then a vast fleet. The Quartermaster General was also re-quested to send to that point all, the transports that acould be procured.

Guessicu to send to that point any the transports that could be procured. On the 5th I received a protest from General Mo-Clellan, dated the 4th, against the removal of the army from Harrison's Landing, a copy of which is an-nexed, marked Exhibit No. 1, with my reply on the 6th, marked Exhibit No. 2. On the 1st of August I ordered General Burnside

to immediately embark his troops at Newport News, transfer them to Acquia creek, and take position opposite Fredericksburg. This officer moved with great promptness, and reached Acquia creek on the night of the 3d. His troops were immediately landed, and the transports sent back to General Mc-Ciellan.

Acllan. At this time I received information that the ene-At this time I received information that the ene-my was preparing a large force to drive back Gen. Pope, and attack either Washington or Baltimore. The information was so direct and reliable, that I could not doubt its correctness. This gave me seri-ous uncasiness for the safety of the capital and Maryland, and I repeatedly urged upon General McClellan the necessity of promptly moving his army so as to form a junction with that of General Pope. The evacuation of Harrison's Lamling, however, was not commenced till the 14th, eleven days after it was ordered. avs after it was ordered.

days after it was ordered. Greatly discouraged at the prospect of timely aid from that quarter, I authorized General Pope to order the main forces of General Cox, in Western Yirginia, with all possible despatch by railroad, to join him via Washington. To facilitate the withdrawal of the Army of the Determine from the Designed and the said the line line

Potomac from the Peninsula, and to gain time by a lemonstration against the enemy, General Pope pushed his forces across the Rappahannock, occued Culpeper, and threatened Gordonsville. Jack-on's and Ewell's forces were hurried to the Rapian, and on the 9th of August encountered Banks' corps at Cedar Mountain. A hard fought battle en-sued, and on the arrival of reinforcements from the corps of McDowell and Sigel, the enemy fell back-upon the Rapidan and Gordonsville.

upon the Rapidan and Gordonsville. On the 15th, our cavalry surprised a party of the enemy near Louisa Court House, and captured im-portant despatches, showing that Lee was moving, by forced marches, the main body of the rebel army to attack Pope before a junction could be formed between him and the Army of the Potomac. On the 16th, I telegraphed General Pope not to cross the Rapidan, and advised him to take position in rear of the Rappahannock, where he could be more easily reinforced. He commenced this movement on the 17th, and by the morning of the 18th had most of his forces behind that river prepared to hold its passes as long as possible. - He had been reinforced by King's division, and a part of Burnside's corps under General Reno, from part of Burnside's corps under General Reno; from Fredericksburg. I also directed Gen. Burnside to occupy Richard's and Barrett's fords, which were between him: and Gen. Pope's main army. The enemy made several attempts to cross at different construction the Burnshammak but was aburets of

to a French academician, one of the leaders of the 913 missing, making a total of 10,721. General Mc-Dellan estimates the enemy's loss at nearly 30,000; but their own accounts give their loss at about 14,000 in killed and wounded.

in killed and wounded. On the approach of the enemy to Harper's Ferry, the officer in command on Maryland Heights do-stroyed his artillery and abandoned his post, and on the 16th Colonel Miles surrendered Harper's Ferry with only a slight resistance, and within hearing of the guns of General McClellan's army. As this whole matter has been investigated and reported

Whole matter has been investigated and reported upon by a military commission, it is unnecessary for me to discuss the disgraceful surrender of the post and army under Colonel Miles' command. General McClellan's preliminary report of his operations in Maryland, including the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, is submitted here-with, marked Exhibit No. 4. No reports of his sub-ordinate effects durp calment and in sub-

with, marked Exhibit No. 4. No reports of his sub-ordinate officers have been submitted. From the 17th of September till the 26th of Octo-ber General McClellan's main army remained on the north bank of the Potomac in the vicinity of Sharpsburg and Harper's Ferry. The long inac-tivity of so large an army in the face of a defeated foc, and during the most favorable season for rapid movements and a vigorous campaign, was a matter of great disappointment and regret. Your letter of the 27th, and my reply of the 28th of October, in re-eard to the alleged causes of this unfortunate delax.

the 27th, and my reply of the 28th of October, in re-gard to the alleged causes of this unfortunate delay, I submit herewith, marked Exhibit No. 5. In reply to the telegraphic order of the 6th of Oc-tober, quoted in my letter of the 28th, above referred io, Gen. McClellan approved of the plan of crossing the Potomac south of the Blue Ridge, and said that he could cross at Harper's Ferry, and advance upon Winchester. He, lowever, did not begin to cross till the 25th of October, and them at Berlin. His passage occupied several days, and was completed about the 3d of November. What caused him to change his views, or what was his plan of cam-paigning, I am ignorant, for about this time he ceased to communicate with me in regard to his operations, sending his report directly to the Presi-dent. 6afel v ville hospitals.

Doles, I generals

On the 5th instant I received the written order of the President relieving Gen. McClellan, and placing Gen Burnside in the command of the Army of the Petomac This order was transmitted by a special messenger, wh delivered it to Gen. McClellan at Rectortown, on the 7th The above concludes that portion of General Haleck's report which relates to the operations of th

Army of the Potomac. The following are the despatches which passed between McClellan and Halleck on the subject o leaving the Peninsula. McClellan's despatch was by telegraph and in cipher, that of Halleck, in reply

was in manuscript: EXHIBIT No. 1. Copy in cipher.]

LEXIBIT No. 1. Copy in cipher.] BIRKLEY, V.a., August 4, 1892. "Major General: Halleck, Commander-in-Chief—Your tologram of last-evening is received. I must confess that it has caused noe the greatest pain. I ever experi enced, for I am convinced that the order to draw this army to Acquia creack will prove disastrous in the ex-treme to our cause. I fear it will be a fatal blow. Seve

Enced, for 1 and convinced that the order to draw this army to Acquia crede will, prove disastrous in the ex-treme to our cause. I fear it will be a fatal blow. Seve-treme to our cause. I fear it will be a fatal blow. Seve-treme to our cause. I fear it will be a fatal blow. Seve-treme to our cause. I fear it will be a fatal blow. Seve-ral-days are necessary to complete the preparations for so important a movement as this, and while they are in progress I beg that careful consideration be given to my statement. This army is now in excellent dissipline and condition, we hold a debouche on both banks of the James river, so that we are free to net in any direction, and, with the assistance of the gunboats, I consider our communications as now secure. We are twenty-five miles from Richmond, and are not likely to meet the enemy in force sufficient to fight a battle until we have reached fifteen to eightcon miles, which brings us prac-tically within ten miles of Richmond. Our largest line of land transportation would be from this point twenty-five miles, but with the aid of the gun-boats we can supply the army by water during its ad-vance, certainly to within twelve miles of Riehmond. At Aquia creek we would be seventy-five miles from Rich-mond, with land transportation all the way. From here to Fort Monroe is a march of about seventy niles; for I regard it as impracticable to withdraw this army and its material except by land. The result of this movement would then be to march one hundred and forty miles to reach a point now only twenty-five miles distant, and to deprive ourselves on-tirely of the powerful aids of the gunboats and water transportation. Add to this the certain demonalization of this army which would ensue, the terrible depressing effect upon the people of the North, and the strong proba-bility that it would influence forekin powers to recognize our adversaries; and these appear to me sufficient reasons to make its my imperative dury to necessary for-main-tain a strict delence in front of W of this army is the heart of the rebellion. It is here the all our resources should be collected to strike the blo which will determine the fate of the nation. All poin doned, and every available man brought here, A d eided victory here, and the military strength of the bellion's crushed. If matters not what partial revers we may meet with elsewhere here is the true defence withington.

we may meet with elsewhere-here is the true defence of Washington. It is here, on the banks of the James river, that the fate of the Union should be decided. Clear in my con-victions of right, strong in the consciousness that I inve ever been, and still am, actuated solely by love of my country, knowing that no ambitious selfish motives have influenced me from the commencement of this war, I do now, what I never did in my life before, entreat that this order may be rescinded. If my counsel does not prevail, I will, with a sad heart, obey your orders to the utmost of my powers, devoting to the movement, one of the utmost difficulty, whatever skill I may possess, whatever the result may be; and may God grant that I am mistaken in my forebolings. I shall at least have the internal satis-faction that I have written and spoken frankly, and have songht to do the best in my power to arrest disaster from my country GEOIGE B. McCLELLAN, Major General. Legislature met at Columbia the 24th. The Gover-nor's message will be read to-morrow. A large assortment of photographic materials, se-lected with great care in London, has just been received by the last steamer. The 46th Georgia Regiment was reviewed on the Battery yesterday, by Gen. Howell Cobb. The General goes to Florida to assume command of a military district. The Wilmington telegraph office is again opened. Walter H. Brooke, a Maryland refugee, acci-dentally shot himself at Danville last week.

Official copy. Headquarters Army, Washington, D. C. November

Orleanist party, a quondam Minister of Louis Philippe. Being asked by a lady what was the ex-act difference between the word accident and the word mainteen he replied inmediately: "Supposons que PEmpereur tombe dans an puits, c'est un accident;

supposed are vous Pen refiriez, c'est un matheur"... "Suppose the Emperor falls into a pit, that's an ac-cident; suppose you help him out, that's a nus-fortune " STATES IN REBELLION.

News from Richmond to the 29th instant-Running the Blockade—The War in Vir-ghia—New Brigadiers—Richmond Items-from Florida and Mississippi—Message o Governor Pickens, Miscellancous Items

up, and, there being no other b

TRADE MEETINGS .- A number

meetings were held last evening, allon

This body met again last evening at Pro-

mond streets, for the purpose of forming

society. No business of public imp

ransacted. The long-shore men or ste

at a former meeting, and now, for th

effected an increase of wages, as demode

better protecting their interests, design

This meeting was held at the Globe

James McNally was president, and Wir

mire secretary. The following comh

pointed to prepare a list of prices: Me

J. Gibson, Cornelius Keefe, Joseph F.

vid Trout, Robert Harroll. The list

sented by them for the making of grad

was as follows : For sixteen-inch story

teen-inch, \$2.25; twelve-inch, \$2; to

The object of the meeting was oster

the working-men as their due; For

purpose of obtaining prices which were

obtained for a sixteen-inch, and \$2.25 f

inch hospital store. It was stated th

the bosses having made a contract for the bosses having made a contract for hosp twenty-five cents had been taken off the p

on each stove. To remedy this was th

night's meeting. Operatives had "kn

and agreed not to resume it until +

should be complied with. It was the

that the men should share to some

vantages of their bosses, and that so

A list of prices was unanimously alon

tain article should be made for as

ment could be entered into. The

Wm. M. Birkmire, moved that a ca

be appointed from among the tin-pl

act in conjunction with the sheet

preamble and resolutions for

viously appointed, for the purpose

have a voice in the formation of the h

This was unanimously adopted and th

appointed Messrs. Elias Craig, Leander

John Bradberry, Edward Rohrman,

Birkmire. It was then moved and as

a committee be appointed to wait upon

a committee of appointer to war upon the who had refused to give the prices require

report to them the action of the meeting

The president appointed Thomas Markle

man, David A. Johnson and David Trong

tion to appoint a committee to wait upor

working at reduced prices at Mr. Sag

Market street, above Eleventh, was uns

carried, and Messrs. Johnson, Albert Rol

MEETING OF GARMENT CUTTERS,

A meeting of the Association of Practical

A meeting of the masteriation of meeting at the souther.

ner of Sixth and Minor streets. After the

of the minute : of the previous meeting, the

tion was signed by those present, each person

same time paying a fee of fifty ceats. An

for permai ent officers was then had, with th

lowing result: President, S. C. Paris; Vice

dent, J. Frederick ; Recording Secretary

con; Corresponding Secretary, H. Ray:

W. J. Sandy ; Board of Trustees-Mes

Fortner, Hurst, Phillips, Hobson, T

returned thanks for the honor conferred

was to combine against the capitalists.

and disavowed the idea that the object of the

CITY ITEM

THE LATEST AND GREATEST IN

MENT IN SEWING MACHINES .- Of all lake

inventions that have yet issued from this in

century, the greatest, beyond doubt, is the

Machine-and so from the fact that none of

vitally calculated to promote and preserve of

properly to save the health of mothers, and

quently the physical health and well-bein

race. It is, therefore, with more than only

terest that we watch the progress in this be

invention, and from time to time chronisa

aportant department, as all who examise

strument will admit, is that entitled from the

of its inventor, "LATHROP'S PATENT R

SHUTTLE STITCH SEWING MACHINE"

tion of Mr. Lathrop, and sold in this city,

Chestnut street, by Mr. Samuel Macferra

the sole agent for its sale. There are

desirable points attained in this ince

constructed new machine, which have

been wished for, but never heretofore ;

Prominent among these is the fact that it dr

quire any rewinding of the thread, a process ,

tle stitch, and which consumes much of the

or's time and labor. The effort to obv

accessity has repeatedly been attempted.

first) practical success in its accomp

belongs to Mr. Lathrop, and is the

years of experimenting and great

This Machine makes the elastic still

and more casily than any other inst

In other words, it makes the shuff

without the shuttle! It is, in fact, a nore!

line, and will be examined with interestin

with facility, and it is so decided an ester

universal. For all who wish the best Ser

labor that its popularity must very som h

chine, for either family use or manufacturi

poses, and the one that is worked with the

labor, and that will produce the greatest and

work in a given time, the new Lathroparticle

questionably the one to buy. In view of all the

vantages which this instrument presents,

not surprised to find that Mr. Macferran. the

is receiving numerous applications to evel-

this. They are made and offered in three

have been the popular old machines hereist

styles and sizes, and are no less an immora-

the reasonable prices at which they are sold and

essential superiority of their mechanication

tion. We omitted to state, from our owners

servation, that the Machine here referred

well adapted for the lightest or the very have

ing that is required. In sewing leather, (

and all the heavier fibrous fabrics, it is wild

equal. It should be seen and examined in ??

tion by everybody, at No. 721 Chestaut stree

OPEN IN THE EVENING .-- We at

are unable to examine this temple of Photest

A fine assortment of Albums, Frames

visile of noted personages, etc., etc., for the

STATISTICS OF THE PRINTING BUS

lishments in New York reveal the astonistic

that more capital is employed in carrying of

printing trade than in any other busines

amount being over eight and a half millions!

six thousand persons are employed in this bran

industry in that city, and the raw materials us

by the several establishments in carrying on

enormous business is over \$5,090,090 a year. This

naces the article of Coal, which is obtained, in

measure from this city, the sales of Mr. W. W.

Ninth street, above Poplar, alone being about

this amount to New York and other efficient

Union. His coal is better and cheoper than and

A GREAT CLOTHING ESTABLISHERS

Messrs, C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chatter and

have unquestionably made the "hit" of the

in turning their immense cloth goods esta

into a mammoth merchant tailoring 24

are literally overwhelmed with customers.

admitted on all hands that they furnish

gant, more fashionable, better-made #

fitting suits at the prices charged that

THE GREAT PHILADELPHIA FI

RIUM .- Messrs, Charles Oakford & Son

and 836 Chestnut street, under the Contine

el, have this season demonstrated the

preparing in princely style to meet them

adies of Philadelphia in Rich Fancy Fa

stock in these articles is magnificent, and

all who are in want of Furs to visit this

THE SEASON FOR PHOTOGRA

The present is a busy season among all

class Photographers. The splendid ground

lery of Mr. Hipple, No. 820 Arch street, is

during the week, in all kinds of weather.

MESS MACKEREL, SARDINES.

ETC.-Mr. C. H. Mattson, dealer in five family

with applicants for his superb pictures "

of them daily amount up enormously.

clothing house in the country.

-The late census returns of manufacturi

days, will be displayed for sale at his counted

opportunity.

in Philadelphia.

is operated with such case that a child

ecessary in all other instruments making

sults. The latest and greatest imp

John Felthouse formed the committee.

present, until a further and mor

THE SHEET-IRON WORKER

THE LONG-SHORE MEN.

djourned.

note the following :

ceneficial association.

CONSCRIPT LAW CONSTITUTIONAL. The Richmond Enquirer of November 26 says: The judges, as we learn from the Georgia papers, were unanimous in the opinion rendered by the Su-preme Court that the conscript law is constitutional. THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

James E. Seddon, Esq., of Virginia, has been ap-ointed Secretary of War, to fill the vacancy occa-ioned by the resignation of Randolph.-RAN THE BLOCKADE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., November 24.-A despatch from Fort Fisher says the schooner Flushaway, 11 days from Nassau, with 540 sacks of salt, has arrived

SMALL-POX IN THE SOUTHERN HOSPITALS The Richmond Enquire of November 29th says: The small-pox has made its appearance in the Dan-

FOUR NEW BRIGADIERS. The President has appointed Colonels Cobb, Doles, Iverson, and Colquitt, of Georgia, brigadier

COTTON COMING NORTH

The Enquirer says it is useless to disguise the fact that the Abolitionists of Memphis and Helena have succeeded in getting a good deal of cotton. Wagon loads are daily going in, and boats go up the river icavily laden.

GEN. JOHNSTON. FOR THE WEST.-Gen. Johnston and staff will ave Richmond to-day for the West.

ANOTHER REBEL CANARD. WIMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 28 .- "A United State

gunbaat was captured in New river. Onslow county, on the 20th, by Newkirk's cavalry. The crew escaped after setting the steamer on fire. She had been at Jacksonville and broken open the court-house and post office; carrying off all records and papers."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT A railroad accident occurred on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, on the 28th ult., killing two Misses Newbold, of Charleston, and wounding everal.

DOWN ON BURNSIDE. The conduct of the Yankee Abolition army, under Burnside, has exceeded that of Pope's. The out-rages in Frauquier require retaliation, prompt, swift,

FEARS ABOUT SUFFOLK.

FEARS ABOUT SUFFOLK. The Richmond Whig of Nov. 27 says: The Peters-burg Express reports large reinforcements of the enemy concentrating at Suffolk, and that they num-ber 33,000. Also, that an attack is to be made on Weldon to cut off the railway communication. Abner Jackson, a prominent citizen of Knox county, Tennessee, has been arrested upon the charge of disloyalty to the Confederacy, and committed to iail. of those who had signed the resolutions n the list of prices adopted were then re meeting then adjourned to meet next Saty ning, at eight o'clock, at a place discretio the secretary.

ill. To-day, at auction, N. O. molasses brought \$3.90@ 4.10 # gall.; brown sugar, in bbls., 62@70c.; old rice, 8%c.; white and brown sugars; 50 to 55c. # fb.; super carb. soda, \$2.50 # fb.; fine salt, \$1.05@1.25 # fb.

THE NEXT BATTLE. The Enquirer says the next battle between Le

and Burnside may be a very decisive one. That an overwhelming victory on the part of Lee, and that or defence of Washington would be gone, and that city may be captured. Such a result should be before the eyes of our soldiers and be the object of the con-test. Upon the next battle, therefore, depends whether the war shall end, or drag along, in unde-cided battles, or merc material victories ided battles, or merc material victories

PRISONER CAPTURED.

Lieutenant F. M. Johnson, 11th Maine Regiment, was brought to Libby prison vesterday. He was captured, with four others, in Matthews county, while attempting to destroy the salt works in that

CHARLESTON ITEMS.

The Charleston Mercury, Nov. 25, says, the State Legislature met at Columbia the 24th. The Gover-

FLORIDA AND MISSISSIPP.

country. I have been under the necessity of detailing and ordering to active duty some of the officers con-nected with the institution, and, for the time being, have selected civilians as instructors or assistant

Under the extreme pressure for trained and educated naval officers, the midshipmen of the two highest classes were last year detached from the school, and ordered into active service. Two ad-vanced classes have been formed, which are striving with commendable zeal to complete their studies a year within the prescribed period. Instruction in practical semianship is continued during the whole neademic year. The midshipmen are all organized in two ship's companies, each one having his station ussigned him in all movements. In addition, they are embarked every week on board the practice-ships John Adams and Marion. I enrestly commend the Naval Academy to the fostering care of Congress, and reiterate my sense of its importance to the efficiency of the naval service. Its cost, even upon a liberal scale of expenditure, would be insignificant as compared with its useful-ness when properly managed. cademic year. The midshipmen are all organized

ness when properly managed.

PRIZES.

Persistent and systematic efforts to evade the blockade, and to convey articles, contraband of war, to the insurgents, have led to many captures. At the date of my last annual communication, one hun-dred and fifty-three vessels were reported to have been seized by the blockading squadrons. There have been since captured, and reported to the De-partment, three hundred and ninety vessels of all de-scriptions, making a total of five hundred and forty-three vessels that have been seized since the block-ade has been instituted. Some of the vessels cap-tured, which were fail, and not calculated for a sea vectors were destroyed but most of them isolutions voyage, were destroyed, but most of them, includin a number of valuable steamers, have been sent in

r adjudication. Some modifications of the laws relative to proceedings in prize cases were made during the last session of Congress, but further legislation would seem to be necessary to facilitate the adjustment these cases, and insure the prompt distribution

prize money. Of the large number of vessels sent in for adjudica tion, in only forty-five have the proceedings been brought to a close, and while several millions of dollars in amount have been captured, and are in be distributed is but \$551,176,51. Of this sum \$376,-595.65 is under decrees of the court at Key West.

MARINE CORPS.

In submitting his annual report the colonel com In submitting his annual report the colonel com-mandant of the marine states that the corps is now six hundred men short of the complement, as ex-hibited by the general return, while, in his opinion, an increase of five hundred men, with a proportionate number of officers, is required.

There has always been a divided opinion among naval officers in regard to maintaining a distinct organization of marines for service on ships-of-war, even before the great change which the service has undergone by the introduction of steamers, with their corps of engineers, firemen, and attendants. An incongruity attaches to the system, for the ma-rines are partly under the army have and regulations, and partly under the naval code. On st they are paid by a marine paymaster, on shipboard by a nary paymaster. They are subsisted on the army ration on shore, while on shipboard they have the nary ration. Consequently, the condition of the marines varies from shore to ship, or ship to

shore, as they may be employed. It would be better were the corps to be perma-nently attached to either the naval or army service, instead of occupying an equivocal attitude as re-

gards both. The discipline and proficiency of the corps are re-

It is respectfully submitted that it is due to the corps, from its numbers and position, that the com-mander should be made a brigadier general, and thereby have rank, corresponding with like commands

SEAMEN AND EMPLOYEES IN NAVY YARDS.

The number of persons employed on board of our naval yessels, including receiving ships and recruits, is about 28,000; and there are not less than 12,000 mechanics and laborers employed at the different

navy yards and naval stations. It would be difficult to state the number employed at private yards and establishments on Government work, and under contracts with the Department. THE BUREAUS

The reports of the several bureaus connected with

the Department exhibit in detail the operations of the year in all matters pertaining to them respectively. The chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks details

specifically the various changes that have been made during the past year in the different navy pards, and gives his reasons at length for not pur-chasing land on Seavey's Island, for which a con-tingent appropriation was made at the last session of Congress: He sloo offers some suggestions rela-tive to the location of a navy and to meet the wants of the country in the construction of iron and red vessels

amored vessels. The chief of the Bureau of Construction submits The large expenditure and vast details that devolve on this officer make his duties at all times arduous and responsible, and they have been immensely increased by the times, yet they have been immensely increased by the times, yet they have been met and discharged with unwearied assiduity. By the establishment of the Bureau of Equipment, the labor of the construction bureau will be greatly re-lieved, yet it pust, under any circumstances, be one one and responsible

onerous and responsible. The improvements in ordnance equal, perhaps, if The improvements in orthance equal, perhaps, if they do not exect, those which are made in armature. On this subject great progress has been made within a few years, and the theory and practice, under the direction of the skilful other who has given it his special attention, and whose abilities in that capacity originally caused him to be detached from active duty affort, and whose great services led him to be placed at the head of the Bureau of Ordnance, lars a month, was passed. It was resolved that the have elevated the standard of ordnance in the navy. Like every other branch of the public service, that

it must be confessed, was admirably managed, and has been eminently successful. While this little game of strategy was progressing, advantage was taken of the time gained to prepare for an important movement against the enemy by a different route from any hitherto selected. The enemy, feeling the insecurity of his lines and retreat, and his inability to meet the Army of the Potomac successfully in battle, is undoubtedly contemplating a retrograde movement. An advance of the army, under General Burnside, will either force the rebels to fight on the Rappahannock or thasten their retreat towards the James river. This matter has been fully weighed by Gen.

ministration has strayed away from its duty, to the Constitution, and that the war, instead of being conducted to sustain that instrument, is really waged to nullify and destroy it. They were against Mr. Halleck from suggestions of the President, his Cabi-Lincoln and against the war, as I have net, and Gen. Burnside, and we have reason to besaid, when he was trying to prosecute it lieve that an advance will be made soon, the success without legislation, and in the darkest hours of which will show results which will prove even they not only did not approve the reo the "Breckinridge Democracy" in the North sponsibilities he assumed, but in the meeting that the United States must dictate its own of the called session of Congress, in July terms for an honorable peace, and not accept propo of 1861, they attacked and reviled him as sitions for a most ignominious compromise offered well in their speeches as in their newspay John Letcher to Fernando Wood through the pers. All the arrests that have been made Maryland "underground mail," as enunciated by that centleman in a speech made in New York

of suspected and disloyal persons, the declaration of martial law, the passage of the conity on Saturday evening last. The Southern fiscation bill, the emancipation proclamation, caders particularly desire to have an armistice have not made Fernando Wood a whit less greed upon through the efforts of their friends bitter than he was eighteen months agothe loyal States, in order that they may defeat us have not stirred up stronger feelings against by redoubled strength in operating against us in the the Government in the ardent bosom of spring, when they could carry on the war for months. perhaps, and secure foreign recognition. They are William B. Reed, and have not made certain now in our power, and we must crush them by presspoliticians in the Border States, who affect to ing forward all of our columns and concentrating be loyal, more zealous and insincere. As the against them wherever they are strong. A series a · mind goes back to the dreadful interregnum defeats to them this winter will end the war and rebetween the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln and the first day of the called session, is the retro-

THE NEWS. spect not calculated to surprise even him On the 25th of November fifteen fugitive slaves who has been accustomed to the desperation vere lodged in jail at Hermann, Missouri, having and injustice of the opponents of the Presieen taken by the exertions of a German justice and dent ? They make the Federal Judiciary the German constable. The citizens turned out in palladium of the liberties of the people, and orce and surrounded the jail. The claimants deyet, what Federal Judge, known to be in summanded the surrender of the "property," and produced an order from Gen. Curtis for the delivery pathy with these men, voluntarily stepped for-This proved to be spurious. The inhabitants in that ward, during this period, to interpose his high part of Missouri are immediate emancipationists. authority on the side of an imperilled and THE United States mail steamer Union, from Havana November 25th, and Hilton Head, S. C. bleeding Union? Did Chief Justice Taney November 29th, arrived at New York yesterday stretch forth his hand to punish the assas-The Union was boarded on the 26th by the Unite States gunboat Santiago de Cuba ; all well on board sins who slaughtered American citizens in that vessel. On the same day, when fifteen miles | the streets of Baltimore ? Did Judge Cadnorth of Carysfort Reef, the Union passed a fleet of walader, at any period, indicate that his ressels at anchor. heart was with the Government and against A DESPATCH in one of the daily papers states that its enemics? The leaders of the opposition Seneral Viele has been relieved from duty as Miliary Governor of Norfolk. There is not the slight to the Administration are just now in open or est foundation for the report.

THE New York Evening Post of yesterday says, in a lespatch from Washington : Stirring news from General Burnside's headquarters came in last night indicating that he is on the point of making an at tack upon Fredericksburg. Heavy siege guns went down on Saturday night, and it is evident that, the Breckinridge party in 1860. These whatever the obstructions may have been in the way of an advance. Gen. Burnside will make the attem speedily to go forward. He has had difficulty with th War Department without a doubt, and especially with

Gen. Meigs, and it was reported last night that Meigs had been removed, with what truth it is impossible to ascertain to-day. All things are now arranged. and the understanding is perfect between General

tore the Union.

war, is to be made in the ninety days of the Burnside and General Halleck. There is but one present short session of Congress. drawback, and it is a considerable one-the bad roads. They are in a terrible condition, and there is a prospect to-day that we are to have continued wet weather. If so, an advance is next to impossi ble. Our reports from scouts, spies, and deserters are so conflicting that it is difficult to say whether the rebels are withdrawing to Richmond, or only t their second range of batteries.

A MEETING of the New Jersey Editorial Conven tion will be held at Trenton to-morrow, to take steps to protect their journals from sustaining the destructive effects of the recent advance in the price of paper.

CONGRESS.

specie, was passed. A resolution to inquire into the

expediency of increasing soldiers' pay to fifteen dol-

Senator BROWNING will succeed to the vacancy thus SENATE .- A resolution, asking for the correspon created ence in relation to proposed iron-clad navy yard, The Reported Removal of Gen. Burnside, vas agreed to. Resolutions of Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, condemning arbitrary arrests, were laid over. Nothing is known here confirmatory of the reports that BURNSIDE has been relieved from the A resolution, proposing a National Convention, was also laid over. command of the Army of the Potomac. HOUSE .- A bill, providing that all judgments or suits for collection of import duties shall be paid in

of Massachusetts, they showed nearly The Sionx Preparing to Renew Hostilities --"Little Crow" to Lead them--One Thoumuch bitterness against the war, and as much sympathy in favor of the rebels, as

sand Armed Indians Encamned at Devil's Lake, Minn.--They Draw their Supplies they do this day. If I had the time, I from the Hudson Bay Company, &c. could collate from the Congressional Globe

Mr. James McFetridge, who arrived in the city a few days since from Pembina, reports that a few days before he left a party of Pembina trappers had returned from the region of country near Devil's Lake, some two hundred miles from St. Joseph, and state how and how and Sum Indiana account with hundreds of evidences to establish this unanswerable fact. How absurd, then, the clamor proceeding from the so-Lake, some two hundred miles from St. Joseph, and state that one thousand Sioux Indians are encamped there, and that Little Crow is supposed to be with them. These trappers found that the grass had been burned: clear to the Rocky Mountains, with the exception of a small tract south of De-vil's Lake, where the Indians were encamped. They expressed no desire to harm them—who were half-breeds.-but inquired very particularly whether there were any Indians yet remaining on Red river. They said that they did not intend harming the half-breeds, or any one across the line, They report their having plenty of cattle, horses, and mules. It is supposed by the trappers that they, would get their winter supplies from the Hudson. Bay Company, and do all their trading with them. The settlers at St. Joseph had nearly all left and gone to Fort Garry. A determination is expressed to open the war against the frontier settlers again called Democratic leaders, that the Adley which lies between the Blue Ridge and Bull Run Mountains. The object of this movement was evidently to get in Pope's rear, and cut off his supplies from Wash-ington. Anticipating this danger, I had telegraphed to General Pope on the 23d, "By no means expose your fillcond, communication with Alexandria. It, is, of the utmost importance in scaling you supplies and reinforcements." On the 26th I telegraphed, "If possible to attack the enemy in flank, do so; but the main object now is to ascertain his nosition." to open the war against the frontier settlers again in the spring

This shows very conclusively that a large military force should be stationed. somewhere in that section of country.—St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer.

MEXICO. أيغني أتتلقن

Peaceful Occupation of Jalapa by French Troops–No Further Advance until Spring –From Venezuela–Death of General Saltilla. &c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.- The steamer Union arrived at this port to-night, from Havana on the 25th, via Port Royal on the 29th. The advices from Mexico note the peaceful occupation of Jalapa by the French, the inhabitants ficeing. There were no Mexican troops there. The roads were said to be impassable, and an attack on Puebla was not to be attempted till February. Sonora will be occupied by 8.000 troops.

Advices from Venezuela mention the death of General Saltilla. Ex-President Monagas was fleeing towards Trinidad

There was no news at Havana.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS--Second Session.

WASHINGTON, December 2, 1862. SENATE Navy Yard on League Island.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, offered a resolu-tion calling on the Sceretary of the Navy for copies of the majority and minority reports of the board of officers appointed in accordance with the act auth rizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept the title to League Island. Agreed to.

Kentucky State Prisoners.

Mr. POWELL (Den.), of Kentucky, offered a re-solution calling on the President to inform the Se-nate in regard to the number of citizens of Ken-tucky who have been confined in military -prisons and camps of the United States, outside of the limits of that State, and inform them what are the charges against them, and by whose order the a rests were made. Laid over

Public Lands of California.

Mr. McDOUGALL (Dem.), of California, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Trea-sury to furnish the Senate with a statement of money paid for prosecuting land titles, suits, &c., in the State of California, during 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, secret sympathy with the rebellion. The true Union Democrats have-been deposed from command, and in every State the politicians, with rare exceptions, who marshal the Deand 1861, and also the amount paid for searches in mocratic forces, are the same that marshaled Mexico.

Arbitrary Arrests.

Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, offered a oint resolution setting forth that Whereas, Many citizens of the United States have points may not be new, but they deserve revival and repetition, now that it is evident that a violent and vindictive attack upon the

been arrested and imprisoned without charges against them, &c.; therefore, *Resolved*, That all such arrests are unauthorized by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and are a usurpation of the power delegated by the peo-ple to the President or any official, and all such arpie to the president of any binder, and all such ar-rests are hereby condemned and declared as palpable violations of the Constitution of the United States. And it is hereby demanded that all such arrests shall hereafter cease, and all persons so arrested have a prompt and speedy trial, according to the provisions of the Constitution, or be immediately released, Laid over.

Convention to Restore the Union. **Convention to Restore the Union.** Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, offered a joint re-solution that we hereby recommend that all the States choose delegates to meet in Convention, at Louisville, on the first Monday in April next, to take into consideration the present condition of the country, and the proper means for the restoration of the Union. And that the Legislature of the States take such action on this subject as they may deem fit at the

action on this subject as they may deem fit at the carliest possible date.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Collection of Import Duties. Mr. HOOPER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill pro-viding that all judgments obtained by the United States in suits now pending, or which may hereafter be brought, for collection or recovery of duties on im-ports or money due the United States from collect-ors or other officers, shall be paid in gold and silver coin of the United States. The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN (U.), of Kentucky, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire and report on the pro-

points on the Rappahannock, but was always r points on the Rappinginoes, but was adways re-pulsed, and our troops succeeded in holding the line of the river for eight days. It was hoped that during that time sufficient forces from the Army of the Potomac would reach Acquia creck to enable us to prevent any further advance of Lee, and even-

[EXHIBIT No. 2.] LEXHIBIT No. 2.1 WASHINGTON, August 6, 1862. MAJOR GENERAL MCCLELLAN, Commanding, & c., Berkley, Va.-General : Your telegram of yesterday was received this morning, and I immediately telegraphed a brief reply, promising to write you more fully by tually with the combined armies to drive him back

upon Richmond. On the morning of the 24th he made a flank movement, and crossed a portion of his forces at Waterloo bridge, about twelve miles above the Rappahannock railroad station. Pope directed an attack upon the forces which had crossed nuil-L You, General, certainly could not have been more rained at receiving my order than I was at the necessity of issuing it. I was advised by high officers, in whose judgment I had great coufidence, to make the order im-mediately on my arrival here, but I determined not to do so until I could learn your wishes from a personal in-terview, and even after that interview, I tried every means in my power to avoid withdrawing your army's and delayed, my decision as long as I dured to delay it. I assure you, General, it was not a hasty and incon-siderate act, but one that caused me more anxious thought than any other of my life. But after full and mature consideration of all the pros and cous, I was reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the order must be issued. There was to my mind no alternative. Allow me to allude to a few of the facts of the ease. You and your officers, at the interview, estimated the cheva networ from the interview, estimated the they have received, and are receiving, large reinforce-ments from the South. General Pope samy, now cover-sing Washington' is our forty thousand face. Your offective force is only about innery thousand ; you are thirty milds from Richmond, and Gen. Pope eighty or minety, with the enery directly between you, ready to full with his superior numbers upon one or the other, as he may cleet. Mether can relay be to eother on the other, as in matack '. If General Pope's army be diminished to aythore you-You, General, certainly could not have been more the river, hoping to cut them off, but the enemy escaped with no great loss. The annexed telegram from General Pope, marked Exhibit No. 3, dated the 25th, gives his views of the condition of affairs at that date. The enemy, however, had not fallen back, as he supposed, but, on being repulsed at Waterloo Bridge, had moved further up the river, and entered the val-ley which lies between the Blue Ridge and Bull Run

"It possible to attack the enemy in nank, do so; but the main object now is to ascertain his position." From this time to the 30th I had no communica-tion with General Pope, the telegraph lines being ent at Kettle Run by a part of Jackson's corps. un-der Ewell, which had marched around Pope's right fall with his superior numbers upon one or the other, as he may elect. Acither can reinforce the other in case of such an attack. If General Pope's array be diminished to reinforce you, Washington, Maryland, and Pennsylvania would be left uncovered and exposed. If your force be reduced to strengten Pope you would be too work to even hold the position you now occupy, should the enemy turn round and attack you in full force. In other words, the oid orny of the Potomac is split into two parts, with the entire force of the enemy directly between them. They cannot be united by land without exposing both to destruction; and yet they must be united. To send Pope's forces by water to the peninsula is, under present circumsfances, a military impossibility. The only altor-native is to send the force on the peninsula to some point by water, say Fredericksburg, where the two avaies can be united. and attacked his rear. Finding it doubtful whether we could hold the Rappahannock long enough to effect the junction of the two annies, I had directed a part of the Peninsula forces to land at Alexandria, and move out by railroad as rapidly as possible. As soon as I heard that the enemy had turned Gen, Pope's right flank, and forced him to change his front, I ordered the re-mainder of the Army of the Potomac to Alexandria, and directed Gen. Burnside to prepare to evacuate Fredericksburg and Acquia Creek. I determined, however, to hold this position as long as possible for a base of future operations. General Pope's dispositions at this juncture were well planned. The corps of McDowell and Sigel, and the Pennsylvania Reserves under Reynolds, were pushed forward to Gainesville. Reno and Kearney were directed upon Greenwich, while sula forces to land at Alexandria, and move out by

harive is to send the toree on the perinsult to solide point by writer, say Fredericksburg, where the two arules can be united. Let me now allude to some of the objections which you have urged. You say that to withdraw from the pre-sent position will cause the certain demoralization of the army, "which is now in excellent discipline and condi-tion." I cannot understand why a simple change of po-siting to a new and by no means distant basis will de-moralize an army in excellent discipline, unless the offi-cers themselves assist in that demoralization, which I am satisfied they will not. Your change of front from your extreme right at Hanover Court House to your pre-sent position was over thirty miles, but I have not heard that it demoralized your froops, notwithstanding the se-vere losses they sustained in effecting it. A new base on the Rappahannock, at Fredericksburg, brings you within about sixty miles of Eichnond, and secures a reinforcement of forty or fifty thousand fresh and disciplined theores. The change with such advanta-ges will, I think, if properly represented to our army, encourage, ratifier than demoralize your froops. More-over, yourself suggested that a junction might be effected at Yorktown, but thata flank march across the Peninsula would be more hazardous than to retire to -Fortress Monroe. You will remember that Yorktown is two or three miles further from Richmond than Fredericksburs is bosides, the latter is between Richmond at Washington, and covers Wash-ington from any attack by the enemy. The political effect of the withdrawal may at first be understand its necessity and that they will have much more confidence in a united army than in its seperato framements. But you will reply, why not reinforce me here, so that and the Pennsylvania Reserves under Reynolds, were pushed forward to Gainesville. Reno and Kcarney were directed upon Greenwich, while Hooker's division was sent against Ewell along the railroad. Unfortunately, however, the movement was too late, as a large detachment of Lee's army was already east of Thoroughfare Gap. Hooker encountered the enemy near Kettle Run, and a sharp engagement ensued. This gallant di-vision drove Ewell a distance of five miles, the enemy leaving their dead and many of their wanndcnewy leaving their dead and many of their wound-ed on the field. As McDowell, Sigel, and Reynolds had reached their positions, there was every pros-pect, that Jackson would be destroyed before rein-

pect. that Judgson would be destroyed before rein-forcements could come to his relief. On the even-ing of the 27th, General Pope ordered Gene-ral Porter to be at Bristoe's Station by day-light on the morning of the 28th, with Morrell, and also directed him to communicate to Banks the order to move forward to Warrenton Junetion. All trains were ordered this side of Cedar run, and to be pro-tected by a regiment of infantry and a section of ar-tillery. For some unexplained resons. Porter did

understand its necessity, and that they will have much more confidence in a united army than in its seperate fragments. But you will reply, why not reinforce me here, so that I can strike Richanond from my present position? To do this, you said, at our interview that you required fifty thousand additional troops. I told you, it was im-possible to give yon so many. You finally thought you would have "seme chance" of success with twenty thousand, But you afterwards telegraphed to me that you would require thirty-five thousand, as the enemy would have "seme chance" of success with twenty thousand. But you afterwards telegraphed to me that you would require thirty-five thousand, as the enemy would any enderwards telegraphed to me that you would require thirty-five thousand, as the enemy was being largely reinforced. If your estimate of the enemy's strength was correct, your cognisition was perfectly reasonable, but it was utterly impossible to fill it, until new troops could be enlisted and organized, which would require several weeks. To keep your ene-my in its present position until it could be so re-inforced, would almost destroy it in that clinnar. The months of Angust and September are almost fatal to whites who live on that part of James river, and eyen after you got the reinforcements asked for, you admitted that you must reduce Fort Darling and the river katteries, before you could advance on Richmond. It is by no means certain that the reduction of these fortifications would not require considerable time, perhaps as much as those at. Yorktown. This delay might not only be fatal to the health of your army, but in the neavy blows of the enemy without the slightest hope of assistance from you. In regard to the demorabing effect of a withdrawal from the Peningula to the Rappahan-nock, I must remark that a large number of your lightest officers, indeed a majority of those opinions have been reported to me, are decided by in favor of the novement. Even several of those who originally advocated the line of the tected by a regiment of infantry and a section of ar-tillery. For some unexplained reasons, Porter did inot comply with this order, and his corps, was not in the battles of the 28th and 29th. Heintzelman's corps, pressed, forward to Manas-sas on the morning of the 28th, and forced Jack-son to retreat across Bull Run, by the Centreville turnpike. McDowell had succeeded in checking Lee at Thoroughfare Gap, but the latter took, the broad from Hoperille to Newmarket, and hastened to the relief of Jackson, who was already in rapid retreat. A portion of McDowell's corps encoun-tered the retreating column on the afternoon of the 28th, near the Warrenton turnpike, and a severe but successful engagement ensued. Jackson was but successful engagement ensued. Jackson was again attacked on the 29th, near the old battle-ground of July, 1861. Knowing that Longstreet was not distant, he made a most desperate stand. The fight continued nearly all day, and was termi-nated only by darkness. We had gained considerable ground, but nothing was decided when the battle was closed. It was renewed the next morning, and, after another day's hard fighting, our forces fell back behind Bull Run, the enemy not attempting

any pursuit. . Two days later, however, he threw a considerable force between Chantilly and Germantown, to turn Pope's right. Hooker dislodged them after a short but severe engagement, in which Brigadier Generals Manual Manual State and State

but severe engagement, in which Brigadier Generals Kearney and Stevens, two of our very best officers, were killed. Pope's army had been reinforced by the corps of Pranklin and Summer, and no further apprehensions were felt for its safety. During the operations of the previous week, of which we received very favorable but not reliable accounts, every effort was made to push forward supplies and reinforcements to General Pope's army. "The troops from the Peningula were or

army. The troops from the Peninsula were or-dered not to wait for transportation, but to march immediately to the field of battle. Some of the immediately to the field of Dattle. Some of the gorps moved with becoming activity, but the de-lays of others were neither creditable nor excusable. Our losses in these battles, were very heavy, both in life and materials, but as no official reports have been received, except a brief sketch from General Pope, marked exhibit No. 4, I have no means of as-certaining their extent. General Pope was trans-

Ferred to another department before the reports of his subordinates could be received; probably they will soon be handed in. Most of the troops actually engaged in these battles fought with great bravery, but some of them could not be brought into action at all. Many thousands straggled from their com-mands, and it is said that not a few voluntarily surrendered to the enemy, so as to be paroled prison-

ers of war. . In order to reorganize the different corps, get the the Potomac and the Rappahannock. stragglers back into their ranks, and to supply de-ficiencies of annunition, clothing, &c., caused by recent losses, General Pope requested and received directions to bring his army within the defences of Political Criticism in the Journals of Paris. Napoleon III has effectually curbed the press in France; no man dares print except by permission of the Emperor's agents. But even these active helpers of despotism cannot prevent witty Frenchmen from uttering-though under their breath-those the sar-casms with which the witticst people in the world Washington, which were then under the command of General McClellan. This movement was exe-Pope, being now second in command, of the united forces, applied to be relieved, and was transferred to

bed of rock salt, affording, appa ently, an inexhaustible supply, has been disc t Opelika, Ala. The Florida Legislature convened at Tallahassee

ounty.

on Monday last. There was no quorum in either house, so they adjourned. Jackson, Miss., was fired in several places on the hight of November 12.

MESSAGE OF GOV. PICKENS.

Gov. Pickens' message to the Legislature was re-eived the 25th. He urges the support of the Con-ederate authorities in measures for common de-ence. He forbears, in view of the crisis, to object o the conscript law, though viewing all such act is against the spirit of the Constitution. He allude commends the formation of a State Guard of citizens under 18 and over 45, for police duty. He says The State has furnished 42,000 Confederate troops besides eight regiments for coast defence. He urges prompt organization of negro labor, so the fortifica-tions around Charleston may be made permanent.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Daily Intelligencer of the 9th says a despatch from Abbeville states that our ca-valry again occupy. Holly, Springs, and the enemy have retreated to Grand Junction and Bolivar. The Richmond Dispatch of November 29th says everything at Fredericksburg is in a state of inac-tion. It is reported that the enemy in force have moved engineen miles up the Rappahannock toward Warrenton Junction.

Mobile is to be defended to the last extremity, and

hough the enemy may burn its edifices, they shall tever hold a part of its soil in peace. Great preparation is being made for the defence of he coast of North Carolina.

Forty-five Abolition prisoners arrived at Libby rison yesterday morning from Tennessee, and four Yankee deserters from the White House. The Richmond Whig, of November 28, savs : "One of a partisan corps in Tennessee was captured by the Yankees and hung. The colonel of the regiment subsequently caught some Yankees, and hung five of them, and sent word to the Yankee General what he had done, and stated it was his system of warfare to have done for one

o hang five for one. "We hear nothing more of the rumored move nents of the Yankees below Petersburg."

The Municipal Election in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 .- A small vote was polled at the city election to-day. Brennan (Dem.) was elected over Haws (Rep.), for City Comptroller, by about 10,000 majority; and Develin (Dem.) elected Corpotion Counsel, over Bradford, by nearly 15,000 ma jority.

Elections in Massachusetts.

formed by Mr. F. Gutekunst, Nos. 704 and 7% street, that during the holidays his elegant in a BOSTON, Dec. 2.-At Chelsea, yesterday, Frank B ay was unanimously elected mayor. Cambridge elected George C. Richardson for will be open to the public in the evening ust o'clock, beginning with this week. Tother mayor, by nearly a unanir ous vote. There were to party issues in cither election. excellence in the day time this will be at

The First South Carolina Colored Regiment.

BOSTON, Dec. 2 .- Rev. T. W. Higgin Forcester, Mass., has accepted the coloneley of the st South Carolina Colored Regiment.

Fire at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Bartham's planing mill was mimed last night—the loss estimated at \$40,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

THE IRON-CLAD PASSAIC.

She is a Perfect Success—Steering a Ship at Sca with a Looking-Glass-Influence Iron on the Magnet Overcome - Entire Scaworthiness of the Passaic.

ON BOARD THE PASSAIC. ON BOARD THE FASSAIC, FORTRESS MONNOR, Sunday, NOV. 30, 1862. We have arrived here safely, and I hasten to transmit an account of the first voyage of the "Se-cond Monitor." I have already telegraphed about I have already telegraphed it no the two bolts starting in our boiler. It made it ne-cessary to shut off steam, and we were towed up. But the trial was over—the experiment fairly tested. I suppose you know that, beside the apparatus for

firing our great gun, and the small hole in the tur-ret, there were other principles involved in this ship which needed application to show their value. They First. The water-tight nature of the tarret. Second. The arrangement for using the compass. Third. The sea-going qualities of the ship. In regard to the first-named principle, it will b mbered that the leakage of the original Mon remembered that the leakage of the original Moni-for's turret was found to be a scrious inconvenience. Water forced itself under the huge "castle of iron," and in a heavy sea, when these low craft are almost "buried in the deep." it was thought that this fea-ture would be fatal, to their success. A new inventhem, when you have no any constructions in the case, mand. I have written very plainly, as I understand the case, and I hope you will give me credit for having considered the matter, although I may have arrived at different con-glusions from your own. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, II. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief. worked, and now the turner is writer-proof. There is even no use for the little channel made to carry off "inevitable leakage," as there is no leakage at

The second principle is a grand one. It onables sailor to steer the heaviest ion-elad *through a looking-glass.* You know that no compass can perform its functions within such an iron prison as a turret. The remainder of the report of General Halleck con-sists in a review of operations in the West and South-west. The other exhibits are the Halleck letter, which ment. The magnetic needle acts sluggishly and lifeless pointing never correctly. There was another diffi-culty to be overcome. It has been removed in a beautiful manner. The reflection of the compass' movements is conveyed to the helmsman through a mirror, the compass itself being raised far above the leadening influence of the iron house. In battle the compass is removed, it being only gesontial at sea. A wag observed that the looking-gliss will also make the Jack Tars look to their cleanliness, or to their

ries, Arch and Tenth streets, has now in distiness. The third principle tried is the general sea-going qualities of the new Monitors. Being water tight, where alone water could always come, they are safe. If waves reach the top of the turnet they may work over but anyot down contact. fresh supply of Mess Mackerel, Sardines, and and spiced Salmon, all put up in the best my family use, and of the choicest quality, to " r, but cannot drown anybody. The steadi Wash over, but cannot drown anybody. The steadi-ness of the craft is wonderful. Moving through the roughest tide, she is as free from rolling and pitching as one could well imagine. With fine engines she might steam round the world. We are ordered to Washington. What is the bu-siness on hand for us it is not for me to say, if I know. But Monitor No. 2 is successful, and that is good news coupring for one latter FOR BEAUTIFULAN-FITTING SHA

which had been passed in October, providing for a

discontinuance of the exchange with the Heston-

ville road be rescinded, and, on motion of the chair-

man of the committee, the resolution was rescinded.

The committee also recommended the passage of

mother resolution, to the effect that, unless i

should be shown to the satisfaction of the president

and secretary of the Board] that the system of ex-

change now in practice between the Fairmount and

Arch-street road and the Hestonville road is discon-

exchange with the Hestonville Company and the

continued.

good news enough for one letter.

WASHINGTON. Laid over. Special Despatches to "The Press," WASHINGTON, December 2, 1862. The Interior Secretaryship. It seems to be settled that CALEB B. SMITH will hortly resign his position as Secretary of the Interior, to accept the vacant District Judgeship in Indiana, and in some circles it is asserted that The Senate then adjourned.

OCCASIONAL.

The Collection of Import Duties.

Increase of Soldiers' Pay. BUTTERFIELD, to be made major generals, and

of ordnance was wholly unwenared for the or or interfective way university in 1961, and one of the most embarrassing difficulties at the commencement of our national roubles was that of procuring ordnance as rapidly as was required for our increas-ing navy. To remark the deficiencies and wants when our vessels were multiplying, we were com-pelled for a time to revert to old artillery which had been discarded, and, to avail ourselves of extra-ordinary means to meet the the nexisting necessities. These difficulties have been, in a measure, over and our ordnance is greatly improved and im-

proving. It gives me pleasure to invite attention to the elaborate and exceedingly interesting report of the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and to ask the fations, particularly those recommending an ample supply of munitions in advance for the service. The chief of the Durcut of Provisions and Clothing transmits the usual abstracts and statements of the operations of his department, and calls atten-tion to the working, particularly in time of war, of the user transmit and the statements of the user to be the statement of the operations of his department, and calls atten-tion to the working, particularly in time of war, of the present contract system as required by law. In some respects it may be modified for the better, and if the article of brend, and perhaps other naval sup-plies, were taken from the list of contract articles the Government might be better served. The chief of the bureau recommends the establishment of a Go-vernment, bakery, and is of opinion that a more satisfactory article than is now furnished, and one less liable to deterioration, would be made, and with economy to the (lovernment. The change would undoubtedly have its advantages, and is commend-ed to favorable consideration. It is also suggested that owing to a change in the character of naval ves-sels the pay of clerks to paymenters is wholly inade-quate and disproportioned to the salary of other officers.

with the entargement of the new toree, a corre-sponding increase has been required in the medical department. The report of the chief of the Medi-cal Bureau furnishes the usual items of expense and the statistics for the year of the sick, killed, and wounded. One hundred and ninety-two have been killed, four hundred and seventy-four wounded, and the statistics they are builted and six theone twenty-three thousand one hundred and sixty-one have been under treatment. The total number of have been under treatment. The total number of deaths has been one hundred and seventy-eight, a per contage of seventy-seven to the whole number of cases treated. At the last session of Congress an appropriation of \$10,000 was made for the crection of a hospital on Seavey's island. The sum is deemed inadequate, and the appropriation was so connected with the purchase of hand that it has been unavail-able. Twenty thousand doilars is desired for a hos-pital at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, disconnected with the propositions for the purchase of land, with the propositions for the purchase of land,

Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to ine into the propriety of admitting duty. WE present to our readers this morning the complete official report of the Secretary Report will be ready some time this week. of the Navy. It forms one of the most important documents ever issued from the Navy Deportment, being an admirable official history of our greatly augmented and improved navy during the most eventful

twelvemonth of its existence.

WE find, on comparison of our synopsis with the official report of the Postmaster General, that some errors inadvertently

crept into the midnight publication. The principal discrepancy we correct with pleasure. The regular postal revenue for 1862 is only FORTY-NINE THOUSAND FOUR HUN-DRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS less than it was for the fiscal year 1861. The types in_ their grandiloquent flight made us say \$4,947,550 less.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANAC.-A COPY OF this reliable annual for 1863 has reached us from Mr. Callender, corner of Third and Walnut streets. It is complete, in all respects, giving the latest and most accurate particulars as to all Government officials in England-Cabinet, judicial, admiralty, war office, municipal-with astronomical illustrations, printed in tints, numerous fine arts engravings, and pictures of wild flowers, printed in colors, with descriptive letter press by Thomas Miller, the poet. This is the very best English

almanne, and we recommend our readers to all. Mr. Callender and purchase it.

CONVALESCENTS .- One hundred and fifty convalescent soldiers were sent to their regiments

The estimates of the Treasury Department are unwoidably delayed. The Committee of Ways and Means, therefore, have no data on which to frame the general appropriation bills. The Secretary's

sixteen colonels to be brigadier generals.

Our Seamen.

An official document shows the number of seamen registered in the several ports of entry during the year ending with September last to be 4,890, of whom 123 were naturalized. Of the whole number, New Hamushire is credited with 23, Massachusetts 1,600 Rhode Island 65, Connecticut 21, Maine 1,435, New York 155, New Jersey 457, Pennsylvania 762, Florida 25, Oregon 1, and South Carolina 6.

Promotions in the Army.

tion the nominations of Brig. Generals SYRES and

The Treasury.

The President has sent to the Senate for confirma-

President and his policy, on the pretext that

he has departed from the true objects of the

Internal Revenue Decisions. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made he following decision : Railroad companies making cars or locomotives to replace the old stock, or to increase the equipment, must pay a tax upon the whole value of such manufactures, if their annual products exceed \$600, even though the articles and manufactured for their own consumption. Carpets, when prepared by dealers in carpeting, and upon special orders, are not regarded as manufactures, nor liable to taxation as such. Sails, when made upon order, and to suit a parti-

cular vessel, are not regarded as manufactures within the meaning of the excise law, and they are consequently exempt from duty.

The tax on diamonds and emeralds, when previously cut and prepared for setting, will be assessed only on the value of the setting.

FArrest of Army Officers for Dilatoriness. The Star, of this evening, says the War Depart-ment has caused the arrest of Major SPAULDING, of the 50th New York Engineer Volunteers, and the other officers who were with him in the recent transportation of the pontoon train from this point to Falmouth, Va. It is alleged that Major SPAULDixe started with the train two and a half days later

than he should have started, and was five days longer on the road than was necessary. Naval Orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon CAMPBELL has been ordered to Port Royal for duty, on board the steamer

priety of increasing the pay of soldiers to \$15 per nonth, and making such a reduction in the salarie not impair the efficiency of the public service. Mr. RICHARDSON (D.), of Illinois, offered a resolution which, objection being made, could not be acted upon, requiring the pay of each private and non-commissioned officer to be paid in gold and sil-

The Appointment of Acting Midshipmen. Mr. CALVERT (U.), of Maryland, offered a reso-lution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Navy to inform the House whether appoint-ments of acting midshipmen have been made during the recess of Congress other than those made regu-larly under law, and if so, to furnish the facts in the facts

Penalties of Customs Officers

Mr. SHEFFIELD (R.), of Rhode Island, of-fered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the law of May 20th, 1862, relative to the collection of duties on imports, &c., us provides for the distribution of pe-nalties among the officers of customs and others. The Importation of Cotton Free of Duty. On motion of Mr. SHEFFIELD (U.), it was re-solved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to consider and report as teache propriety of admitting cotton brought from foreign opuntrics free of duty, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Expenses of the General Land Office. On motion of Mr. EDWARDS (Rep!), of New Hampshire, the Committee on Public Expenditures was instructed to inquire into the expense of the General Land Office, and report, what reduction may be made consistently with the public interests.

The Tax on Whisky.

Mr. COX (Dem.), of Ohio, asked leave to in-troduce a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of a reduction of the tax on whisky to five cents per gallon, with the view of increasing the revenue. Mr. LOVEJUY (Rep.), of Illinois, objected, saying that the revenue was already large under the present law.

Abrogation of Treaties with the Sioux

Indians Proposed. Mr. ALDRICH (Rep.), of Alinnesota, introduced a bill annulling and abrogating all treates between fhe United States and certain bands of Sioux Indians, and for the relief of the sufferors by the Indian outbreaks in Minnesota, At half past twelve o'clock, no further business being offered, the House adjourned:

another department. "Although this short and active campaign was. Allocus already referred to, less successful than we had reason to expect, it has accomplished the great and important object of covering the capital fill troops could be collected for its defence. Had the Army of the Potomac arrived a few days earlier the rebel army could have been easily defeated, and perhaps, destroyed.

the renoi army could have been easily defeated, and, perhaps, destroyed. Seeing an attack upon Washington would now be futile, Lee pushed his min army across the Potomac for a raid into Maryland and Pennsyl-vania. General, McClellan was directed to pur-sue him with all the troops that were not re-quired for the defence of Washington. Several corps were immediately out in observation at Dancestown, Rockville, and Leesborof, and nost of his army was in motion by the 5th of Sep-tember. A portion of it entered Frederick on the 12th. As this campaign was to be carried on within the Department commanded by Major General Wool, I directed General McClellan to assume control of all the troops within his reach without regard to department lines. The garrisons of Winchester and Martimsburg had been withdrawn to Marper's Ferry, and the commanding officer of

of Winchester and Matrinsburg had been withdrawn to Harper's Ferry, and the commanding officer of that post had been advised by my chief of staff to mainly conflue his defence in case he was at-tacked by superior forces to the position of Mary-land Heights, which could have been held a long time against overwhelming numbers. To with-draw him entirely from that position with the great.

draw him entirely from that position with the great body of Lee's forces between him and our army, would not only expose the garrison to entire, but all the artillery and stores collected at that place must either be destroyed or left to the ensay. The only feasible plan was for him to hold his posi-tion until General McClellan could relieve him, or

only feasible plan was for him to hold fus posi-tion until General McClellan could relieve him, or open accommunication so that he could evacuate it in safety. These views were communicated both to General McClellan and to Colonel Miles. The left of Géneral McClellan's army pursued a part of the enemy's forces to South Mountains, where, on the 14th, he made a stand. A severe hat-tle ensued, the enemy being defeated and driven from his position with heavy loss. Lee's army then fell back behind Antietam creek, a few miles above its mouth, and took a position admirably suited for defence. Our army Atticked him on the 16th, and a hofly-contested battle was fought on that and the ensuing day, which resulted in the defeat of the re-bel forces. On the night of the 17th our troops slopt on the field which they had so bravely won. On the 18th 'neither party' renewed the attack, and in the might of the 18th and 19th General Lee withdrew his army to the south side of the Potomae. Car loss in the several battles on South Mountain and at Antietam was 1,732 killed, 8,066 wounded, and

1.1.

themselves on their oppres The French correspondent of the London Spectator understood to be M. Louis Blane-in a recent letunderstood to be M. Louis Blane—in a recent let-ter, remarks, on the condition of France, that— "A stranger, looking at the Imperial Mansion from a distance, will, no doubt, be struck with its In situation, will, no doubt, be struck with its grand proportions and stately appearance; but let him draw near and stately in he will find that the rooms are uncomfortable, cold, badly lighted, and badly ventilated; that the windows rattle; that the locks do not act well, and that the doors are not se-cure. The stranger who contents himself with look-ing at the mansion from outside is the one who judges of France by what he reads in the newspa-pers. The stranger who visits the house is the one who derives his knowledge of what France really is from this far more abundant source of information-conversing with the heasehold." What the usual "conversation of the household"

Official copy : J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant General.

has been published, and the letter of Secretary Stanton,

to which it was a reply. Also, a dispatch from General

'ope, relative to his operations in the battles between

is he proceeds to show by several examples, which prove that the French salons have not degenerated, at least in respect of wit, under the empire. He

ays: "The voice of the press (as M. Eugene Pelletan The voice of the press (as at, rangeme reliefan rerr neutely remarks in one of his last pamphiets), having grown silent in disguise, public curiosity has called into existence a kind of anonymous, un-written journalism, which is whispered close to the ear, and circulates from mouth to mouth, invisible ear, and circulates non-model as the air, rapid as the wind. "A sort of oral press, which floats, glides, penc-

trates everywhere, necessarily uncontrolled and decked in mystery, will always be more telling than any printed newspaper, however bold its language and powerful its logic. No endless articles of unand powerful its logic. No endices articles of un-sparing criticism, freely creathed, could have pro-duced the same effect on the public, with relation to the confiscation of the Orleans property; as did the following pun, which came in whispers to every one, and rests on the double meaning of the French word

and rests on the double meaning of the rench word vol (heft and flight): 'Celle confiscation est le premier vol de Paigle.' "No volumes of bitter censure could have done more harm to the Second Empire by contrasting it with the first than the following piece. of rhymed satire, although, to my knowledge, it never appeared in wrist:

'Des Jeux Napoleous les gloires sont egales, Mais ils ont employe des moyens inegans. Le premier de l'Europe a pris les capitales Le Second de la France a pris les capitaux.

which, roughly put into English, may be rendered as follows:

The glory of the two Napoleons is equal: they gained glory by different means ; first captured the capitals of Europe, second seized the capital (treasure) of France. But the best example follows; it has been credited

BEASONABLE PRICES, our lady readers show Oakford & Son's, under the Continental Hare THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE-TH portant State paper will be read with gene terest. It closes with the following r words : "The dreams of the quiet past 1

quate to the stormy present. The occasion BOARD OF RAILROAD PRESIDENTS .- The stated meeting of the Board of Presidents of the high with difficulty, and we must rise high the occasion. As our case is now, so we may City Passenger Railway Companies was held yesterday at their room, No. 25 Exchange. The prin- anew and act anew. We must discussion selves, and then we shall save the country cipal business was the consideration of the violathe President had added, "and every eitize tion fof the rule in regard to the exchange-ticket system by the Hestonville Company, and the Fair- wear the elegant and comfortable garments made at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall mount and Arch-street Company. The subject at a previous meeting having been referred to a special

hill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestaul above Sixth, Philadelphia," he would out committee, Mr. Flanigen, the chairman, yesterday uttered a truism which none would have made a report to the effect that the rules of the Board were being violated by both of these comrity to gainsay. panies. The report recommended that a resolution

A HIGH-PRICED KISS .- We clip lowing from a neighboring journal : "A Tex chant recently threw his arms around a relady at Philadelphia and kissed herrested and held to \$500 bail, which he suddenly leaving the city, having arrange surety." The Texan merchant was st taking one-tenth of the \$500, and buying a suit of clothing at Charles Stokes' "D Clothing store, under the Continental, the to the hady, he could have had the kiss for a One hundred coat hands wanted at Charles

tinued on or before the Sth inst., the president shall give notice to all the railways in this city, that the highest prices paid. MARKS OF DISTINCTION .- When is always sitting by the fire, he may be look Fairmount and Arch-street Company shall be dis-

Mr. Dungan, on the part of the Arch-street road, as a grate man; and he ought likewise to the production of the producti resisted the passage of the resolution. It was advo-ed as a clever musician, from the fact of cated by BIr. Flanigen, on behalf of the committee to stantly poring over the burs. Should be whom the subject had been referred to a stantly poring over the burs. whom the subject had been referred, and on a call of feet to an angle of 15 degrees, you may contain the year and note which shows a show and note which shows a show and note which shows a show a sh a man of elevated understanding. But sh cline to use the poker, he is undoubted propensities. If he purchase clothing at the

changes with these two roads will be discontinued

Clothing Emporium of Granville Stokrs. The question of advances fares was not brought he is a wise man, and is worthy of emulation

the yeas and nays was agreed to. Under the operation of this resolution, the ex-