THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1862.

FORNEY'S "WAR PRESS" FOR SATUR-We offer the present number of the War Press to our friends with pride. It is literally crammed with all the good things in the way of news, stories, wit, fun, poetry, and political reviews. Our new dress will, no doubt, please our readers very much, as it presents our well-filled columns of fine type in a more acceptable shade and perfect face. Our editions are now becoming so heavy that it is necessary for us to obtain new type every month or two, but with economy, we are enabled to notice in our business arrangements only the increase in the price of paler, which alone has rendered it necessary for us o increase the price of the War Press in common with all the leading newspapers of the land. The present number will give an idea of what we intend o make our pet paper during the coming year. Each week will develop new attractions. Read the following splendid list of contents: MAP OF OUR ARMIES IN VIRGINIA-Gen. Slocum's Headquarters at Harper's Ferry-Gen. Sigel's Corps at Fairfax-Main Union Army under Gen. Burnside-Main Rebel Army under Gen. Lee

-Rebel Batteries-Rebel Fortifications-General Peck's Headquarters at Suffolk. AN ORIGINAL STORY-A Soldier's Letter. CHOICE POETRY-The First Shoes-A Beautiful Picture-The Fisherman of Beaufort-The Three JAMES GRAHAM, PRIVATE.

VANITY FAIRISMS. STATES IN REBELLION FIVE LETTERS FROM "OCCASIONAL." [The War Press publishes every week all the letters of "Occasional" that appear in the Daily Press.] WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK. EDITORIAL.-The President's Message-The Meeting of Congress-Something Strange-Naval Defences-Tennessee-Accountability-Cotton, Cur-

LETTER FROM PARSON BROWNLOW. ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE. ARMY OF THE OHIO. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC ARMY OF VIRGINIA. ARMY OF NORTH CAROLINA. ARMY OF THE GULF. ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. ARMY OF THE FRONTIER. THE WAR IN TENNESSEE. CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE SECRETARY OF WAR'S REPORT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-MISUELLANEOUS .- A Rebel Scheme for the Reconstruction of the Union-Ex-President Buchanan's Rejoinder to General Scott-Talleyrand and his Niece-A Remarkable Personal History, &c. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL .- The Money Market, Philadelphia Market, &c., &c. PARTICULAR NOTICE.

In this week's WAR PRESS there are some new Premiums offered, to which attention is called. The new work, by EDMUND KIRKE, of "AMONG THE PINES; OR, SOUTH IN SECESSION-TIME," will be sent (in addition to the WAR PRESS for a year) to every person remitting Two Dollars. A BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM AND THIRTY PORTRAITS will be sent to any person who will raise a Club of

Twenty and remit Twenty-four Dollars. TERMS OF THE WAR PRESS .- Single copies, FOUR cents, put up in wrapper, ready for mailing; to be had at our counter, as well as of all newsdealers. Two Dollars per annum, when sent by mail.

THE WAR.

No one can fail to appreciate, in the present attitude of affairs at the various theatres of war, the success of our attempts at reorganization, and the advantageous dispositions made of our armies for active operations during the coming year. Every regiment, brigade, and division has been strengthencd, and put in a condition to meet the foe at any time. It is encouraging to notice every evidence of activity in our army, preparatory to resuming offenkansas, to the mouth of the James river. General Blunt, with his gallant division of Western troops, has just achieved a victory in Arkansas of the greatest importance. He attacked the enemy at the proper time, and gave him a sound thrashing, clearing the northern portion of the State of the rebel banditti. Gen. Herron, with his army of the Missouri river, is moving and driving back the forces of the rebel Gen. Holmes. Gen. Grant has entered the State of Mississippi once more, occupying the works of the notorious Gen. Pemberton on" the Tallahatchie, without a battle, the rebels ficeing before him. Rosecrans is moving upon Knoxville to the relief of the Union men of East Tennessee. who are mustering for his assistance and their own defence, when his troops shall advance to give them arms and ammunition. From the army of the Potomac we have the report that a great battle is imminent-one which may decide whether next year shall be one of peace for us in its beginning, or whether its history in our country shall be written with the blood of our brethren in arms. From the swampy region through which the silent Blackwater winds its tortuous, dusky stream, we have the glad tidings of victory. We shall strike the enemy heavily from many points simultaneously very soon, with results that will show the majesty and power of our Government, the ustice of our cause, and the stability of our Union.

THE NEWS. In consequence of the lateness of the hour at which we received Gen. Halleck's first annual report, we were able to print only that portion of it which referred to the war in the East; we however this morning print that portion of it relating to the ope. rations of our army in the West since Gen. Halleck took command of the armies, in July last. Being, as it is, an unprejudiced official report of the war in that region, it will be eagerly perused. On our first page will be found an interesting batch of rebel news, compiled from late Southern papers furnished us from various parts of the South. The rebel papers all concur that the greatest battle of the campaign will soon be fought. The correspondence between the Mayor of Fredericksburg and General Sumner in relation to the surrender of that city, will be found interesting. The appearance of three iron-clad vessels in the gulf makes the people of Mobile and other ports very un-

WE have news, by the arrival of the steamer City of Richmond from Port Royal at New York yester day, that a military execution was to take place at Port Royal on Monday, the 1st instant. A private of a Maine regiment, named Lunt, who deserted to the rebels, had been driven away by them, and on returning to our lines was tried and condemned to be shot. Much feeling was manifested in regard to the case. There was no doubt that the condemned man would be shot. Thanksgiving-day-the 27th November-was celebrated by the soldiers by order of General Saxton, who is now in command of the Department of the South. The proceedings at the lifferent camps were grotesque and interesting. The negro brigade is rapidly recruiting, and numbers, it is said, nearly two thousand men. The foreign news by the City of Manchester, Hibernian, and China, is interesting, but not important. Garibaldi's wounds are improving. The probability of the election of Prince Alfred to the throne o Greece creates some excitement throughout Europe The relations between France and England on the subject of American mediation are disturbed. GENERAL POPE and Governor Dennison had both arrived at Washington, to testify in the McDowell and Porter court-martial cases.

THE New York Canal Commissioners have resolved to close the State canals on the tenth of De-PEDLERS are around offering five cents per pound for the best white rags; but as they are worth near-

ly double that figure, housekeepers should be on IT is estimated that the cost of the enrollment. preparatory to the draft, will average \$1,000 to each county. It is understood that the General Govern. ment is to meet this expense. GENERAL BANKS was presented with a fine black horse, saddle, and accourrements, by the merchants of New York, on Tuesday evening. Dr. R. O. CRAIG, of New York, a regular army officer, has been appointed medical director of Gen.

Franklin's grand division of the Army of the Po-THE privateer Sumpter is advertised to be sold at auction at Gibraltar.

CONGRESS. SENATE.—The standing committees of last session, with the exception of the substitution of Mr Sumner for Mr. Simmons on Committee of Finance, and Mr. Arnold for Mr. Thomson on Commerce,

were appointed. The following, among other resolutions, were adopted: Requesting the Secretary of War to furnish any information he possesses in relation to selling free men into slavery; to consider the expediency of establishing hospital and ambulance corps. - House .- A resolution, instructing Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill allowing volunteers who have been honorable discharged while in active service, such portion of bounty of one hundred dollars as shall be proportioned to time of actual service.

Increase of the Price of Newspapers. The New York Tribune of vesterday, in raising the price of that paper to three cents per copy, makes the following just and appropriate remarks upon the subject:

"The great advance which has recently taken place in the price of maper of all kinds is doubtless already known to most of our readers. We have not hitherto troubled them with respect to it, because we have cherished a hope that it was temporary in its nature and causes, and would soon pass away. But the present enormous price of cotton, carrying up that of all kindred fibrous substances being spun and woven into fabrics. has at length affected cotton rags, especially white ones, which are largely purchased for reduction by machinery to a fibrous condition, whence they are spun into varn and used as filling for new fabrics. This diversion to another use of the material mainly relied on as stock for printing paper has carried up the price of that product so rapidly and to such extent that we could to-day sell the white paper we have used during the current year for many thousands of dollars more than our total receipts from our subscribers. In other words, we are sending out our papers at rates which subject us to a loss on every ream we print; and as our circulation is larger and our prices lower than those of any cotemporary, our losses are heaviest of all; while the general restriction of business caused by the War for the Union forbids the hope of making up this loss by increased

receipts from advertisements."

There are no parts of the reports of the Secretary of War and General HALLECK more interesting than those detailing the result of our military operations in Tennessee and the Western States. The importance of Tennessee may be judged from the announcement in the rebel papers, that Jer-FERSON DAVIS has given instructions to his generals in Tennessee to defend every foot of that State against the Federal invader. We are inclined to look upon this statement as a specimen of gasconading on the part of the Richmond press, but, at all events, it shows that the enemy do not underrate the importance of Tennessee in connection with the present contest. Although no great battle has been fought within its borders. Tennessee has severely felt the bitterness and anguish of this fearful war. Armies of the the North and South have marched and countermarched, over its soil, and the great struggle at Corinth was more of a blow at Tennessee than at Mississippi, where it was fought. The invasion of Kentucky was severely felt in Tennessee, and its roads and nighways swarmed with guerilla bands of highwaymen. These wild and feroious adventures lined the underbrush and thickets on the river banks, murdering and robbing the wayfarers and the crews and passengers on the gunboats and transport vessels. The people of Nashville were blockaded for mouths, and all travel, commerce, and local intercourse were suspended. The details of this siege, the attack upon the city by Mon-GAN, the sufferings of the people, and its final relief, have, however, been told by our special correspondent, and any further reference is not necessary. Tennessee to the South is a nest of traitors. The loyalty of its people has been so

firm, consistent, and unswerving, that it has become a thing of scorn and contempt to every thorough-bred rebel in the South. In the mountains of the eastern counties lovalty and liberty seem to dwell. Persecution, banishment, confiscation, death, the pulpit, the press, and the sword, have all been invoked to punish and oppress these hardy mountaineers, but thus far all has been in vain. We hear in Southern papers of outbreaks and disaffection, and bridge-burnings-of secret meetings and discovered plots, accompanied by the vindictive vengeance that is so characteristic of the Southern rebel. But Tennessee still remains true. and loyalty lives and thrives in its mountain homes. In Nashville and Memphis the Union men are numerous, active, and we might say the majority of the population. and we have many reasons to expect that in oming elections they will choose loyal Representatives to the Federal Congress. They have seen that war has only been to them, death, ruin, and desolation. They do not see any real cause for the contest that has been forced upon them. They were dragged like victims at the wheels of the Secession conspiracy, and they welcome with joy every opportunity to attest their loyalty and allegiance. No State was more opposed to Secession than Tennessee, and it is due to

The preparations of our generals indicate a bitter and earnest campaign in Tennessee. We now occupy the two prominent points of the State, and very soon we may see them the scenes of great events. Rose-CRANS holds Nashville and menaces East Tennessee, the deliverance of which is his mission. SHERMAN commands at Memphis, and with that city the upper Mississippi river. Grant occupies the intervening territory, and is pushing his column into Mirsissippi, with the evident purpose of striking at Jackson. Whatever their immediate military objects may be, it is gratifying to know that we have generals in command who never knew defeat—generals possessing the confidence of the army and the respect of the country. The great importance of these movements cannot be too: righly estimated. They are certainly understood by Mr. Davis. These commanders nove with a great army to a great mission. They strike at the very heart of the rebelion, at its cotton depots and its slave districts, at the source of its power and permanence. To use a military phrase, in a larger sense, perhaps, than a military phrase would be allowable, we are turning the right flank of the rebellion, and, properly commanded and sustained, we may be able to strike the

its consistency to say that none has been

more troublesome to the Southern Confede-

Nor can we dismiss Tennessee from our attention without bestowing a word of praise upon some of the Republic's most loyal servants. Governor Jounson's administration of affairs has been most successful. Justice has been tempered with mercy, and those who have sinned from association and inadvertence have been separated from those who have sinned from malice and design. A Tennessean himself, and associated with its dearest interests-its Governor, its Senator in Congress, and a representative of its most powerful and popular class; a yeoman of the mountains, and one who had risen by hard and constant toil to a high place in the affections and respect of his fellow-countrymen, an exile from his immediate home-ANDREW JOHNSON was, of all men, the most competent to govern conquered Tennessee. He has done much towards returning his State to reason. In the dark hours, so recently passed, he was the firmest and most unrelenting among the defenders of proofs, not alone that their interests have Nashville. "Governor Johnson," wrote one of our correspondents during the siege of Nashville, "is hopeful and resolute. He declares that Nashville shall never be surrendered, and if the rebels take it, they must take stones, and smoke, and ashes." The country will remember and reward Governor Johnson, and others, too, who have been brave and loyal. General NEGLEY'S defence of Nashville does honor to him as a soldier, and makes us proud to regard him as a soldier of Pennsylvania. With such men in the civil and military defence of the

country. Tennessee will not only be very soon the theatre of great events, but of great and decisive victories. In the other departments of the West, great activity prevails, and we are glad to see in the reports of the Secretary of War and General HALLECK the indications of a the agent here. The continuation of Mrs. Olidetermination to vigorously prosecute the war along the Mississippi, as well as along the Potomac. We are satisfied with the rule in England. Bulwer's "Caxtoniana" are so position of affairs in Tennessee and the diffuse and feeble as to be unworthy of him. A poem West. We see them everywhere moving

Rosecrans in Knoxville, and Butler in Russell's Non-Intervention Despatch.

on, and by the time BURNSIDE has taken

Richmond, GRANT will be in Vicksburg,

We have been favored with the perusal of

a letter from an Irish M. P., who is as little of a party man as an Irishman can be, and have received permission to state the substance of its contents. It bears date "London, November 15, 1862"-Lord John Russell's reply to M. Drouyn de L'Huys having appeared in the London Gazette, officially, only the evening before. The letter mentions that great surprise had been created every where, and freely expressed at the clubs, where politics are constantly discussed, at the want of tact on the part of the Emperor Napoleon in suggesting that the American "bellegerents" should consent to a six months' armistice—that, to do so would evidently weaken the North, and invigorate the South-that, in these six months, not only would the South dispose of all its cotton on hand, but get amply supplied, out of its proceeds, with every thing, whether for peace or war, that it now greatly wants-and that, when the armistice was ended, the South would be better able than it ever had been to prosecute the Rebellion. What follows we give, with permission of the recipient, in his correspondent's own words: "It was known that France had made some sugges tion, on the American contest, and one of the Paris papers (La Patrie) which is considered semi-official, at times, affirmed that Russia having consented to join France in offering European mediation to the Americans, the onus of declining to act in unison, in that matter, with Russia and France,

would fall upon England. It appears that

this statement, intended to influence Eng-

land, was entirely without foundation. The

"exact terms of Russia's reply are not known but its material substance is-namely, that Russia will not embarrass the North by offering a mediation which it could not accept. The conversation at the Reform Club. last night, after the perusal of Lord Rus-SELL'S answer to Drouyn DE L'Huy's, was in the strongest approval of it, as it was assumed, as positive, that the North would never consent to an armistice, and to refuse it would create an unfriendly feeling all round. Lord Russell's reply to France was not sent off, I hear, until the opinion of a Cabinet Council had been taken upon it. So important was the occasion that the Duke of Newcastle, Colonial Secretary, who has been ill with a throat complaint for ten days, attended this council, muffled and furred up to the eyes. Of course, there really is no knowing the details of business done at a meeting of the Cabinet, but some incidents do occasionally transpire. It was affirmed, last night, that Mr. GLADSTONE went in, very strongly, for interference, with France, and with or without Russia, in American affairs, and that Lord Russell was quite as strong for noninterference, Palmerston saying very little, and actually not being called upon to show his hand by voting, as the Cabinet were two to one with Russell against Gladstone. Of course, these are only rumors—the talk of politicians and others on public subjects. That the Duke of Newcastle and Sir GEORGE LEWIS, Colonial and War Secretaries of State, are decidedly with Lord Rus-SELL, in his non-intervention feeling, is no secret. Lord Palmerston continues to exhibit the most non-committal reticence. Even at the Lord Mayor's dinner, last Mon-

day, he limited his allusion to the American question to the briefest mention of his re-The above, given in a confidential communication from one friend to another, is merely the table-talk of a London club, but it agrees with the more general statements which have been made by the English newspapers, and especially, as regards Lord Russell's action, by the report that the British steamer Antona, which was taking on board ammunition and other aids to war for the Southern rebels, had been stopped at Queenstown, and prohibited from thus violating the neutrality which the Queen's Proclamation had ordained, under legal penalties for infraction. If the British Government had exercised the same vigilant justice ere "No. 290" had been allowed to cave Liverpool, with the known purpose of being used as a pirate, under command of the notorious buccaneer SEMMES, the feelings of Americans toward England would have been much more friendly than they are now.

As for "mediation," PALMERSTON'S own organ, the Morning Post, speaks sensibly when it says: "How is it possible for us to propose an armistice which should have the effect of raising the blockade? It would be antamoun to a declaration that the North had been defeated, an admission which we cannot yet expect from them. To raise the blockade would be to admit to the South arms, clothing, and all that they need, while for the Northern States there would be no compensating advantage." How Napoleon could have thought otherwise is something

to speculate upon. LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, Dec. 3, 1862. The anxiety with which the people awaited the President's message, and the reports of the several Cabinet officers, the avidity with which they were read, and the care with which they are now digesting the information contained in these important papers, show the profound and universal interest felt in regard to the war, and the management of the war. Heretofore the careful reading of the President's message was confined to politicians, financiers, bookmen, and very old people, and the voluminous communications from the several heads of departments, were even more steadily ignored by the masses. Even abstracts were read as a common duty and then forgotten. Now, however, all classes and all parties eagerly peruse and ponder these great national exhibits. The humblest and the highest show this spirit. The soldier fighting for his country in the ranks, his friends at home, the mere partisan, the philosopher, the foreigner, the sympathizer with Secession, the rebel himself, will clutch at the information contained in these great State papers, and consider it with various emotions. No one will be half sources, a sublimity of devotion, and an in-

so anxious to study them as Jefferson Davis himself. He need not be told that much is concealed that might be revealed of the power and prowess of the Union he has deserted and the Government he has sought to betray. Enough for him that that which is disclosed discloses an immensity of reexorable determination to prosecute the war to the end on the part of the people of the loyal States, and is well-calculated to make him tremble in the dark dens of his conspiracy. But if these are his emotions on reading the reports of the National Stewards, what must be the feelings of those who are loyal and true, and who believe in the justice of the war, and insist that the Government should be preserved? They will behold in the President's Message, and in the communications of his different ministers, authoritative been wisely cared for, but that the people have come up to all the requirements of the crisis, and have cheerfully responded to all

the wants of the Government. LEYPOLDT'S LADIES' FRENCH LIBRARY.-This establishment, 1323 Chestnut street, the commence

ment of which we noticed a few months ago, has succeeded so well that its enterprising proprietor has brought out an extra catalogue of the French works. This comprises an "ensemble" of French literature, which, in proportion, has not its equal in any public library in this country, and only by one in England A supplement to the English/Family Library, also established by Mr. Leypoldt, is in press. We predicted the success of the Ladies' French and English Library, knowing Mr. Leypoldt's fitness to establish and conduct it. The reading public wanted just such an institution.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.-We have the Novem ber number, New York reprint, from W. B. Zieber, phant's powerful "Chronicles of Carlingford" will excite no small interest, as it particularly exposes the working of the Voluntary system of religious by David Wingate is full of pathos and tendernes Of the other papers, the dullest is "The Crisis of the American War," very abusive of the Unionists. "The Scot in France," and the review of Clough's Poems are readable enough, but, as a whole, the present is not one of the best numbers of Maga.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANAC, 1863 .- WC have a copy of this Almanac, richly embellished with wood-engravings and chromo-lithographics. representing British wild-flowers, drawn by Mrs. Margetts, and described by Thomas Miller, the poet. This Almanac has lists of the leading Governmental appointments in Great Britain and Ireland, corrected by authority, and therefore is fully reliable. We strongly recommend it to the public. On sale by Thomas R. Callender, newspaper agent,

South Third street. Skurch Book.-We have received the first of a series of a neat and handsome Sketch Book by Mr. G. W. Holmes. It embraces a collection of easy landscapes, drawn from nature by Mr. Holmes, and they evince a degree of finish and accuracy rarely met with in books of this description. Mr. Holmes has a school of art at 1711 Filbert street, in this city. SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS .- Dr. Shelton

Mackenzie will lecture this evening at West Ches-

ter, and to-morrow evening at Unionville, in aid, on both occasions, of the funds for the relief and assistance of sick and wounded soldiers. UNUSUALLY LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF DRY 300DS.—The early particular attention of buyers is requested to the extensive and attractive assort. ment of British, German, French, and American dry goods, embracing about 1,000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles in linens, cottons, silks, vorsteds, and woolens, to be peremptorily sold by

catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at ten o'clock, to be continued without in termission all day, and the larger part of the evening, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. THE rebels crossed the Rappahannock, three hundred strong, on Tuesday morning, below Fredericks-burg, and attacked and captured a company of the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, stationed at that point. The surprise of our troops was complete, and much valuable information was obtained by the rebels, with which and their prisoners they recrossed the

river in small boats. Canal Boat Sunk. New Yonk, Dec. 3.—The canal boat Phillips, from Buffalo, with 8,000 bushels barley, sunk in the East river to-day. WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press," WASHINGTON, December 3, 1862. Expedition to Mobjack Bay. Acting Rear Admiral S. P. LEE has forwarded to

he Navy Department the report of Commander

FORHALL A. PARKER of the particulars of his re cent expedition into the waters of Mathews county Va., in conjunction with the land forces under Bri adier General NAGLEE. On the night of the 22d ult. he received on board his steamer, the Mohaska, three hundred infantry, nder Major Cunningham, of the 53d Pennsylvania olunteers, and accompanied by the General Putnam and a small tug—the May Queen—on which latter vessel he mounted a rifled howitzer, and sailed or Mobjack Bay. On arriving at East river, the land forces were disembarked at a pine wharf two miles from Mathews Court House. To the land forces twenty seamen, with a twelve-pounder Dahlgren, were added, and this expedition scoured the irrounding country, destroying vessels, &c. The Putnam, with a howitzer boat and a detach nent of seamen from the Mohaska, continued up river on a similar expedition. Before returning, the two together destroyed twelve salt works and be ween three and four hundred bushels of salt, burnt ive schooners, two sloops, and a number of scows and boats, captured a lighter and twenty-four large canoes, some of them capable of carrying twenty-four men each. They also destroyed staunch vessel on the stocks, said to be designed for

a privateer. Mr. Chase's Report. The New York Evening Post of yesterday has the ollowing despatch from Washington: "There is no usiness yet before either branch of Congress. Mempers wait patiently upon Mr. Chase, and his report expected in a day or two. The financial com ittees will first go to work on the new scheme of the Secretary of the Treasury. The country mempers are quite generally opposed to the plan of rering bank notes from circulation and substituting erefor Government currency, and it will be found very hard work to get it through Congress. Like the original proposition to make Government paper a legal tender, only an overwhelming necessity will arry the measure through; but if Mr. Chase can show that no other measure will produce so little confusion and distress as this one among the general community, it may pass. The desire to see the details of the plan hinted at in the message is universal. Proofs of the major portion of the report will be given to the Committee of Ways and Means -morrow morning. That committee are anxious to make up its own estimates and bills, as the session is a short onc. The fact is, that its bills should al ways, in the short session, be offered to the House the end of its second week. The chairman, Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS, has not yet arrived here, but

is expected to-night." The McDowell Court Martial. The McDowell court martial met to-day, when Col. R. D. GOODWIN was again called to the stand. He said he had seen Gen. McDowell intoxicated n several occasions. The first time he saw the Seneral was on Pennsylvania Avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. Gen. McDow. ELL was going towards Thirteenth street, walking n the middle of the street in a very unsteady manier. He also made a statement that Gen. McDow-ELL authorized the shooting of soldiers caught comitting depredations on the property of residents in

The Fitz John Porter Court Martial. The court martial engaged in the trial of General FITZ JOHN PORTER met again to-day, when charges and specifications were exhibited against him by Brigadier General Roberts, inspector general of General Pore's army. They were read in connecon with the violation of the ninth article of war. He is charged with disobeying several important orders of his superior in front of the enemy, fail. ng to push forward his forces into action on the enemy's flank and rear; permitting one of the brigades of his command to march to Centre ville, out of the way of the field of battle nd there to remain during the entire day of the 30th of August; this at or near Centreville station on the 29th and 30th of August last, &c. He is also charged with a violation of the 52d article of war, in refusing to attack the enemy while within sight of the field and in full hearing of the artillery of the battle, then and there shamefully disobeying, and retreating from the advancing forces of the without any attempt to engage them, or aid the troops who were already fighting greatly superior numbers, and were relying on the flank attack he was ordered to make to secure, a decided victory,

Internal Revenue Decisions. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made e following decisions: Publishers of printed books, magazines, pamph ets, newspapers, reviews, and all other similar pubcations, are liable to assessment as dealers. If the sales of a publisher are to those who buy to sell again, or if this part of his business is considerable that he procures stock and arranges his business with reference to such sales, he should be classed a a wholesale dealer, even though a portion of his sales is to those who buy for their own use. The articles produced by job printers, lithographers, and engravers, which are made upon specific orders, not known as articles of commerce, are exempt from luty as manufactures. Job printers, engravers, and lithographers, whose business is confined to the production of articles covered by the foregoing rule of exception, are not liable to assessment as manu-

&c. To these charges Gen. PORTER pleaded not

RALSTON SKINNER, Esq., of Cincinnati, late in the Second Comptroller's office of the Treasury De partment, has been appointed judge advocate on the staff of General Rosechans, and has left for the Representatives Covode and Gooch, members of the joint Committee on the Conduct of the War. having heard unfavorable reports respecting the ondition of the Convalescent Camp, near Alex andria, visited it this afternoon for a personal in spection. They found that a large number of soldiers there are totally incapacitated for active service. and should be promptly discharged, while they dis overed abuses which they will make an early effort to have remedied. They attach no blame whatever o Colonel Belknar, the officer in charge, being satisfied that he has done the best he could under the circumstances. There are over 10,000 conva escents, recruits, &c., in the camp, of whom 2,000

. Casualties of the War. Four clerks have been engaged over three months n the Surgeon General's office, in the compilation n chronological order, from official reports, of omplete list of all the casualties since the outbreak of the war. The difficulties of the undertaking are so great

re Pennsylvanians.

that they got through with the casualties of 1861 only about a week since. As the severest losses of life occurred in 1862, the list will not probably be completed for several months. Appointments Referred. The Senate, in executive session to-day, referred

to the appropriate committees a large number of the appointments made by the President during the reess, including that of Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, DAVIS, of Illinois. Another Prize. The Navy Department has information of the capture of the schooner Annie Dees, by the U. S runbout Seneca, on the 7th ult., while trying to run

the Charleston harbor blockade. Her cargo consisted of one hundred and twenty-five barrels of turpentine, and sixty-eight barrels of rosin. Among those on board of her were found persons believed to be pilots for vessels trying to run the blockade. The Removal of Generals Burnside and Meigs. The report of the removal of General BURNSIDE

from the command of the Army of the Potomac is untrue. It is also denied that Gen. Muics is to be Birthday of the Emperor of Brazil. The Brazilian Legation celebrated their Emperor's birthday yesterday, by festivities on board the Brazilian war steamer Paranese, and at-the residence

of their minister. The Convicted Minnesota Indians. The President has decided to hang thirty of the three hundred Indians convicted recently in Minnesots for taking part in the massacre of the white people of that State.

Secretary Smith. Secretary Smith, of the Interior Department, will resign by the first of the month. His successor has not yet been determined on, but it is supposed he will be taken either from Indiana or Illinois At Work on the Tax Law.

The Committee of Ways and Means are already at work on the tax law. It had a meeting to-day, and took up the amendments to the law. From the Front. It is believed, from official advices just receive here from the Army of the Potomac, that a great

battle will be fought at Fredericksburg to-day or to-

Post Office Affairs. On route 2.752, Hop Bottom to Dimick, S H. seneraats, contractor. Brooklyn is to be embraced in place of Lathron, and three additional trips per week are ordered. Lathrop is to be supplied three times asweek from Hop Bottom, by side mail. Route 2,369, Brooklyn to Hop Bottom, is disco tinued. Post office at Chatham Valley, Tioga county, is restored to former site, and James N. Wylie ap-

pointed postmaster, vice William Spalding, superseded. POSTMASTER'S APPOINTMENTS.-John Watson, postmaster, Russelburgh, Warren county, Pennsylania, vice John Russell, moved away. Northrop Smith, postmaster, Elk Run, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, vice Levi F. Smith, deceased. William Rogers, postmaster, West Warren, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, vice Nelson Brant, re moved for cause.

county, Pennsylvania, vice James K. Weir, resigned. Joseph Strange, postmaster, Grav's Valley, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, vice Mrs. H. Strange, re-Ira S. Munson, postmaster, Concord Station, Erie county, Pennsylvania, vice F. S. Barney, re-Amos Crandall, Sr., postmaster, Louisville Centre, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, vice A. Truesdale, resigned.

J. S. Hudson, postmaster, New Galilee, Beaver

The Pirate Alabama. Boston, Dec. 3.—The British bark Marv. Queenstown on the 19th ult., from Yarmouth, N. S., spoke Oct. 30th, in lat. 41, long. 69 30, the rebel pirate. teamer Alabama. The New York Canals.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—The State canals will be eld in the 10th instant.

Markets.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2 .- Flouristendy; sales of 1,000

bblis at \$7.12 for Ohio extra. Wheat steady. Cornadvanced 1@20. Pork firm; 1,000 bbls of Mess sold at \$13.25@13.50. Whisky steady at 42/2@43c.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Surprise of a Company of the 8th Pennsylvania Oavalry by the Rebels -- Captain Wilson and Twenty of his Men Missing -The Rebels Cross the Rappahaimock in Small Boats and Attack our Cavalry Outrosts, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAU, At three o'clock yesterday morning, parts of two ompanies, numbering in all sixty men, belonging to the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry company, under command of Capt. Wilson, who were stationed at King George Court House, were attacked by about three hundred rebels who crossed the Rappahannock in small boats. They crossed at a point some distance this side of the court-house, thus getting in between this command and the main body. Forty out of the whole number made their escape, and there is reason to believe that more of them will yet return. Capt. Wilson is among the missing. How many we had killed and wounded is not known. The rebels left three of their number dead. The citizens living in King George county, and who had applied for guards to protect their property, were known to be among the attacking party.

They doubtless gave the information which led to the attack. The following order was issued to-day by General Burnside. All others who may be guilty of such gross neglect of duty will thus be promptly punished, without reference to rank: HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., Dec. 2, 1862.

FALMOUTH, Va., Dec. 2, 1862.

[General Orders No. 190.]

Captain George Johnston, of the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, while in charge of a cavalry picket on the 28th of November, having, by his negligence, continued after repeated warnings from his commanding officer, permitted his party to be surprised by the chemy, and himself and a number of his officers and men to be captured, is, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, dismissed the service for disgraceful and unofficerlike conduct. The President of the United States, dismissed the service for disgraceful and unofficerlike conduct. The commanding general hopes and believes that a lack of discipline in the regiment and brigade to which this officer belonged did not warrant him in so gross a neglect of duty.

By command of Major General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

A flag of truce was sent over the river this morn ing for the purpose of conveying two daughters o Dr. Sylvester Conway, of Fredericksburg. Deserters from the rebels continue to arrive daily They represent their army as being very destitute particularly in clothing. No salt meat has been sued since they left Maryland. Last week an order was issued by General Lec that such soldiers as were without shoes should make moccasins from the raw hides, otherwise they would be required to do duty barefooted

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA. Successful Expedition to the Blackwater

River-Rebels Driven Across that Stream WASHINGTON, December 3.-The following despatch has been received at the headquarters of the army:

FORTRESS MONROE, December 2. To Major Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief: An expedition was sent out from Suffolk yester-day by Major General Peck, which captured to-day the celebrated Pittsburg battery (which was taken from our army), and drove the enemy across the Blackwater at Franklin. We have thirty odd prisoners, and are picking up more in the roads. Many of the enemy were killed and wounded. Our loss is trifling.

JOHN A. DIX, Major General.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Advance to the Tallahatchie-Occupation of the Rebel Works--The Army of Pem-berton in Full Retreat--General Grant Pushing On CHICAGO, December 3.—A special despatch from

Holly Springs, Miss., says the enemy evacuated their position on the Tallahatchie river on the 1st inst., and Gen. McArthur's division occupied the rebel forts last night. There was no fighting, and it is believed that the rebels are in full retreat. The telegraph is working to Wyatt, on the Talla-Wyatt is in Lafayette county, Mississippi, and is

STATES IN REBELLION.

about twenty miles south of Holly Springs.

The "Uncle Ren" of Sen-General Jones The Rebel Navy-A Blockade-Runner Sunk -- Charleston Tron-Clade -- General Smith at Petersburg--The Rebel Congress--Richmond Detective in Washing

ANOTHER VESSEL RUNS THE BLOCKADE FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 3.-The Wilmington (N. C.) Dail Journal, of the 25th ult., says: A despatch from Fort Fisher, this morning, says all is The Pocataligo and Uncle Ben went to see safely last night.

GEN. JONES VERY LOW. General D. R. Jones is in Richmond sick, and with slight hopes of his recovery. AN EXPLODED IDEA. A Confederate States navy is now the leading idea nong the most sagacious minds of the South.

ANGLO-REBEL STEAMER SUNK The steamer Kelhi was run into and sunk off the Bahamas. She was built in Scotland for running the blockade. THE CHARLESTON INON ONLING

The Charleston Daily Courier, November 25, says: The enemy have from ten to fifteen wooden vessels lving in sight of this city, where they have been allowed to remain for months, notwithstanding our having means for reaching and sinking every one of them with perfect safety to ourselves. Is Mr. Wallory waiting for all of Lincoln's ironsides to be finished ?" GENERAL SMITH GUARDING THE REAR

The Raleigh (N. C.) Daily Progress, of November 27, says that Major General G. U. Smith is in Petersburg, and in command of a force sufficient to protect the approach to Richmond in that direction THE REBEL CONGRESS. The Richmond Examiner, of November 29th, says:

The next session of the Confederate Congress commences at Richmond the second Monday in January. A RICHMOND DETECTIVE IN WASHINGTON. We learn that Barney Shaw, recently one of General Winder's detectives, is flourishing in Washington, D. C., as a detective for the Yankee

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 2.—The British steamer Cadmus left here yesterday afternoon; also, the steamboat New York, for Annapolis, with all the eleased Union prisoners brought from City Point. Died at Chesapeake Hospital, December 1st, Chas. Tucker, of the 38th Massachusetts Regiment; also, on the same day, George Gutbrodt, of the 116th New

XXXVIIth CONGRESS--Second Session WASHINGTON, December 3, 1862.

SENATE The Purchase of Land in Portsmouth Harbor. Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate if the provisions of the act passed at the last session, making an appropriation for th purchase of land, &c., in Portsmouth harbor, N. H. have been executed. If not, why not? Agreed to. Standing Committees Appointed.
On motion of Mr. ANTHONY: (Rep.); of Rhode
Island, the standing committees of the Senate were
appointed. They are the same as at the last session, with the exception that Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, takes the place of Mr. Spinons on the Committee on Finance, and Mr. Arnold, of Rhode aittee on Finance, and Mr. Arnou, of Knoue sland, takes the place of Mr. Thomson on the ommittee on Commerce

Imprisonment of Citizens of Delaware. Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem.), of Delaware, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to in-form the Senate whether Dr. John Lane and Mr. Meredith, citizens of Delaware, have been arrested them, and calling for all the papers relative to arrest, &c. Laid over. Department of Agriculture.

Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Indiana, offered a resolution that the Committee on Patents inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Department of Agricul ture. Agreed to. Losses from Sloux War. Mr. WILKINSON (Rep.), of Minnesota, offered a resolution that the Committee on Indian Affairs be requested to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for the indemnification of the citizens of Minnesota who have suffered losses by the depreesota who have suffered losses by the depre

dation of the Sioux Indians. Adopted Selling Free Men into Slavery. Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachu etts, offered esolution that the Secretary of War be requested resolution that the Secretary of War be required furnish the Senate with any information which me may possess with reference to the sale into slavery of free men captured or seized by rebel forces, and tate what stops have been taken to redress this out rage on human rights. Adopt

Hospital and Ambulance Corps Also, a resolution directing that the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to consider the expediency of providing by law for the establishment of a corps, composed of men especially enlisted, for hospital and ambulance service, with officers commissioned to command them, who will have entire charge under the medical officers of hospitals, so as to enlarge the usefulness of this lumane service, and give if the officient that he have cell from organizations. give if the efficiency that is to be derived from organization. Adopted.

Grades in the Navy.

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, gave notice that he should introduce a hill repealing the act establishing and equalizing grades of officers of the navy, which was passed July 16, 1862.
On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts. the Senate went into executive session, and subs quently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Agricultural Fund. The committees were called for reports, but non vere made.
Mr. CALVERT (Dem.), of Md., offered a resolu-Mr. CALVERT (Dem.), of Md., offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Commissioner of Patents to inform the House what amount of the Agricultural fund has been expended since January 1st last, to the time when the accounts and books were transferred to the Commissioner of Agriculture, specifying the items, and whether any contracts were unsatisfied. It so, what amount is due and for what. Also, that the Commissioner of Agriculture inform the House what amount of the Agricultural fund has been expended under his direction, specifying the amounts, &c.

Bounty to Discharged Volunteers.

Rounty to Discharged Volunteers. Mr. HOLMAN (U.), of Kentucky, offered a reso-lution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill so amending the 5th section of the not entitled "An act authorizing the employment of not entitled "An act authorizing the employment of volunteers to enforce the laws, and for the protection of the public property," approved July 22d, 1861, as to allow volunteers who have or may hereafter be honorably discharged on account of wounds or other disability arising from actual service, such part of the bounty of \$100, provided for under said section, as shall be proportioned to the time of actual service.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep.), of Illinois, and OLIN, (Rep.), of New York apposed the resolution in its

(Rep.), of New York, opposed the resolution in its present form, when Mr. Holman modified it so as to instruct the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting such a bill. The resolution was then adopted.

A few minutes after twelve o'clock the House additional of the resolution was the content of the con

"A BIBB, BUT NO TUCKER."—The fright "Down East" about the privateer Alabama being in Frenchman's Bay, and providing along the coast, was probably enused by the United States Coast Survey steamer Bibb, which left here a few days since and is cruising in that vicinity. The Bibb is painted black and is armed with six rifte cannon. The person, who saw the "stars and bars" flying from the rebel steamer no doubt made a mistake.

NEW YORK CITY.

[Correspondence of The Press.] NEW YORK, December 2, 1882. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Our worthy Chief Magistrate's second annua

epistle to the people in Congress assembled, is re-

ceived by the people in New York assembled with all the attention such an important document me rits. The universal response is, that Mr. Lincoln is certainly a very honest man, but-in fact, I have leard no one speak of the message without the qualifying "but," to introduce some personal objection. The "radicals," as all true foes to the slaveholding chels are now called, seem inclined to judge that the President does not recede from his emancipation proclamation: but, to their minds, his elaboration of his proposal that Congress shall legislate for the lefinite termination of slavery in the year 1900 ooks as though he were wavering as to the fitnes of freeing the slaves of rebels on the first of next fanuary. From the fact that he hardly refers to said proclamation at all, his party seem to fear tha this new emancipation project is the first step to wards edging away from it. The World, which is now recognized as the most unscrupulous Democra ic organ of the day, holds that the policy of the proclamation is virtually discarded in the message and upon this premise proceeds to build a homily upon the eyil of any interference at all—whether mmediate or prospective—with slavery by the Ge neral Government. The Herald reiterates its old policy about paying no attention at all to Slavery ntil after the war, and then leaving its destiny in the hands of the conquered rebels themselves. Th Times and Tribune judge from the Message that the President stands by his proclamation, and intends is suggestion to Congress only for the loyal slave solders of the Border States, and such of the South is may return to their allegiance before the first of

Tanuary. That it is a fatal mistake for any statesman in sucl times as these to try to please everybody, is plainly enough evidenced by the present disloyal attitude of the Democratic party in this State. Though said party has been "conciliatory" in every possible mar ner from the beginning of the war; though it has been treated in the mildest spirit of paternity by the President it strove so desperately to defeat at the polls, its leaders are now doing all they can to breed sedition in the North, and nearly all their utterances are fraught with the venom of treasonable spite Intoxicated with recent political victories, (which they gained because the Government had been so enient with their treason as to alienate its own best friends,) these malcontents strive openly to incite the mob to outrage at all their public meetings they exalt such fellows as Pierre Soule, Mahoney and Marshal Kane, as martyrs of a "fiendish des potism." and insolently boast that their creatures in he next Congress will impeach the President, if he

The Maryland rebel policeman, who is one of the worthies so inexplicably let loose upon the commu nity from Fort Lafayette of late, publishes a sayage "card" in to-day's World, addressing it to his "felow-citizens of the State of Maryland." In terms characteristically insolent, he announces himself as inderstood to be "the special victim of Mr. Secre tary Seward" and his " hired minions;" and he pronises, when allowed the opportunity, to "show that all that is bad in a man, unpatriotic in a citizen, and corrupt in an officer, finds itself concentrated in this individual;" that is, in Mr. Secretary Seward. Ir his prefatory note to the World, this man says that he offered his "card" for publication to two or three Baltimore papers, but that they dared not publish it on account of the "despotic and lawless restrictions of the Federal Government." This is what the Government gets for showing

mercy to rebel prisoners. THE BRINSMADE CASE Receives its last artistic touch in the decision of the Police Commissioners. They find that Provost Baker, of Washington, is the official at whose insti gation the irrepressible Mrs. Brinsmade was arrested, but censure Superintendent Kennedy for holding the woman a prisoner in New York without obtaining their special permission to do so. The decision winds up, however, with a resolution expressing the full confidence of the Board in the earnest zeal, fidelity, and ability of Kennedy; so the latter may consider himself all right in the matter.

STUYVESANT.

The Great Naval Denot 6 Special Correspondence of The Press.] . NEW YORK, December 2, 1862. THE CONFIDENCE OF THE PEOPLE OF CON NECTICUT IN HAVING THE DEPOT.

The question of the location of the great United States naval depot is at the present agitating all of the New England States, but more especially Connecticut, and from the tone of her press the un knowing reader is led to suppose that its location at New London is a fixed fact. It perhaps may be considered prophetic in me to say that in all human probability their sense of security will speedily vanish when the minority report is laid before a dis criminating and intelligent public.

THE NAVAL COMMITTEE'S ACTION. There can be no doubt of the candor and unbiase action of the Naval Committee who were appointed by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy to survey the proposed sites; so, on that ground, neither claimants have cause to complain. And notwithstanding the eastern interest felt sure of the weight of the majority report, they must remember that often the minority report is the most conclusive and weight New York is interested in this present

looks upon it not for her own benefit so much as she does for the benefit of the country at large. We are to have the largest iron-clad navy in the world, and to construct and protect it, we must have a place which will give us, at the least cost, the material, and next, a place having in its location the best si tuation as to its means of defence. THE PROPOSED SITE AT NEW LONDON.

New London has a fine harbor, accessible, a good depth of water, situation within a healthy region, but far removed from an adequate supply of iron and coal. It is true the Salisbury Iron Mines are near at hand, but they cannot furnish the iron for the work required to be done. We do not, in our present communication, intend to disparage New London, nor the Eastern people, but simply to state a few facts in reference to thi important subject. WHAT IS NEEDFUL TO HAVE A GREAT DEPOT

At the present time we are in need of the follow ng requisites for a naval depot : I. Iron-clads should be built as far from the sea as renient, so as to be in fresh water II. Our naval depot should be on a narrow river, of sufficient depth to accommodate any draught of vessel. This position should be so, that, in case of oreign invasion, the river could be readily 111. This naval depot should be in the immediate vicinity of iron and coal mines, thereby rendering the cost of material much less that of transportation

IV. To procure a site which should be the best at the least cost, and having the greatest advantages.

I only present the foregoing points as a few among the many of great importance. To shorten the matter, we will allow that League Island combines

THE INDEFENSIBILITY OF NEW LONDON. One of the great objections to New London as the site for the naval depot is its indefensibility. On the eastern side is the Mystic river, on the south Long Island sound, and on the west the Connecticut river. All of these waters afford facilities for the anding of an enemy. Should an enemy land on the Mystic side, he could march up to Grolin Heights, where there is Fort Griswold, whose guns bear only on the harbor side, leaving the fort exposed on the side from which a land attack might be made successfully. On the west side of the harbor we have Fort Trumbull, whose guns also command the harbor only. So that an enemy, in his march from a land. ing point on the Connecticut river, could march unmolested into the city of New London. Fort Griswold, on Grolin Heights, overlooks the proposed site of the naval depot on Winthrop's Neck, and its guns, with ease and accuracy, could destroy a navy yard at that point in a few hours, while it could not be held for a few minutes Therefore, to secure a site at Winthrop's Neck. struct a large work at the mouth of the Connecticut. river, with connecting works up the coast to New London: to erect additional works to protect the harbor, and to build a work near the Mystic river to prevent a landing there, while large works must be erected on Gull and Fisher's Islands.

THE OPINION OF A CONNECTICUT JOURNAL The following extract from the Hartford Press shows how even the New England people acknowledge its requisite fortifying: "A glance at the map shows that New England is very assailable from Long Island Sound, and New York is no less so: A powerful hostile fleet in the sound has the ports and towns of Connecticut and New York city itself at its mercy; and those once gained, the whole interior is defenceless. But nature has provided for the complete defence of New York from this dangerous approach, and of the

sound. The main channel by which vessels enter the sound is between Fisher's Island and Gull Is-land; a strait of about four miles in width. Through this passage the large war ships must come, thou inns passage the large war snips must come, though there are minor enfrances for yessels of light draught Strong fortifications, therefore, upon these islands would command the channel and perfectly protect the sound from large hostile war vessels. About mid. as between these islands is a rock, said, by those who have examined it, to be large enough to sustain a formidable fortification, at least a sort of a revolving fewer, which would materially add to the strength of the position." To construct these works so as to resist the new class of vessels building will require millions upon millions of money; and then, as the extract says, "there are minor entrances for smaller vessels." This in itself shows its unfitness for the location of so great a depot. Another point I will allude to at this time, and then close. The Eastern people place much stress upon League Island as a mud bunk. The following statement in reference to the borings at League Island should forever silence that story: Four borings were recently made at League Island, by order of the naval commissioners. The first was made on the extreme lower point of the island, fronting on the Delaware, and resulted as follows: Alluvial 56 feet, grayel 2 feet, and alluvial 7 feet; making a total of 65 feet. The second boring, made about 210 yards from the first, and about 125 yards from the Delaware front, was as follows: Alluvial 25 feet, sand 1 foot, alluvial 4 feet, coarse sand 1 foot, and gravel 4 feet, and not through the gravel, making a total of 35 feet bored.

The third, with pipe the same as the second boring, showed alluvial, 25 feet; sand, 6 inches; alluvial, 4 feet 6 inches; fine gravel, 1 foot; gravel, 4 feet; sand, 24 feet; alluvial, 6 inches; and gravel and stones 9 feet down to the boulder The fourth and last boring, between 400 and 500 yards from the second and third borings on the old meadow, resulted as follows: Sand and mud, 22 feet; sand, 3 feet; and coarse gravel, 7 feet, and the bottom of street, and reached

tom of strata not reached. At Winthrop's Neck, (New London,) the site is of a very rocky nature, and the borings there revealed the fact that after penetrating the soil a short distance, they found a hard pan, which gave them much trouble, and in the opinion of all concerned to blast off this rock would cost at least as much as it will to put League Island in proper order. The work of blasting is tedious and dangerous; while filling in and piling is more readily accomplished. At some future time you may look for more details of this interesting subject. SPECIAL.

EUROPE. The Hibernian at Portland with Liverpool Dates to the 20th ult.--Garibaldi Getting Better--Mexico to be a French Colony--Relations Between England and France Unfriendly, &c. PORTLAND, Dec. 3 .- The steamship Hibernian, rom Liverpool on the 20th ult., arrived at this port his morning. Her advices were telegraphed from

Sape Race. The papers received contain the followng additional intelligence : The increasing distress in the cotton manufacturing districts of England, was attracting more attention from the Government.

The accounts from Garibaldi are cheering.

An amnesty has been granted by the Emperor of Austria to political offenders and returned Hungarian refugees and a ster in preceding. rian refugees, and a stay in proceedings against po-litical offenders has been ordered.

The Government of Denmark, in reply to Earl Russell, firmly adheres to its line of conduct rela-tive to the common Constitution in Schleswig.

A disturbance had occurred in Patras, Greece. The steamers Saxonia and Hansa, which will sail soon from Eiverpool, will take out a large quantity of arms for New York.

The British Anti-slavery Society has issued an ress to call for sympathy with the emancipation party of the North. The Spanish papers hint that Mexico is destined is a French Canada. as a French Canada.

There is reported to be much disappointment felt in political circles in Europe at the course of Russia.

The London Herald says the relations between France and England have assumed an unsatisfactory

character. English Cabinet Councils are frequent.
The result of the New York election is the theme
of general comment in England, the prevailing impression being that the Democratic successes are a tep towards peace It is rumored that an attempt has been made on A state of unconditional siege has been declared the Neapolitan provinces.

The movement in Greece in favor of Prince It is stated that forty-two Polish officers of the cussian army have been condemned to run the The funeral of the Countess Seamogski, at War-

saw, had assumed a political significance, and many arrests were made by the police and Cossacks. News by the Steamer City of Manchester. The following is a summary of the news by the steamship City of Manchester, which sailed from Liverpool on the 19th, via Londonderry on the 20th The French project of mediation in American afairs continues to attract considerable attention, and is the theme of much comment.

The Paris journals, with the exception of the

The Paris journals, with the exception of the Monitum, generally reproach the English Government for holding back from the offer of France, and charge it with discreditable motives.

It is reported that much disappointment exists in France at the course of Russia, as the proposition for mediation was sent to St. Petersburg before it was to London, and the assent of the Russian Government was relied upon and expected to weigh upon the decision of England.

The London Times and the London Daily News think that subsequent events, including the Democratic successes in the Northern States, at the recent elections, confirm the wisdom of the British Cabinet. craft successes in the Northern States, at the recent elections, confirm the wisdom of the British Cabinet in acting as they have done.

The London Morning Post (Ministerial) says that the question is the view of all the three great powers appears to be simply one of time.

The London Herald thinks that nothing could have been more graceful or more opportune than the pro-posal of the Emperor of France to England, and no-thing more churlish or illogical than Earl Russell's reply to that proposal.

The Herald asserts that the relations of England nd France have assumed an unsatisfactory cha-acter, but the London Globe ridicules this idea. Cabinet councils were of frequent occurrence in

The result of the election in the State of New York was the theme of very general comment, the prevailing impression being that the Democratic successes were a step towards peace, and that they would tend to keep the Federal Government within its constitutional limits. The London Times thinks that the successes of the Democrats, in the Northern States, will bring the word "compromise" into very general use in Aine-

The London Daily News thinks that the Demoratic successes signify a disposition to let the Republic "wallow again in the old mire of slavery."

The London Star thinks that the effect of the Denocratic successes may be to protract the war. It is stated that the steamers Saxonia and Hansa, It is stated that the steamers Saxonia and Hansa, from Southampton, will take out large quantities of guns and ammunition for New York.

A correspondent of the London Morning Herald charges that a recent steamer from Liverpool took out twenty-four French "guillotines," consigned to a confidential agent of President Lincoln in the city of New York.

pool Dates to the 22d ultimo--United States Frigate Saratoga at Lisbon--Steamer Bayaria Safe--London Press on the Northern Elections -- Prince Alfred and the Throne of Greece-France Stil Urging Mediation-Arms for the Rebels. CAPE RACE, Dec. 2.—The steamer China passed here at four o'clock on Monday afternoon, with Liol dates to the 22d ult The steamer Arabia arrived at Queenstown on the

The political news is not important.

The U. S. frigate Saratoga arrived at Lisbon on the 17th ult.

The steamer Bavaria, before reported ashore, was got off and proceeded to Hamburg.

Gen. McClellan's removal caused a depression in American securities. The London Times says this is the first effect of the elections on President Lincoln, and that Gen. McClellan has been sacrificed to the political jealousies of the party in power, he being known to be a conservative, and opposed to the violent acts of the Exceutive. The Times questions the success of the movement, as it makes McClellan a conservative martyr. Olellan a conservative martyr.

The Army and Navy Gazette regards the removal of General McClellan as a defiance of the Government to the Democrats, and will result in the humiliation

of President Lincoln. No moment, it says, has been more favorable for bold Confederate movenents. It questions General Burnside's ability fo ne appointment. The text of the Russian note refusing the French propositions bears out the telegraphic summary. Commercial Intelligence. Breadstulls of for all qualities. Breadstulls are hanged. Corn is cooler Pro-NDON, Nov. 22.—Consols for money 93%@93%. ois Central shares 40%@41%; Eric Railroad LONDON, Nov. 22.-Consols for money

43/2044/2.
The Paris Bourse was heavy; Rentes 70f 20e.
Vague rumors prevail that France has sent another note to England, in response to Earl Rusell's reply.

The Liverpool *Post* explains that the 290 recently The sale of sundry fast coasting steamers, for the purpose of running the blockade, is reported.

A steamer, name unknown, recently left the Mersey with six hundred tons of arms for the Confe-The London Times and Post reply to Mr. Seward's reflections on the case of the Alabama, and empha-tically deny that there are grounds for the Federals to complain in a matter where they reaped the to complain in a greatest benefits. Garibaldi, in a letter to W. Cornell Jewell, pledges himself strongly in favor of the North, as an opponent of slavery. He goes for the abolition of slavery before any constitutional question.

The London Times of Saturday again expatiates on the probable effect of the Democratic success in the elections, and says: "No sudden change in the Rederel politic are he artisticated, but it is enough Federal policy can be anticipated; but it is enough to know that the worst of President Lincoln's measures have been condemned, and will probably be abandoned. This conservative victory will prevent the great crime of stirring up the negro to insurred

the great crime of stirring up the negro to insurrection, and will insure personal liberty and free discussion at the North.

A deputation had an interview with the Duke of New Castle on the subject of a route through British territory to the Pacific.

The Monning Herala regards McClellan's removal as a terrible mistake of President Lincoln, both in a military and a political point.

The Star thinks the cause of McClellan's removal institled the action of the President. justified the action of the President. The Salurday Review thinks that Napoleon has movements on foot which do not appear on the surface of his mediation scheme, and says that the express mention of the name "Confederate States," which they selected for themselves, virtually in rolves a recognition; and the proposal for an armis-tice supplies an opinion which may shortly be ut-tered into linguage more intelligible than words. The article hints at a probable alliance with the Southern States in connection with the Emperor'

designs on Mexico. THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN. The political news to-day is not important. ATHENS, Nov. 22 .- The elections will commence on the 6th and terminate on the 10th of December The great probability of the election of Prince Alfred to the throne of Greece causes excitement among to the throne of Greece causes excitement among the foreign Ministers. The country is tranquil. CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 22.—The Prince of Montenegro has again protested against the action of "Black Benzen" along his frontier, but the Porte Shipping Intelligence. Arrived from Philadelphia, Nov. 21, ship Melento,

screw steamer, and the Severn and Monmouth, from Liverpool. The steamships Ruby and Giraffe sailed from Greenock Nov. 14th, to run the blockade The Europa Off Cape Race, St. Johns, N. F., Dec. 2—ne steamer Europa, from Boston, was boanded off Cape Race on Sunday morning, and late news placed on board.

FOREIGN ITEMS

Another German Family Diverculty.— nother question is likely to be added to those which already cause difficulties in Germany. There is reason to believe that the reigning Duke of Brunswick, who is of the Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle branch, and without heirs, has settled the succession of the duchy on the Brunswick-Luneburg branch. On the other hand, Prussia and the Hohenzollern family lay claim to it. Specie Going to India.—British capitalists ex-

press anxiety in consequence of the rapid drain of specie from England to India. The payments for Indian cofton are becoming very heavy, the last steamer for Bombay having taken out over a million pounds sterling; the largest amount ever despatched to one port, although an equal sum has been sent before to the East in a single vessel for distribution Church Property.—The conversion of church property is proceeding with great rapidity in Spain.
The Archbishou of Toledo has made a transfer of the property of his diocese; and the Minister of Finance has given orders for the sale of it, in the eighteen provinces which are under the jurisdiction of the archbishopric. CANAL ACROSS THE ISTUMUS OF CORINTH.-A company has been formed in Greece for the purpose of cutting a canal thirty-lour yards wide and six deep across the Isthmus of Corinth, in order that the dangerous voyage along the coasts of the Peloponnesus may be rendered unnecessary. Such a canal was often contemplated, and was even begun, in ancient times, but it has never been formed. If ABETY OF Dr. VOGEL.—There is reason to be-lieve that Dr. Vogel, the African traveller, who had been given up as lost, is still alive, though a captive of the Sultan of Wadia. Lieutenant Von Beurof the Suran of Wadia. Includenan you Bell-mann, of the Prussian Artillery, who went in search of the traveller's papers, arrived at Murzuek on the 20th of June, and was to leave for Wadia on the 22d. Since that period the rumors which have reached Bengazi regarding him have been such as to lead to the fear that he was plundered on the road, if not murdered. if not murdered.

House in winch Gothe was Born.—To save HOUSE IN WHICH GETHE WAS BORN.—To save the house in which Goethe was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main from further descration, it has been purchased by Dr. Volger, an eminent geologist, for the sum of fifty-six thousand florins; and it is his intention to restore it to its original state, and then hand it over to the German "Hochstift" a flourish-ing society for arts and sciences, of which Dr. Vol-

ger is the founder. A KING WHO IS NOT A GOURMAND.-A letter A KING WHO IS NOT A GOURMAND.—A letter from Rome says: "The ex-King of Bavaria has just left. He is very deaf, but in other respects he is wonderfully preserved for his age. He still plays the Maccaas of art, at least as far as hospitality goes, for he is not a purchaser. His dinner party was always completed by the presence of several artists, though his table was of the simplest character, as his Majesty is by no means a gourmand." Loss of Life And Property on the Coast of Britain.—One thousand vessels are wrecked on the English coast every year, on the average; and from these about three thousand persons are rescued by lifeboats, shoreboats, the rocket apparatus, and other means. It is a lamentable fact, nevertheless,

that an average of eight hundred persons still perrish every year from these disasters on the coast.

Public Amusements, NATIONAL CIRCUS. -A most liber, warding Messrs. Gardiner & He ors of the National Circus, on Marke stablishment being centrally local eccess by any of the passenger ; nightly by residents of the vell as adjacent, sections of the circus troupe has not appeared in p years, and its success is, therefore, OPERATIC CONCERT.-Mr. Carl give his first classical source, in the ing, at the foyer of the Academy of be assisted by the best talent of the will perform some imusical gen: the compositions of the most en These entertainments are really ad Wolfsohn should be handson endeavors to improve and gratify of the community, so that he may a series of these soirees musicale, pre advent of a brief operatic seas forward to hopefully. Among the s evening, we observe rare gema Litz, Beethoven, and Hummel. scirees will remain at the unifor A GRAND FESTIVAL The charge the hospital in National Guagive a festival this evening for the

iospital. In addition to the eatables addresses from several eminent speat ing not only a feast of reason but a It will be a grand affair, if we may past character and energy of the MEETING OF RIGGERS.-1 iggers was held last evening, at mond streets, for the purpose of for cial association," The Same constitution laws of the old riggers' association,

but now broken up, were adopted tion provides that in case of the deat ber of the association, the sum of lars shall be donated towards defrat expenses. If a member's wife diesthe dollars will be given.

FINANCIAL AND COMMER THE MONEY MARKET There was a continued steadiness ket to-day, and the rates closed the sar day. Capitalists are anxiously looking Chase's report, and a variety of opinion mmendations he will put beh Many discuss the probabilities of a furb legal tenders, and a consequent advance gold; others of sounder views th Chase's policy is foreshadowed in Mr. I gestion as to the creation of loans and them. The latter seems eminently the voiding future embarrassments. Mor ency would give the idea of paper people would continue to grow uneasy. ssue of legal tenders, invite proposals loan having a specific purpose, and the man would see the necessity of the available cash into the scale against reb what is wealth without the means of pn and where are the means of preservi found in good government? Business in old demands took a lively 125 was readily paid for them. Quar vouchers were a shade lower, certificates ness noting no change. Money is more ind rates show a tendency to advance. The stock market was quite active, and looking better. Government sixes, 104%, being 1/2 advance on vesteria, seven-thirties were without change, fives were weak and rather pressed for wn to 93%; the coupons were steal; sixes were steady. Camden and Amba sold at 101. Philadelphia and Etie sixe at 102. Lehigh Navigation sixes contin 108. Pittsburg Railroad sixes sold at R. county sixes brought the same figure sixes, 1886, rose %. Schuvlkill Navige 1882, improved 1/2. Elmira Railroad 8916; an advance of 16. Lehigh Zing 414 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation 131/2 for the preferred: 51 for Marris the preferred Reading Railroad shares were inactive. the highest figure reached, closing a shade b Beaver Meadow sold up to 61%; El ınsylvania was a little nervous at 55 tle Schuylkill sold at 24; North Penssyn 光; Long Island was steady at 22; Spra

was steady at 16 : Arch-street at 26, to Bank sold at 27; Girard at 21: North 140 : Commercial at 49 : Philadelphia market was firm at the close. \$101.000 m 900 shares changed hands. Drexel & Co. quote: Inited States Bonds, 1881..... Inited States Certificates of Indebtedue Inited States 7 3-10 Notes... rders for Certificates of Indebtedne emand Notes..... Subscriptions to the new national los fice of Jay Cooke, Esq., amounted to ta

Our correspondent at Scranton sen lowing report of the amount of coal trans he Delaware, Lackawanna, and Wester or the week ending Saturday, Nov. 29 ... 29.701 (5 Total ..

For corresponding time last year: ...13.1% (5 Taral The following is a comparative state exports from New York, to foreign; week ending December 2 and since Jama Since January 1 \$92,537,716 1247. The New York Evening Post of today The stock market continues from and board of vesterday, these of the call there is a disposition at a further advance, the call being large buyers. The short is less. Private advices from Washing Mr. Chase will certainly issue more of this has its effect. Since the adjournment of the Boar! ran up 1 % cent. The leading feature is for Michigan Southern common stock. bid; Pacific Mail is 122 bid; Eric, 62% forced. 92% , 93½; New York Central, 103 al, 92½; Michigan guarantied. Central, 92%; Michigan guarantied, 50%; Pittsburg, 44; Toledo, 70; Rock Galena, 8314. Railway bonds are very searce, and h are quoted 104%@104%; registere interest; seven-thirties 104@104! ndebtedness are dull, selling at 97!

Money is freely supplied at 6 per east some rapidly paying out the remain Greenbacks," which go at once into keeping the market easy.

Gold is weaker, closing at about i after selling at 131% per cent.

Dufiable demand notes are firm at 15% cent.—yesterday morning's price. The Boston Evening Transcript of ye.
The market for the sound dividend-p has remained strong during the past we tendency moderately upward, without re-discussion relative to the change in the ha liev of the Government. The speculative on the contrary, have shown a degree of and large sales have been effected in so ions on a declining marke The trade balance in favor of the Un has been further increased during the we exports from New York and Poston about one million, and the latter a little about one million, and the latter a little about one million. half million in excess of the imports.

American Gold and Sterling Exchanges
by receded with the week, the former case ly receded with the week, the tour and the latter at 142 to 1424 for tunkers of Money affairs and business conjunt quietly onward without material visition is freely offered, with an interessing per cent. on undoubted security. It is fair for the season, and a soot dence pervades must circles in re-ful movement of the Federal for shipments continue heavy, and me-merchan dise are firm at the recent st Sailed for Philadelphia, Nov. 20, ship Tonawanda, from Liverpool.
Sailed for Nassau, N. P., on the 21st, the Thistle merchan is an are firm at the recent but with less speculative exitence the condency is still upward. In could the market is more quiet as firm at the recent advance, with decline in cotton. The stock is in and few goods are making except of Mon during some previous days of 19, was fair. Capital continues pied the leading figure. The reports that the reports the results of the reports the results of the reports that the reports the results of the reports that the results of the results o narket varied somewhat, a P having more offered them than they of discount, while others, experien for their own checks at par, bour ount. Some purchases were ount, but the business at this figure cient to justify any change in Gold, under the advices from was easier, on the buying side, he 28 premium; but dealers fou had to dispose of at 301/431. within the last few days may not conquotations for silver and demand no no change. Philada. Stock Exchange S
[Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philaid
FIRST BOARD,
S000 Penna Coupon 5s. 9025
1000 Cam & Amb 6s S9. 101
1000 Cam & Amb 6s S9. 101
1000 Lehigh
30 Girard Bank. 42
103 Girard Bank. 42
104 Fenna R. 514
105 Penna R. 514
105 Penna R. 514
105 Penna R. 105
105 Philada, Stack Exchang

Delawar Do hond 30 Springs-tree Chestnutst Arch-street Race-street Parth-street Tenth-street Thirteenth-street 122 Tenth-street Thirteenth-street 130 W Phila R. 6832 Ho bond 33 Green-street 39 Second-street 104 Street bond 1052 Fifth-street bond 1042 Do lond 1042 Girard Calles