WE shall be compelled, from to-day, December 8th, to charge three cents a copy for THE PRESS. In making this advance upon our present rates, we are but yielding to a business necessity and following the example of all the New York papers, and, indeed, of the leading newspapers in every part of the country. The derangement of the cotton trade by the existence of the war-the absence of cotton fibres from the market—the great advance in the raw material—the general increase in the price of labor, of all descriptions—the national tax upon advertisements, telegraphic despatches, and incomes-all oppress our business so heavily that we must make a change to relieve it. The desire to do no injustice to the kind friends who have stood by our enterprise so warmly—the hope that the crisis would be temporary-have induced us to postpone this action, although in doing so, we have suffered a pecuniary loss. The main cause of our embarrassment is the high price of paper. Within two months, the white paper on which THE Press is printed has increased over a hundred per cent. In other words, the newspaper which the reader holds in his hands this morning cost us more money than he paid for it. No such system of business could last without speedy ruin, and we know that no friends of THE PRESS will ask us to give them a newspaper which can only be printed at a great sacrifice to our-

In considering this matter, we had to do one of two things-either to reduce the size of THE Press one-third or one-half, and sell it at its present rate, or keep it at its present size and advance the price fifty per cent. The former course has been adopted by some of our contemporaries. We could not do so, however, without taking from THE PRESS many of the features which now command the admiration or partiality of our friends. We have constantly endeavored to keep every department up to the most complete standard-to appeal to the cultivated as well as the general tastes. Domestic and foreign politics, literature, music, the drama, commerce, finance, the church, science, invention, the fine artsnot to speak of the rebellion, and the necessify for publishing a complete contemporaneous history of its great deeds-have all been treated in THE PRESS with special attention by gentlemen on our editorial staff conversant with each of these subjects. Were we to reduce our size we should be compelled to sacrifice many of these features, and to print nothing but a meagre skeleton of the latest news. In other words, we can only print a first-class newspaper at our present size; and we can only print it at the present size at an advance of fifty per cent. This is the experience of our contemporaries in New York-the Herald, Times, and Tribune. They have all advanced their rates to that which we charge for THE PRESS, and for the same reasons that govern our action.

We have reason to think that the present high price of paper will be temporary, and with the return of a plentiful supply, we shalf, of course, be glad to reduce our rates to what we have hitherto charged. We have only one ambition in this enterprise, and that is to print a first-class newspaper,

Our charge for the various editions of THE PRESS, on and after Monday, December 8th, will be as follows: THE DAILY PRESS.

Three Months..... 2.00 Served in the city, 18 cents per week, payable to the carrier; or \$8.00 per year, in

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS. Three Months..... THE WAR PRESS.

 One Copy, per annum
 \$2.00

 Five Copies
 " 9.00

 Ten Copies
 " 17.00

 Twenty Copies "32.00 Subscriptions are payable invariably in

The fact that the Army of the Potomac has been recently powerfully reinforced is of more than ordinary significance. It proves that the Government is fully awake to the importance of the work to be done in Eastern Virginia this winter. A tremendous crisis is approaching, and we may as well be prepared for it. The army of Lee now defending Richmond is the life of the wicked cause of the Southern States. Crush that assembly of ragged, shivering, filthy, but desperate men, and you close the war and end the chemistry. If France had its former supply rebellion forever. This is the grand coup de guerre of cotton, its textiles would be sold in Engwhich Eurnside must make with what assistance can be given him by other generals leading indefore, let us not try to do too much. Burnside must leave nothing to chance in the present or future of modern times-the risks of concentration and seizure of advantageous positions. If Lee is defeated he will fall back to Richmond and behind the James point that he has been fortifying and has converted into a depot of supplies. In this retreat he should and Blackwater, and there can be little doubt that it will be so; but not unless these armies are ma-

strategy of manœuvre. He must take no risks except those authorized by the most celebrated captain in an extensive pitched battle on the Rappahannock, river. Gen. Burnside may follow him rapidly with the Army of the Potomac, but we opine that it will be | ca, now narrowly-blockaded, might be open the glorious duty of the Army of the Blackwater to render the rebel position at Richmond insecure, in which case Gen. Lee can retreat to Lynchburg, a ports, and that wretched, PALMERSTON has be crushed by the combined armies of the Potomac naged with great skill, zeal, and courage. To accomplish this it is well to reinforce both armies with all the available troops now in the service of the Gonow. The rebel army of General Lee is the only one that threatens either the Government or its plain, then, that by vigorously and continuously engaging this army to its utter destruction, we are defending our all and rendering it secure forever. The Government is doing well in hurrying . forward the best generals with fresh brigades, and plenty of stores, clothing, and blankets, for the winter campaign before us. The suffering of the enemy from cold and want of food and clothing, are our England quarrel with him, so as to realize aids and advantages, and with them we must use (in a way) the old story of the wolf and strong columns. We have found the enemy where the lamb-only that, in this case, the wolf he is strongest, and we must strike at his heart with | Would get into the sheep-skin! all of our force, and completely overthrow him. If The last number of Punch has a cartoon plished. Its results will be such as to repay us for any loss we have experienced or may sustain. Burnside must defeat Lee, and hurl the rebels staggering back to Richmond, while another good general, at the proper time, must shout, as he will, "Up" and at them!" to complete the destruction of the rebel army of Eastern Virginia.

The National Credit.

Questions of finance are among the most well, suppose you talk to him yourself? He the upshot of the matter will be the next few days diffiult and intricate with which Governments is a great admirer of yours, you know." have to deal. Since there is not enough of coin to do the current business of the world, resort is had to a system of exchanges and -other representatives of value; and through these mediums the demands of trade are satisfied. The tendency of the substitution of representatives for real values is toward expansion, which only becomes dangerous when the spirit of speculation overrides the free and natural demands of legitimate busi-

The extraordinary demands made by the war in which we are engaged upon the national exchequer have created the necessity for a considerable increase of paper currency. We are now banking on the good faith and credit of twenty millions of people. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market The real and personal wealth of the coun-

碱物 1970年, 1911年中域7年年1980年

try, with all its vast and valuable improvements and its undeveloped resources, are actually pledged for the redemption of these floating obligations of the Government. With the sympathy and support which is due from the people, the Government is as certain to redeem its notes in gold as the oldest and best banking institution in the country is of redeeming its issue, which may be less than one-sixth of the amount of the coin in its vaults. For the capital upon which the Government banks is cumulative and not fixed. Every ton of iron and of coal dragged from the mines, every railroad constructed, every acre of land cleared up and planted, and every house erected where none stood before, adds so much to that capital. In fact, he who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, insensibly aids to hasten the hour when the Government may lift its obligations without embarrassment, either to itself or to the com-

mercial interests of the land. We are aware that Wall street is the money-centre of the country; that it is the home of the financial seers and patriarchs who are deemed oracles in the world of trade; but Wall street not seldom utters prophecies which smack more of worldly visdom than of philosophy or prescience. Its seers have sometimes protested against any further expansion of the national currency as dangerous. When any expansion of the currency takes place, in response to the demand of a speculative spirit, it is, of and loyal Democrats, and other friends of course, attended with danger, and maynay, often does-result in disaster. But the present expansion is not due to a speculative spirit, but to an unlooked-for demand of the times. Nor is it based upon a limited and precarious capital, like that of ordinary banking institutions. The cases are not, then, precisely parallel, and the difference is in favor of the Government.

The decline of ten per cent. in the market price of gold since it reached its maximum is variously accounted for as it is variously viewed. Its rise was, in some quarters, attributed to the increased circulation of legaltender notes: in others, to the varying fortunes of war; and in others still, to the exportation of gold. Probably all three were integers of a prime cause. But not any any one by itself rationally accounts for the fluctuations in the price of gold. We are inclined to recognize in the steady decline of the past month an increased confidence in the credit of the Government, brought about by several causes, but more particularly by the convertibility of the floating currency of the Government into interestbearing certificates. The sale of the twentyyear six-per-cents, commonly called "fivetwenties," at par, provides a safe and natural channel for the reduction of the floating debt. The process of funding this debt is moving steadily on. The people see in it a certain way to assist the country in its need, and poor men, comparatively speaking, are investing their surplus earnings in bonds which cannot fall below par while gold is at a premium. This mode of funding the noninterest bearing debt seems to us most fortunately conceived, and capable of correcting any tendency to undue expansion of the currency. Banks will base their circulation. upon these bonds, in a great measure, undoubtedly, and their negociability eminently fits them for use as a medium of exchange where large sums are required; and through them thousands, who have desired to do something for their country, can now do it, and at the same time provide for those dependent upon their exertions.

Napoleonic Ideas. The late Mr. CHARLES OAKFORD-the Yorick of our locality, a man, as Hamlet said, of "infinite jest, of most excellent fancy"-was wont, at times, to amuse his friends by recitations of humorous poetry, in a manner which would have made the forwas Peter Pindar's account of the rascal who sold razors that no one could shave with, and when asked what they were made for, saucily answered—"Why, to sell." Many things in public life, we suspect, are done, as the razors were made-merely to sell. Among these may be placed the Emperor Napoleon's recent and plausible proposal that Russia and England should join him in proposing that a six months' armistice should suspend the contest in America. It appears scarcely probable that Napoleon expected this proposition to be accepted. He must have wished to make the United States doubtful of their tried friend, the Czar, and to irritate France against England. Instead of selling England, he has contrived to sell himself. Human razor

that he is, he could not shave John Bull,

but has cut himself severely. In France, whenever the working classes are in distress, they turn at once to the Government for relief. Want of bread in Paris, almost as much as bad government, created the first revolution, in which Christianity being declared a myth, St. Peter lost his keys, and St. Guillotine crowned with a laurel wreath by a pseudo Goddess of Reason, was elevated on the pedestal instead. The cotton manufacture in France, though far from being so great as in England, employs much capital, and engages a great deal of human labor. In England, the value of the textile fabrics mainly depends on the spinning and the weaving; in France, its peculiar value is chiefly attributable to the designer and the dyer-that is, to art and land, because of Free Trade, and here in America, despite of Protection, inasmuch as if an article be the fashion, the fair sex, practical antipodes to political economy, would have it, no matter what the expense. The out-of-work cotton laborers of France already look to the Emperor for relief.

The result of his mediation offer will enable him to tell them, "My good friends, I wanted England to join me in a measure by which the cotton ports of Amerifor six months, so as to admit five million bales of cotton into English and French compelled the imbecile Russell, his foreign clerk, to refuse acceding to my just request. Blame them, not me, for the continuance of your social suffering."

France, not entirely blind, sees that even if the three great powers had asked the North to allow the Southern ports to be open for trade, during six months, a stern and contemptuous denial must have been the answer. Can any one seriously believe that NAPOLEON believed to the contrary? His object must have been, while thus giving indirect support to the South, (which he wants to conciliate on account of his annexation views in Mexico,) to make Frenchmen angry with England. He is seen through, at home and abroad, and has literally "sold" himself. It may be, though, that he has a determined purpose of making

embodying the feeling of England on the "mediation" question. PAIMERSTON stands hands in pocket, while Napoleon, pointing over his shoulder, across the water, where Americans are making war, addresses him: "I say, hadn't we better tell our friend there to leave off making a fool of himself?" and Palmerston, the proverbially judicious bottle-holder, significantly answers, "H'm,

Exclish Pictorials .- From S. C. Upham, 403 Chestnut street we have the Illustrated Landon News trated News of the World, both dated the 22d ult. The former gives numerous illustrations of the cotton famine in Lancashire, which reveal a sad condition of things, the results of Secession, and the latter, with fewer and inferior wood-cuts, gives a very fine supplement-portrait, engraved on steel, of Dr. W. Thompson, the newly-appointed of York, now only forty-three years old.

POSITIVE SALE OF FRENCH DRY GOODS.—The early attention of purchasers is requested to the choice and desirable assortment of French, German, Swiss, and British dry goods, embracing six hun-dred and twenty lots of fancy and staple articles in tinued without intermission all day, by Jno. B.

defaulties to his one or process and house the wife.

್ಟರಿಸಲ್ಲು ಸ್ವರ್ಥನಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್ಥನಿಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಕ್ ಮಾಡ್ಕಾರ್ ಕ್ರಾಮಾನ್ ಕ್ರೌಮಾಗ್ ಆರ್. ಸ್ವರ್ಧನ್ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಸರ್ವಹ್ಯ ಮಾರ್ಡ್ನ ಮೂರ್ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಸಿಕಿಕ

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1862. The great idea of the Democratic party is opposition to the Administration in all of its measures for the salvation of the country. It will be impossible to find any section of this party truly committed to the Union and an unfaltering prosecution of the war. Its leaders are consistently and constantly against our cause. Sometimes they pay reluctant tribute to the justice of this war for he Union, by half-hearted declarations of loyalty-but every such profession is evisce-There are but two parties in this contesthe enemies and the friends of the Republic. We see its armed enemies on the southern bank of the Rappahannock-its unarmed enemies in every county of the North. The temper of these men may be judged from their course in the few days of this present Congressional session. There is a strange avidity in their animosity to the Government, and to judge from the eagerness with which their representatives rushed resolutions before the House, it is

evident that they will be active, unceasing, and vigilant in their attempts to embarrass the Administration. These efforts, and the past successes of the party in many unexpected quarters, should teach our friends one great lesson. That, is the necessity of thorough and immediate organization. This is vital. If the Republicans the Union, do not organize in every State, county, township, ward, and school district; if efforts are not made to strengthen the cause by encouraging one another to unremitting effort, we shall be overwhelmed in the elections of 1863 and 1864. We shall lose not only a few States, but a majority of States, and the choice of the next Administration. The result of all our troubles will then be a shameful peace. The tenacity with which these men cling to this organization shows a courage worthy of a better cause. In the midst of great civil commotion, with the country in the agonies of a protracted

war, they have schemed and plotted ceaseessly. While the true friends of the Go vernment have been doing the best to sus ain the Administration in the prosecution of the war, they have been rejoicing over every disaster, recriminating every error of admin istrative judgment, and striving to cause our failure. These leaders are not to be despised. We must organize to overthrow them. Every loyal journalist should repeat and emphasiz this idea. We have the right-they have the wrong. They began the war, and should be held to its responsibility. The Republicans were anxious to avoid the responsibility and tried all means so to do.

I would earnestly appeal to my friends to accept this counsel. We have the long winter before us, and this season of friendship and social intercourse, with its long nights, and neighborly meetings, and kind association, might be employed with profit in the cause of the country. This may be done in many pleasant and agreeable ways. The communion of loyal men with one another s a pleasant thing, and there should be Union associations everywhere. A weekly meeting in each member's parlor, the circulation of a good newspaper, the distribution of loyal speeches and the writings of loval men, loyalty in the pulpit, the press, and the the social circle, should become a part of our duty. We should bring loyalty into every relation of life, until the feeling became even more intense than that of the Hebrew for the customs of his race. Above all things. let there be harmony and confidence in all things. We never can act effectively together until mutual faith exists. We must remember that nothing delights the enemy more than to see demoralization and dissatisfaction and constant assaults upon those we

have placed in authority. They look with joy upon every feud among our own people. When I look at the policy of the Democratic tune of a comedian. Among other pieces party heretofore, and remember the rigid discipline surrounding and sustaining that organization, I try to imagine what policy they would adopt were they to have the cause that now animates the Republican party, sustained with the power that party possesses. With so much justice, and such power at their command, they would not merely have suspended the habeas corpus, and suppressed a few pestiferous sheets.; they would have set aside everything. With the Republican party in opposition, and as guilty as the Democratic party now is known to be, their leaders would have laughed at threats and legal interference. They would have proclaimed martial law, and punished every one who dared to talk against them. It would have been the yoke of Rehoboam, and not that of Solomoninstead of whips, they would have chastised with scorpions. In asking the friends of the Union to imitate a little of this spirit; to

cause of those who are against the country,

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

Mr. Seward's Correspondence.

Mr. SEWARD'S correspondence will not be ser

into Congress for a few days, as it is not yet all printed. It is voluminous. The Secretary regards the two letters to Mr. Minister Dayton as the most

important. They contain his arguments as to the

legality and law of blockade, with its bearings upo

The Stevens Resolution.

The resolution of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania

denouncing as guilty of a high crime any person in

ment who shall propose to make peace, or shall ac

tion, on any other basis than the integrity and entir

unity of the United States and the Territories a

they existed at the time of the rebellion, the con

sideration of which has been postponed till Tuesday week, will probably be fully discussed, as several

members are already preparing to speak upon the subject. This resolution is not supposed to be aimed

at the Administration, as its position is known to

e that no peace is admissible at the cost of a single

Vallandigham's Resolution.

The resolution of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM proposing

Convention of the States, and which is pending

from the ast session, will soon come up for consi

Internal Revenue Decisions.

The following regulation has been made by the

Commissioner of Internal Revenue relating to the

egents of manufacturers : The word agent, as used

in the 74th and 75th sections of the excise act, is con

strued to mean either a person who is the exclusive

agent of a manufacturer, or any person or firm selling goods on commission, designated by a manu

facturer as his agent for the sale of his manufacture

In all cases, the manufacturer will be required to

the district the name and place of business of the

There seems to be some trouble in the Agricultural Bureau. Both in Senate and House resolutions of inquiry have been offered, and the bureau has been

called upon for information about its clerks, and

appropriation of sixty thousand dollars made for the

clerk, and as a half dozen are employed, some mem

bers of Congress are under the impression that part

of this appropriation is given for salaries. What

Prisoners Discharged.

The following is a list of prisoners of State recently examined by Capt. PARKER, (a commissioner

to that end), who were yesterday discharged from the Old Capitol Prison, some of them on parole and

others taking the oath of allegiance, viz: JOHN H.

HALLEY, MOSES GURST, KAUPPMAN HEXTER, ED-WARD WILSON, JAMES BLACKSTONE, RICHARD H.

Powere, Alonzo Bickley, and Henry Bickley.

on taking the oath of allegiance to the United States
John Bunson, Anthony P. Robinson, Wm. J.

HAYES, and PETER HEWES, on giving their parole not to give aid or comfort to the enemies of the

United States, and to hold themselves subject to the

During last night and to-day rumors have been rife

of a change of position of the left wing of the Army of the Potomac. It is believed in high quarters that the rumors are without foundation in fact.

ALBERT S. WHITE, Representative in Congress from Indiana, arrived to-day.

Personal.

orders of the Secretary of War until exchanged.
Rumored Movement.

The Agricultural Bureau.

make known to the assessor or assistant as

acre of the Union.

ration in the House

agent so designated.

unite and press forward, and do battle against the enemy; to insist upon harmony and confidence, and cease complaining-I ask them to do nothing degrading, to surrender no judgment or opinion, to become the passive vassals of no political organization. They are told so by the Democratic leaders, but they should remember that these leaders persecuted, and traduced, and assisted in the ruin of all men who dared to resist the corruptions and infamics of the Administration of James Buchanan. They were tyrants when-in power, they are desperate in the effort to regain power. We might imitate in a good cause much of the energy and perseverance they gave to the

Gainesville either passed or was near the right finals of the enemy, and that General Porter's march would, if pursued, pass to his right flank or his rear. [General Pope here pointed out the position of his own and the enemy's, and the position he supposed General Porter's forces occupied.]

was in that direction, and I knew that he was watching for that movement, and expected him to report about it. At half past four o'clock I had not received any report from him. He was under the command of General McDowell.

Q. Did you know then, or do you know now, what line of march Longstreet's corps was taking to unite with Jackson' I If you do, state whether that would not have carried him to the right of Jackson's line, as you have described it on the map. A. I expected then, and understand now, that the advance of Longstreet's corps, passing through Gainesville, would seek to join Jackson by the Warrenton turnpike. According to my understanding of his position, this would have brought Longstreet to the centre of Jackson's line, though it was easy at any point between Gainesville and Groveton to have changed the course of his column and to have brought it in on the right or the left of Jackson's column, as they thought proper.

hought proper.

Q. The accused desires you to state, assumin Q. The accused desires you to state, assuming Longstreet's corps had arrived on the right of Jackson's line, from what you know of the actual position of the accused and his command at half-past 4 P. M., on the 29th, what distance would he have had to march in order to strike the enemy on the flank and in the rear? A. I do not assume that Longstreet was on Jackson's right. You require meto assume certain things which I do not. Unless I could know how the command of Jackson was I could know how the command of Jackson was formed, and what dispositions were made by him, it is impossible to tell how much ground his line occupied, and know how far General Porter would have been required to march. The distance would have certainly been much less than from Manassas Junction to (Fairwrille.

ion to Gainsville.
Q. Without knowing that fact, which your pre-

thirds—had passed through Gainesville, and had probably joined Jackson. It seems to be implied by the accused, in putting these questions, that I have stated somewhere in my testimony that I did not know that partions of Longstreet's forces had joined Jackson. I have not so stated. It was not my intention so to do.

Q. State in what particular the accused failed to obey the order dated 8.60, August 29. A. I thought he failed to obey because two of the brigades of his command were not brought up with him, but by some means or other had straggled from is and were at Centreville. On Wednesday morning fast, as the Deserge, under command of Captain Winner, was on the way to Port Royal, her engine broke down, and she was reed to remain for some hours' near Bowles' Rosk A party of rebels, probably thinking she was not armed, put off from the south side of the river, in five or six boats, in which about fifty persons were observed, and made towards the Dragon, but acford

they had approached too close, Captain WRIGIFT le fly a shell, which exploded in one of the boats, and they hastily turned and pushed for the shore. With ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. various uniforms. They were probably a guerill

this morning was brought to the Washington Navy Vard by the Resolute. Tax on Pleasure Yachts. cided that the provision in section seventy-seven o the excise law, providing for the taxatton of yachts, applies only to vessels so known technically ear Port Royal. in the maritime language of this country, and to such of that class as are used for sailing or purposes

Drafted Men in Service. Three steamers, crowded with drafted men from Pennsylvania, have left this city for the field. They bid fair to make excellent troops, as their conduct while here was so unexceptionable as to be the theme of praise on the part of the officers stationed here, who were over them for the time being. Their estination is not publicly known.

Cuerillas on the Potomac,

The Dragon was towed down by the Safellite, and

about twenty-five miles up the river.

Naval Officers and Seamen Exchanged. Master's mate Hardous, Gunner Collins, and twenty-three seamen belonging to the crew of the frigate Congress, who were taken prisoners on the 6th of last March by the Jamestown, after the battle with the Merrimac in Hampton Roads, have been

Five seamen, a portion of the crew of the U. S. sloop-of-war Wachusett, who were captured on the 19th of last May, near City Point, on the James. river, have also Naval Matters.

Lieut. Commander JOHN WATERS and Lieut. N. W. THOMAS have been ordered to the steam sloopof-war Monongahela. Lieut. Commander E. K. DIVEN has been detached from the James Adger and ordered to the Mississippi squadron.
Lieut. Commander Thomas Patterson and Acting Lieut. SELIM E. WOODWORTH have been orde to the Mississippi squadron. Captain John A. Winslow has been ordered to the command of the steam screw sloop Kearsage. vice Captain Pickening, detached and order

the Kearsage, vice Lieutenant Commander M. Pat-Terson Jones, ordered home. The above will take

Lieutenant Commander THORNTON is ordered to

The Porter Court-Martial. In the FITZ JOHN PORTER court-martial yesterday, Major General John Pope complained that the Republican, by the publication of a portion of his testimony of the day previous, and the Star, by a totally false synopsis of his evidence, placed him in a false light before the public Judge Advocate Holf, and one or two members of the court, suggested the impropriety of any in-correct report of the proceedings being published in

the newspapers.

Major General Hunten ordered the court to be allow any report of the proceedings to be published vhile the session progressed. This secret deliberation lasted over an hour. At

Inthe secret defiberation fasted over an hour. At last the doors were opened, and the sage conclusion arrived at that your correspondent should take notes, and print them in the New York Herald, on a promise that it should be done verbatim, el kiteratim, el puncludium, or not at all. The President, Major General Hunter, repeated the court's decision, stating in substance that no publication would be allowed if the offence of the Star was repeated.

decision, stating in substance that no publication would be allowed if the offence of the Star was repeated.

The cross-examination of Major General Pope was resumed by the counsel for Major General Popetre, Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

Question. Will you state in what particular, as accurately as you can, the accused failed to carry out your General Order of the 29th of August?

Answer. I can only state the facts from the reports made to me by others. I did not myself, during the 29th, know of his exact position until it was reported to me by my aid-de-camp, quite late in the day. I don't know how far he had complied with my orders except from the reports of others.

Q. Will you state, as accurately as you can from the information you have received up to the present time from any quarter, what are the particular orders the accused failed to carry out? A. I stated that the accused had failed, in my opinion, first, because I believed if he had attacked the enemy on the right flank I should have known of it, being at the time myself on the battle-field near to the front. In relation to the first order—the joint order of the 29th—I have General Forter's note to General McDowell and General King, in which he himself states that he had failed to obey it. [The note was produced.] This note sets forth the fact that Gen. Porter he had an enemy in his front, and the impossibility of that he had failed to obey it. [The note was produced.] This note sets forth the fact that Gen. Porter had an enemy in his front, and the impossibility of communicating with Pope on that account by crossing the road to Groveton, etc. I received it on the 29th of August, between seven and eight o'clock in the evening. I do not remember to have received any other note. The note to which I refer in my official report was a note to McDowell and King, which I received. This note was brought directly to me, and not delivered to General McDowell or to General King. The only information I received from General Ropowell when he arrived on the field, and from my aid-de-camp when he returned at half past four P. M.

aid-de-camp when he returned at half past four P. M.

Q.—Recollect, if you can, whether you received a note at the hands of your aid-de-camp after the reception of the first, stating that the accused was in position and could hold out and perhaps attack if strengthened by the division which-you had taken from him, king's or another. A.—I do not remember to have received a note, but I remember that my aid-de-camp told me that General Porter had sent me word, or it was said in his hearing that General Porter had sent Porter said, if he had King's division he could mike a dash at the enemy. If I received such a note and have it I will produce it. It made no impression upon me at the time if I received it, because King's division was at that time or about that time engaged in an action in our immediate front, and there were no other troops that could be spared. In fact, I thought he had troops enough to accomplish the purpose implied ingline rider; Morell's division was at part of his army corps, which I suppose do be with him.

Q. Recollect, if you can, whether you received in-Q. Recollect, if you can, whether you received information orally or in writing, whether Morell's corps was there ready to engage the enemy? A. I do not remember to have received that information,

a haif o'clock P. M., that his whole corps was ready to engage the enemy.

Q. Where do you suppose the accused was with his command when you issued your order to him of the 29th of August, at half-past four P. M. A. I supposed him to be somewhere on the road between Manassas Junction and Gainesville, and by that time far advanced towards Gainesville on that road.

O. Would the accused, by obeying the joint order. Intanassas Junction and Gainesville, and by that time far advanced towards Gainesville on that road.

Q. Would the accused, by obeying the joint order of the 29th, have been brought up in front of the enemy at half past four of that evening, and, if so, state by what means?

A. No. He was not expected to be brought in front of the enemy. The joint order was made to intersect the Warrenton turnpike at Gainesville, and, being on a road which constantly converged to the pike, Porter's corps would have been in a position to have been brought on the field in a short time.

Q. Do you, in point of fact, know where the accused was with his command, in whole or in part, at four and a half P. M., on the 29th of August, 1852?

A. Of my own knowledge, I do not. Knowing the relative position of the forces under his command, and the enemy, at that time, I am certain that it would have been in the power of the accused to turn the enemy's right flank. I knew the position of the enemy, occupying a line perpendicular to the turnpike at the town of Groveton. I was sure, from the orders I had given him, that General Porter must be

General Porter's forces occupied.]
Q. Did you know then, or do you now know, whether at that time Longstreet's forces had joined Jackson in whole or in part? A. I had feared this

Q. Without knowing that fact, which your preceding answer indicates, you state you did not know at the time when the order of half-past four P. M. was given, how could you then have known whether it would be in the power of the accused to strike the enemy in fiank or rear? A. Would the accused be kind enough to state what facts I am ignorant of. I declined, in my previous answer, to assume that Longstreet was there at half-past four P. M. This is not a fact stated or proven.

Q. Did you ascertain, when you issued that order to accused to attack the enemy in fiank and rear, that it could be carried out by him? A. The accused was expected to have attacked, if possible, as I understood, the right fiank of Jækson, and, if possible, his rear, and to have prevented his junction with Longstreet. I did not then believe, nor do I now believe, that at that time any considerable portion of Longstreet's forces were in the vicinity of the field.

Q. How long after the order referred to was issued

of I now believe, that it that the any considerable portion of Longstreet's forces were in the vicinity of the field.

Q. How long after the order referred to was issued did you think it would take to place it into the possession of accused? A. I did not then know precisely at what point on the road from Manassas to Gainsville the accused was, and could not say how long it would take, but I know that am aid riding rapidly ought to go to any point from Gainsville to the west of Manassas in an hour.

Q. Do you know whether at five thirty P. M., or between that and seven, the accused had the enemy immediately in his front! A. I don't know it except through the reports of others, though I think it altogether likely that the enemy would have pushed some forces out to observe the road between Gainsville and Manassas Junction. Of my own knowledge I do not know it, however.

Q. Will you point out the position of the other corps on the map? A. There is no difficulty in doing that with the exception of McDowell's, which had not then reached the field, but was moving from Manassas. (Witness here pointed them out.) General McDowell was understood to be on the Sudley Spring road. I occupied the hill immediately in the rear of the line on the cast side of the Sudley Spring road. I occupied the hill immediately in the was the reserve of Reno's command.

Q. State if the hne of march of McDowell, made under the joint order of the 29th of August, towards Groveton, does not necessarily carry him to the rear of the line of accused? A. I understood McDowell to say, subsequently, that Gen. Porter, with historps was a little in advance towards Gainesville, a little.

of the line of accused? A. I understood McDowell to say, subsequently, that Gen. Porter, with historps was a little in advance towards Gainesville, a little east of the forks of the road, and that McDowell had passed, taking the Sudley Spring poad instess of the Gainesville, to the rear of General Porter's column. Q. If McDowell's statement is correct, was not the accused obeying the order of the 28th—the joint order? A. He was at a halt when McDowell passed.

After a few unimportant questions the sourt ad-ononed until Monday.

Rebels Using Artillery Against our Gun boats in the Rappahannock—Why Some Generals are in Washington, &c. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

Saturday morning, Dec. 6. On Thursday the rebels brought some field-piece o bear on our gunboats lying in the Rappahannock A few shots soon compelled them to withdraw heir guns out of range. No harm was done or The weather yesterday was very unpleasant. In

he morning it commenced raining, which was fol-owed by hail, and about noon a snow storm set in, which continued until 10 o'clock last night. This norning there is four inches of snow on the ground and it is freezing.

Much complaint is expressed among army officers in reference to the large number of brigadier-geneals hanging around Washington with a view of ob intments on court martials, and thereby

There is nothing new from the other side of the river. The enemy have not changed their position. REPORTS FROM RICHMOND. FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, Friday, Dec. 5.—Two Englishmen, direct from Richmond, passed through here yesterday morning, en route for Washington. They called at General Sigel's headquarters, and gave some valuable information. They stated that he city has within and around it a force of 40,000 which is fast being augmented. On all sides the city is well fortified. An attack is anticipated by it esidents. Five superior gunboats have been finished there, and another is in the course of con

escaping active service in the field.

tion. 'They all carry from five to sixteen gun MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY. FALMOUTH, Friday, Dec. 5.—The enemy broke round yesterday in the rear of their old works for he purpose of erecting new works. It appears as though they had abandoned some of their works an gain reoccupied them, especially the redoubts or heir left. All day they were busy in strengthening their batteries. Cavalry and infantry were easily discernible, drilling in the rear of the rifle pits. Two officers came up the Rappahannock last evening, all the way from Port Conway, in an open bat eau or yawl. All the little villages and points o nterest along the rebel sides of the river are pick-

INTENSE COLD - THE TROOPS SUFFERING FOR BLANKETS-ICE IN THE RIVERS-JACKSON AT FREDERICKSBURG - THE PONTOON BRIDGE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Last night the weather was intensely cold and some of the troops suffered for want of blankets. ice formed on the Potomac and Acquia creek from one and a half to two inches thick to-day. The sur came out fair and cheering, but the air continued piercing cold. The roads are hard and very rough. ers well informed state that Jacks rived near Fredericksburg, and joined his forces with those already there. They also report that the enemy have extended their lines several miles fur ther down the Rappahannock.

The report that Major Spaulding, of the Engineer Brigade, is under arrest for unnecessary delay in the transportation of the pontoon trains from Wash ington, is unfounded. That officer has been com-mended by his superiors for overcoming weighty obstacles in executing his orders.

There have been no field movements to-day. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

District Exempted from the Effect of the Emancipation and Confiscation Acts— Heavy Gale in the Roads and on the Coast, FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 5 .- To-morrow, Gen Viele, as Military Governor, will issue a proclama tion and a writ of election for a member of Congress from this district, comprising the counties of Norfolk, Princess Anne, Nansemond, and Isle of Wight, toother with the cities of Norfolk and Port A large vote will be polled, as the residents are anxious to save their slave property from the effect of the President's proclamation, by conforming with ts requirements

eeded in having his district—the counties of Northampton; Accomac, Charles City, Elizabeth City, and Warwick-exempted by the President from th effect of his late proclamation. A heavy storm has been raging here all day. BALTIMORE, Dec. 7-The Old Point boat arrived this afternoon; not having left till yester day evening, she brings no news. There has been a ale here all day, and disasters are feared in the bay

ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH.

and along the coast.

Gen. Geary Occupies Winchester—125 Rebels Captured—Large Number of Horses and Mules Taken—Our Forces Return to Horper's Ferry.

New York, Dec. 7.—Special Harper's Ferry despatches state that General Geary, with 3,300 infantry, 12 pieces of artillery, and 50 cavalry marched its surrender, which was complied with-the people exhibiting many signs of joy at his arrival. He reports to General Slocum, having left Harper's Ferry on the 1st, met the enemy's cavalry, under White Henderson, and Bayler, at Charlestown, routing then with much loss in wounded. He marched into Berry ville the same evening, again met the enemy, drew The same evening he bivouacked three miles beyond Berryville. The next day he advanced beyond the Oquequam, skirmishing with the rebel cavalry and try, and bivouscked in Ash Hollow, between Berryville and Winchester. Our troops captured 100 horses and mules, and seve ral wagon loads of flour belonging to the rebel army,

Af Winchester, 125 rebels, unable to escape, were paroled; 75 rebel conscripts claimed protection General Geary, in pursuance of orders, then re

turned to Harper's Ferry, though large deputations of the citizens begged him to remain. Our only loss was one man slightly wounded. Further Particulars.

Further Particulars.

Harper's Ferry, Va., December 6, 1862.—General Geary has just reported to General Slooum the result of his reconnoissance. He left here on the 1st inst., and met the cavalry of the enemy, under White, Henderson and Bayler, at Charlestown, routed them with a loss in wounded; marched into Berryville the same evening; again met the enemy, drew him into a trap, killed five and wounded eighteen more, and the same evening bivouacked three miles beyond Berryville. Next day he advanced beyond the Oquequon, skirmishing with rebel cavalry and infantry, and bivouacked in Ash Hollow.

Un the 3d, at seven A. M., General Geary appeared before Winchester, demanding an immediate surrender. The order was complied with, and the people received our forces with acclamations. Gen. Geary sent a few shells from the fortifications after the flying enemy, clear across the city, as a fue de joie. One hundred and twenty-five rebels, unable to effect their escape from Winchester, were paroled. Seventy-five conscripts rushed from their concealment and begged for protection, which was extended without reserve. Refugees flocked for deliverance from persecution. Five of our own prisoners, confined in Winchester, were released, and the prison doors thrown open to a number of contrabands confined in Winchester, were released, and the prison doors thrown open to a number of contrabands confined by the rebels.

Next morning General Geary proposed to depart, when large deputations of citizens begged him to remain.

when large deputations of citizens begged him to re-main. He explained that his orders forbid him, ex-pressed his regret, and left amid the tears of some, and the evident regret of thousands.

pressed his regret, and left amid the tears of some, and the eyident regret of thousands.

General Geary reports a great revulsion of feeling everywhere he went, and that at Winchester it was almost complete. Marked kindness and generosity was shown our men.

Between Berryville and Winchester we captured about one hundred horses and mules, and several wason loads of flour belonging to the rebel army.

Gen. Geary marched six miles toward Bunker Hill, cavalry continually hanging on his rear.

Yesterday he marched to Oakland, near Charlestown, his men bivouacking in the snow, which had been falling all day, and was now several inches deep. The cavalry still kept after us, but by an ingenious trap were here so thoroughly whipped that our troops reposed in peace on their snowy pillow.

This afternoon our forces returned, cheerily and well. Our only loss was one man slightly wounded. General Geary's force consisted of thirty-three hundred chosen infantry, from all the regiments in his division, iwo sections of artillery from Knapy's battery, two from McGilery's battery, and two from Hampton's battery in the side was and fifty cavalry of the 1st Maryland.

Among the prisoners brought in are several rebet eavalry that have not been parled and a rebel inday.

Four deserters from the 1st Maryland rebel in-fantry came in yesterday.—N. Y. Herald.

ARMY OF THE KANAWHA. Its Complete Success—Rebels Attacked at Cold Knob and Descated—Important Cap-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The following despatch CHARLESTON, Va., Nov. 28, 1882. MAJOR N. H. McLEAN, A. A. G. :- Col. Paxtor of the Second Virginia Cavalry, supported by the 11th Ohio Regiment of infantry, made an attack on a post of the enemy near Cold Knob, Greenbriar county, on the 26th. It was a successful surprise, capturing two commissioned officers, one hundred and eight non-commissioned officers and privates, one hundred horses, two hundred stands of arms, four wagons, and the camp equipage of a regiment. The wagons, equipage, and a part of the arms were destroyed by Col. Paxton. There was no loss On the day before, a small scouting party of the 8th Virginia Infantry had a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry in Logan county. Our men were out-

> J. D. COX, Major General. ARMY OF THE OHIO.

numbered and forced to retreat, though without se-

Rebels Advancing on Musfordville, Ken-tucky—Green-River Bridge the Goal of General Wheeler—General Gilbert Pre pared for any Emergency. Louisville, Dec. 6.—The Journal has the following important intelligence of an advance of the rebels "We learn by telegraph that a rebel force under General Wheeler was within fifteen miles of Mun-fordville on Monday night. At 7 o'clock their pickets were on the cross-road at a point equi-distant between Glasgow and Woodsonville, near distant between Grasgow and woodsonvalle, near Little Barren. At 2 o'clock the messengers who brought information to General Gilbert-were fired upon. Reinforcements were ordered forward, and General Gilbert has men enough to passed.

Q. Are you now enabled to say that you were informed, or knew that at seven o'clock in the eventing, on the 29th, that Longstreet was up with Jaokson in force! A. At seven o'clock I learned from Buford that a portion of his force, numbering one half the force under Porter—certainly not tworepulse any assault that may be made on the Greenriver bridge. All other reports which have been flying about the city concerning this affair are bogus.

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ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Gen. Hovey Capt wes Gremzia, Mississippi-A Brilliant Movement—Genz-Grant's Move ments—Rebel Refreat Cut Off—Crossing the Tallahatchic—Small-Pox Among th CAIRC, Ill., Dec. 6.-From the Memphis papers we learn that Gen. Hovey's expedition, twenty thousand strong, which left Helena, Ark., some days ago, landed at Friar's Point, fifteen or twenty miles below, and marched to Gernada and took pos-

ession of that place.
A large number of the citizens of Grenada fied on he approach of our troops.

The editor of the Memphis Appear has removed his newspaper establishment to Marietta. Georgia. Before the occupation of Grenads by the United States troops, the repels burned some fifteen or twenty locomotives and about one hundred cars. CAIRO, ILL., Dec. 5.-There is no surival from Memphis to-day.

A despatch from Holly Springs says the rebels are alling back to Oxfordi From Abbeville we learn that the rebel pout from hat place is complete: The main body of Gen. Grant's army crossed the Tallahatchie Tuesday morning. When the rebels learned these movements they burned their commissary stores at Abbeville, and made a precipitate re-

General Grant less Holly Springs yesterday morn ing. His headquarters would be in Abbeville last General Sherman crossed the Tallahatchie ten

niles below the point at which General Hamilton rossed. Sherman crossed on pontoon bridges. It is reported at Holly Springs that Gen. Howey's expedition, which left Helena a few days ago, have enetrated to the Mississippi Central Railroad, and lestroyed the bridges near Grenada, thus cutting of the rebel retreat.

There were two new cases of small-pox to-day

ty-five in the hospital. Five died yesterday. LATE NEWS FROM MEMPHIS-INTERESTING DETAILS OF GEN. HOVEY'S MOVEMENTS,

MEMPHIS, Tenn., December 3, via Cairo, December 5.—The city has been excited about rumors the capture of a part of Stuart's cavalry, but turns out to have been only a few stragglers, penaps a company, that waited to be captured as paroled. I learn that the movement from Helena to Delta welve miles below, under Hovey, last Thursday vas larger than at first.reperted; perhaps 20,000 in all, have gone there to move overland toward the allroad or Grenada, which latter place, it is now tated in the contract of the contract. all, have gone there to move everland toward the railroad or Grenada, which latter place, it is now stated, is to be captured if possible.

General Holmes, with 49,000 men, crossed from Arkansas to Vicksburglask week. It is supposed that his force is designed to take part in the first battle against Grant. There is understood to be three or four gunboats watching at the mouth of the Yazoo, waiting for a rise.

The guerillas have been quite bold around Memphis, but do not come very near us. We still continue to receive troops from above, but whether they will go to reinforce Grant or towards Vicksburg remains to be seen.

The steamer City Belle, from Helena this morning, brings a report that the force which went to Delta last week had been heard from within ten miles of Tallahatchie, on the Grenada and Jackson railroad; that on their appreach, the Confederates, who had a battery, had run off, and that the battery had been captured. Our savalry were in pursuit at last accounts. I give this for what it is worth. It comes from a passenger on the City Belle. The officers of the boat knew nothing of the statement.

There are few people in to-day from any point. News is very scarce. The Confederates will not let any one pass toward Memphis on any pretence.

Col. Ruel Hough has been appointed Surveyor of this port. All persons going out to buy cotton now have to take the oath of allegiance.

The guerillas are quite active. On Saturday last they burned seven bales of cotton, about two miles from Germantown, and confiscated the horses and wagons drawing the same.

The Confederates have several cavalry corps prowling shout grethering up coverient.

The Confederates have several cavalry corps prowling about, gathering up conscripts.

Rev. Richardson, of Fayette county, is at the head of one of these companies now operating in the upper part of Shelby county. They profess to be very much opposed to burning any more cotton, but every man they can pick up over-eighteen and under forty-five they force to go with them. Many are hiding in woods from these conscript gatherers. The people of Shelby county are represented as being afraid to vote in the approaching Congressional election, least the guerillas prowling around may utterly destroy them. It is said that many of them will endeavor to get secret voting places, while others will come to this city to vote. The people in Shelby are cut off from all communication, except with the Confederates, They have very erroneous views of the President's proclamation, and think that after the 1st of January an attempt will be made to get up insurrections o. The Confederates have several cavalry corps prow an attempt will be made to get up in among the staves.

The necessary steps have been taken to elect a sheriff for Shelby county at the next term of the quarterly court, which meets at Raleigh in January.

Information from Brownsville is of the most gra-

titution.—Chicago Tribune. ARMY OF THE FRONTIER.

Rebels Concentrating Against Gen. Blunt in Northwestern Arkansas—Junction of the Forces of Hindman and Marmaduke— A Battle-Imminent—Gen. Herron March-ing to Reinforce Gen. Blunt—No Danger of

Special Despatch to The Press.] ST. Louis, December 6. At headquarters last evening we learn that intelligence to the following purport has been telegraphed

by Gen. Blunt from Cane Hill: Generals Hindman and Marmaduke appear to be onsolidating their respective forces at a point about wenty miles south of Cane Hill, with an intention of giving battle—probably of assuming the offensive and moving upon our lines. No fears are entertained as to the results. From previous despatches we recall the fact that Hindman's force was estimated at twelve and Marmaduke's at eleven thousand. Of the amount of Blunt's force we are, of course, unadvised, but pre-

sume there is no danger that the commander of the Department of the Missourt will be caught napping.
General Curtis, in view of this, has ordered Gen. Herron, with his "Division of the Missouri," to march to the relief of General Blunt immediately. General Curtis is pushing forward other reinfor ments, and the war in the State of Arkansas will be rosecuted with increased vigor to the end. General Blair will join General McClernand's expedition, and be assigned to the command of a division. McClernand's army will be called the Army

DEPARTURE OF AN EXPEDITION.

Reported Departure of an Expedition from Hampton Roads under Command of Ge-neral Emory – Destination Said to be North Carolina. BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.—Advices from Fortress Monoe, of yesterday, announce the sailing of a fleet of even transports and two iron-clads with sealed orders. Destination unknown. LATER PARTICULARS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 6.—There was a division, mmanded by General Emory, sailed South from here last night. It has been heretofore supposed Its destination is to reinforce General Foster in North Carolina. The rebels threaten to prevent him from advancing by way of Weldon to Suffolk. to reinforce Banks in his advance from Suffolk upon Petersburg, in overwhelming force. The reinforce ments consist of three New York regiments, on Pennsylvania, and one Massachusetts, including a rce of over four thousand men.

LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

Senator Carlile Requested to Resign-Go Pierpont's Message endorses the President's Emancipation Proclamation The Rebels moving on St. George, Tucker County, Van &c. WHERLING, Va., Dec. 6.-The Senate to-day sed a preamble and resolution, setting forth that

U. S. Senator Carlile had violated the instructions of the body that elected him, in falling to sustain the legitimate efforts of the Government to suppress the insurrection, in opposing, by his votes and speeches, both in and out of the United States Seate, measures which were absolutely necessary to the preservation of the Union and enforcement of the laws, and in opposing the admission of Wester ion requests Mr. Carlile to resign his seat in the United States Senate. It will come up in the House on Monday, and pass by a large majority.

In the House to day a resolution was offered, requesting the United States House of Representative. to pass the new State bill now pending before it, without alteration or amendment. It will also come

Mr. Enoch Manier and family reached the city last evening from Tucker county. He reports that there is great excitement in that county. When he left, it was reported and confidently believed that the rebel Imboden was advancing upon St. George with a con-Some time ago General Milroy levied a contribution upon certain rebels about St. George, for the purpose of making good the losses sustained by Union men from the numerous rebel raids in Tuck county. The contribution amounted to about \$5,000, and the order of General Milroy made it payable

upon this day, the 5th, under penalty of seizure and punishment. The rebels thus assessed were enleavoring to make the payment, and it was suposed that Imboden was coming to relieve them. The Pirate Alabama. Boston, Dec. 6.—The bark Harriet Spaulding, Captain Peabody, from New York for Havre, was captured and burned November 19th, in lat. 41 deg. 13 min., long. 66 deg. 16 min., by the pirate Alabama. Her crew were kept in irons for several days, and finally transferred to the brig Hiram, from Pictou, The Alabama had on board the crews of three other vessels which had been captured and burned. Boston, Dec. 6.—The above statement, that the

liver, and the name of the captain of the Harriet Spaulding is Wallace, and not Peabody, as stated. THE STORY DENIED. Boston, Dec. 6.—The owner of the bark Harriet Spaulding states that there is no truth in the story of her capture, and that Captain Peabody is an im The Alabama—The Vanderbilt to Make

Another Cruise.

New York, Dec. 7.—The Herald says the Navy.
Department has received reliable information of the whereabouts of the pirate Alabama, and that the steam frigate Vanderbilt will sail to-day or to-morrow to look for her. The Banks Expedition. NEW YORK, Dec. 7.-The steam transports Empire State, Eastern Queen, Union, Carrie White, and Star of the South safled south last evening, The Welland, C. W., Canal Closed by Ice. ST. CATHERINE, C. W., Bec. 6.—There is a good deal of ice in the Welland canal—probably sufficient to close navigation by to-majorary The extent of the rebel detachment has not been de-

SECOND EDITION

Special Despatels to the Press.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

BATTLE IN TENNESSEE. APPURE OF A FEDERAL BRIGADE Sixty Killed and Wounded.

NASHTIELE, Nov. 7. I have just learned that a battle has taken place on our outpost lies; between our advanced forces and the rebel troops under Gen. John Morgan, the notorious guerilla leader. The fight tack place at Hartsville this morning. Col. Moore's brigade was repulsed several times by the enemy, and finally captured. Our troops made a desperate resistance, but wer

anally forced to succumb. Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated sixty, but may be more... Our killed and wounded were left upon the batt Morgan attacked Gen. Fry this afternoon avGa

atin, but was repulsed with heavy loss. Gen. Fry has been reinforced, and is now follo ing the enemy closely Gen. Buell and staff arrived here this morning.

B. C. T.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA. SAN FRANCISCO, December 6th.-The ship Cy.

The exports of treasure during the year to Euro pean [and Asiatic ports have exceeded twelve mil ions of dollars. A copper lead, which is traceable for six miles. has covered in Mariposa county. It is from six to ten feet thick.

The House of Assembly of Nevada has passed a

CENTRAL AMERICA.

äle at AspinwaH–United States Brig Bain bridge—Communication with Panama Suspended, &c. New York, Dec. 6 .- The steamship Ocean Queen

During a tremendousgale at Aspinwall, which last d for three days, the british brig Bolivar and steamship Avon were wrecked. There were no lives lost The steamer Ocean Queen lost her paddle-box, but ucceeded in getting to sea. The United States brig Bainbridge was abandone y her officers and crew after throwing overboard er guns and stores.

All communication has been suspended between Panama and Aspinwall, the telegraph wires being roken down and the railroad track submerged. The railway track was expected to be in running order by the 26th, as the water was subsiding.

There is no news of interest from Central America

Destructive Fire at Lockhaven. factory belonging to Taylor & Co. was burned this norning, and the whole business part of Lockhaven is reported on fire. The fire companies of Williams-port have gone thither on a special train, leaving here at 6 o'clock. The telegraph operator there re ported his office on fire, and that he had to remove his instruments. Nothing has been heart from him Lockhaven is the county seat of Clinton county 240 miles from Philadelphia. The town is on the west branch of the Susquehanna. The population is about 3,000. The fire, as far as we can learn, ha cen on Main street, which contains a number of finbuildings, among which are the Fallon House White's Hotel, the Clinton House, the bank, news paper offices, and a number of dry goods and other stores, the destruction of which will involve a very heavy loss. The telegraph office, reported burned is nearly opposite the public hall; the basement of the hall is occupied as stores. The fine Episcops and Presbyterian churches are near the describe limits of the fire. The bridge which crosses the Susquehanna to Dunstown may also be destroyed. A large quantity of lumber is sent to Philadelphi

ng character. The Union cause there is pro-ing finely. All are for the Union and the Con-Rurning of an Orphans' Farm School.

ROCHESTER, Pa., Dec. 6.—The Orphans' Farm School, at Zelienople, Butler county, Pennsylvania, was this morning destroyed by fire. The children were mercifully saved, but the large building, costing \$25,000, with most of the furniture, provisions, clothing, &c., was totally destroyed. The school was under the charge of Rev. Mr. Passavant.

2,500,000 Dollars in Unsigned Certificates Stolen. New York, Dec. 7.—A special despatch to the Times says that certificates of the denomination of \$5,000, amounting to \$2,500,000, have been stolen from Treasurer Spinner's desk, at the Treasury Department, Washington. Fortunately, they were unsigned. Measures have been taken to prevent the

Government Officers Indicted in New Jersey.

Trenton, Dec. 6.—The arrest of Messrs. Kugler and Wright, of Hunterdon county; which was made some time ago, on the charge of interfering with enlistments, has been the subject of inquiry by the Grand Jury of the county, which adjourned to-day. Several bills of indictment were presented against the parties concerned in the arrrest, and among the number one against Abraham R. Harris, of this city, and Deputy United States Marshal. Mr. Harris was arrested and taken to Flemington this morning. It is said the authority for the arrest of Kugler and Wright came from the United States District Attorney of this State, Mr. Keasbey. Jersey.

The United States Steamers Mississippi and Merrimac. Boston, Dec. 6.—The steamers Mississippi and Merrimac, from Newbern, N. C., anchored off Wood's Hole to-day. They were both ordered to proceed to New York.

Aid for the Poor of Lancashire.

New York, Dec. 6.—\$41,850 have already been subscribed in this city ine aid of th distressed English operatives. A. T. Stewart & Co. subscribed \$10,000 this morning. Suicide of a Prisoner.

New York, Dec. 6.—Osgood W. Gould, a messenger employed by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, who was arrested on Friday for embezzling letters which he had been sent to deposit in the post office, committed suicide by taking poison in his cell shis morning.

Public Entertainments. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.-For the past five weeks Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Davenport have been performing a round of their best characters at this ouse, and we look upon it that their little season has been most successful. They are equal to all

they undertake, and only select such parts as are pleasing and instructive to appreciative audiences. The coming week will no doubt prove a real harvest at the Walnut. The legitimate drama is to have full possession of the stage. This evening Mr. and Mrs. Davenport appear in Shakspeare's great comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing"—Benedict, Mr. E. L. Davenport; Beatrice, Mrs. Davenport—assisted by the entire stock company. The afterpiece will be the "Castle Spec-tre." The following is the bulletin of Mr. and Mrs. Davenport for the week: Tuesday, "Richard III.;" Wednesday, comedy of "Fashion;" Thursday, Othello ;" Friday, Mr. Davenport's benefit night, "Wild Oats" and "Black-Eyed Susan." Seats may be secured in advance for any of these evenings. Every play-goer should attend the Walnut during this week, with relatives and friends. GARDNER AND HEMMING'S AMPHITHEATRE, MARKET STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH .- The performtive. Besides the dashing horsemanship, athletic feats, and comicalities of Dan Gardner and John Foster, the public will be pleased to learn that the celebrated clown and conversationalist, Dr. J. L. Thayer, will make his first appearance this evening. Dr. Thaver is even better than the famous Dan Rice, and deals out only real wit, fun, and good humor i a manner to please the most fastidious. We bespeak an excellent reception for the Doctor this evening. ARCH-STREET THEATRE.-Mr. J. S. Clarke con aues to provoke the merriment of the people at this house. One never tires of Clarke—he improves upon acquaintance. This evening he appears in the character of Paul Pry, and as Augustus, in the "Willow Copse." Of course, he will be favored with a tremendous audience. Mrs. John Drew, and the entire "star company," appear in both pieces. CHRISTMAS PANTOMINES AND SPECTACLES AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The little ladies and genflemen of Philadelphia will be gratified to hear that Mr. Hood has secured the grand Academy of Music for a little season, and during the holidays he will produce a number of beautiful show pices, among which we may name "Cinderella," "Little Rec parts will be played by little girls and boys, and the deces will be put upon the stage in a most accepta ble style, with excellent music by a talented orches tra. Our young friends may look for a happy time during the holidays, as Mr. Hood knows well how to please them in his selection of choice pieces.

FIRE YESTERDAY MORNING. Shortly after one o'clock yesterday morning the carpente shop occupied by Mr. David Doan, situate on Federal street, between Fourth and Fifth, Second ward, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was given by the watchman of Messrs. Merrick & Son's oundry, opposite, who tolled the bell most vigorously. Mr. Doan, the occupant of the shop, was about to move out. His loss in benches, a morticing nachine, &c., will reach about \$100. No insurance. The shop was owned by Joseph Antonio. His loss is \$150. No insurance. The wind was blowing a BOSTON, Dec. to—The shove statement, that the pirate Alabama had burned the bark Harriet Spaulding, and had the crews of three other vessels on board, is from the Portland Argus of yesterday. It looks like a hoax, as no brig had arrived at Fall to Theodore Lyndhurst. It was occupied by William was speedily reduced to ashes. It belonged to Theodore Lyndhurst. It was occupied by William was speedily reduced to ashes. is \$150. No insurance. The wind was blowing a gale from the northwest, and the flames quickly spread to a double three-story frame tenement. This building was speedily reduced to ashes. It belonged to Theodore Lyndhurst. It was occupied by William Murray and Alphonzo Brazao, and families. They escaped in their night-clothes, and were unable to save their household effects.

A three-story brick tenement, adjoining the carpenter shop on the west, owned by James Hancock, was occupied by the family of Thomas Murrane, a printer of fifteen years' standing in Philadelphia. At present he belongs to the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry! The rear building, and the upper part of the front structures, were entirely destroyed. A sick lady, named Hoagg, lived under the case of Mrs. M. She barely escaped perishing in the flames. The little children, five in number, were found upon the frozen ground by the firemen and police, who fortunately soon arrived at the scene. The poor little children were nearly frozen to death. They were carried into the houses of the neighbors.

The rear part of a three-story brick, to the case of 400 bus, and Flaxged \$\frac{2}{3}\$ bus, and Flaxged \$\frac{2}{3}\$ bus, and Flaxged \$\frac{2}{3}\$ bus, and Flaxged \$\frac{2}{3}\$ bus, bus bus bus bus bus bus belonged to William Richardson, Jr., and was occupied by John Stirling. The back part of several dwelling houses that front on Redwood street were comanderated. ward of the fire, was destroyed. The house belonged to William Richardson, Jr., and was occupied by John Stirling. The back part of several dwelling houses that front on Redwood street were considered.

their parents also, in escaping from the fig very near meeting death in the extra they had nothing on their persons to ship from the northern blasts, but their night The snow on the surrounding roofs ext sparks and flakes that fell, otherwise the tion would, in all probability, have extender eastward as Fourth street. The family of Mrs. Murnane is such that it at family of Mrs. internance is such that if at the peals to the benevolent. Mr. M. is battling in Union to keep peaceful homes for the people

adelphia, and his children should not PATIENT ADMITTED TO THE PLANS VARIA HOSPITAL.—John Bennett, aged in two, has been admitted to the Pennsylvania; ver by a coal car. The accident occurred elve and one o'clock on Saturday, at the gard of Mr. Charles Reese, at Germanton m was simputated on Saturday night.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL THE MONEY MARKET.

PSULADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 200
The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury
not create ithe glarm that many anticipated. 6 was rather steady and ruled at 131. was rather second one change, and the stock was securities were without change, and the stock was ket, which was rather weaking the morning rallied. ket, which was resure wearen me morning rallied and prices are well up to yesterday's figures, with firm aspect. State fives we were weak and declined City sixes were steady. Sumbury and Eric seven City sixes were steady. Sumbury and Eric serence were firm at 105½. Camden and Amboy sixes, 1370, sold at 102. Philadesphia an Feric sixes also at 102. Pritsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad, as cond mortgages, sold at 9½; ano charge. Perisylvania Railroad, first mortgages, were steady at 111, second mortgages were steady. Schuylkill Navigation sixes, 1882, fell 015%. Reading sixes, 1882, fell 015%. second mortgages were steady. Schuylkill Nariga-tion sixes, 1882, fell of %. Reading sixes, 1888, rose %; 1870s rose 1. Elmära seven inproved %. North Pennsylvania Railroadbonds vere steady. Morris Canal preferred rose 2. Schuyliall and Lehigh Ma-

rigation were steady.

Reading Railroad shares opened at a decline of t. Reading Manroau shares opener at a decune of 1, a number of sales being made at 37%; at the close sales were made % better. Norrestown sold at 54, asles were made % better. Northtown sold at 54, Efmira at 19, Minehill sold up to 51; Pennsylvania rose %; Little Schuylkil was steady at 25; Catawissa preferred improved %; North Pennsylvania sold at 10; Camden and Amboy at 152; Philadelphia and Erie at 20; Passeager Railways were dult, the House of Assembly of Archiver and Street and Pine selling as 16; Mechanic's Bank soli have their offices in that Territory, and giving the latter of the Spruce and Pine selling as 16; Mechanic's Bank sold

Drexel & Co. quote : Demand Notes.... The subscriptions to the new National Loan terday, amounted to \$160,000, and to-day the figures touched a quarter of a million of dellars. This result, following close on the Secretary's report, is a cheering evidence of the will of the people to sustain the Government. The popularity of this loss must continue, as it affords parties an opportunity to take immediate advantage of the valuable a gestions of our worthy Secretary in regard to the finances of our country.

The inspection of Flour and Meal in Philadelphi

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To the same time last year. The following is the amount of coal shipped over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Reibroad or the week ending Wednesday, December 3, 1332 and since January 1, 1862 : .. 2,215 Amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thurslay, December 4, 1862: From Port Carbon.....

Total Anthracite Coal for the week 37,839 12 Total of all kinds for the week ... 43,135 16 ..2,322,667 17 The following statement of the financial condition of Canada is taken from Samuel Hallett & Co.'s eircular of the 3d inst. :

circular of the 3d inst.:

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of to-day says:
The stock market at the close of Friday's dealings was much depressed on an unfavorable impression regarding the effect of the Treasury report. This feeling was again manifested before the first board to-day, and through part of the call of the official list at the board. But prices soon began to recover, and at the close were a fraction higher than late yesterday afternoon.

The Government stocks were steady on the coupons of 1881, but a fraction lower on 7.30 per cents, probably on the construction given to a portion of the Secretary's report regarding the alternative means for raising money. Gold opened with very heavy sales at 130½ per cent. on the street and at was 131@1314 per cent. The export by the sto-day is \$920,820. The overdue California s s not yet telegraphed. The fluctuations in the stock market were on the

railroad stocks, from the highest sales to the lowest yesterday afternoon, about 2@2½ per cent. The changes in Governments were not important. The demand for railroad bonds continued good, and the changes in prices are rather upward. The business in gold was large, the extreme prices 123½@133¼, Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 6.

| Tace-street R | S | Touth-street R | S | Touth-st New York Stocks-Second Board.

Philadelphia Markets. The Plaur market continues duil, there being very little inquiry either for shipment or home use. comprise 400 bbls standard superfine at \$6.121/ 23 bbl. comprise 400 bbls standard superme at \$6.12½ \(\frac{1}{2} \) both 1,000 bbls Broad-street Mills and 500 bbls Jenny Lind family sold on private terms. The sales to the retailers and bakers are moderate, at \$606.18½ for superfine, \$6.37½@6.75 for extras, \$707.50 for extra

amily, and \$7.75@8.50, \$7 bbl for fancy lots, according to quality.

There is rather more Rye Flour offering, and it sells at \$5.50@5.75 \$ bbl. Corn Meal is steady, at \$3.50 for Pennsylvania and \$4 \$ bbl for Brandywine. WHEAT.—The offerings are light, and prices better, with sales of 6,000 bus Penna, and Western reds at \$1.45-21.48, the latter for choice Penna, and white

houses that front on Redwood street were considera. Flour.

bly charred. At the time of the conflagration, the Corn.

weather was bitterly cold, and the children, in fact.

Oats.