# Evening Telegraph.

BY GEORGE BERGNER. HARRISBURG, PA., THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 4, 1862. PRICE ONE CENT.



## THE TELEGRAPH

IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY,

BY GEORGE BERGNER.

TERMS—SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION.

The DAILY TELEGRAPH is served to subscribers in the City at 6 cents per week. Yearly subscribers will be charged $4 00 in advance.

WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

The TELEGRAPH is also published twice a week during the session of the Legislature, and weekly during the remainder of the year, and furnished to subscribers at the following cash rates, viz:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single subscribers per year | Semi-Weekly | | $1 50 |
| Ten " " | " | | 12 00 |
| Twenty " " | " | | 22 00 |
| Single " " | Weekly | | 1 00 |


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| One time | $ 50 | $ 50 | $ | $ | $ |
| Two times | 1 00 | 80 | | | |
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| One week | 2 00 | 1 20 | 1 50 | 90 | |
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| Three weeks | 5 00 | 2 50 | 3 00 | 2 00 | 1 20 |
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| Four months | 13 00 | 7 00 | 8 50 | 4 50 | 2 25 |
| Five months | 14 00 | 7 50 | 9 50 | 5 00 | 2 50 |
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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Six months | $18 00 | $14 40 | $11 00 | $8 4 | $00 00 |
| One year | 30 00 | 21 60 | 18 75 | 11 50 | 00 00 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Administration Notices, 1 time a week, six times | $2 25 |
| Marriage Notices | 75 |
| Auditor's Notices | 1 50 |
| Funeral Notices each insertion | 50 |

☞ Business notices inserted in the *Local Column*, or before Marriages and Deaths, EIGHT CENTS PER LINE for each insertion.


## Business Cards.

**A. C SMITH,**

**ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,**

OFFICE THIRD STREET.

my10y) NEAR MARKET.

**JONES HOUSE,**

CORNER OF

**MARKET ST AND MARKET SQUARE,**

**HARRISBURG, PA.**

**JOSEPH F. McCLELLAN, PROPRIETOR.**

(RECENTLY CONDUCTED BY WELLS COVERLY.)

This is a First Class Hotel, and located in the central part of the city. It is kept in the best manner, and its patrons will find every accommodation to be met with in the best houses in the country. se30-dtf

**PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE!**

**BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA,**

**Lock Haven, Jersey Shore, Williamsport, Muncy, Uniontown, Watsontown, Milton, Lewisburg, Northumberland, Sunbury, Treverton, Georgetown, Lykenstown, Millersburg, Halifax, Dauphin**

**AND HARRISBURG.**

The Philadelphia Depot being centrally located, the Drayage will be at the Lowest Rates. The Conductor goes through with each train to attend to the safe delivery of all goods intrusted to the line. Goods delivered at the Depot of

Freed, Ward & Freed, 811 Market street, Philadelphia, by 5 o'clock, P. M., will be delivered in Harrisburg the next morning.

**Freight Always as Low as by Any Other Line.**

JOSEPH MONTGOMERY,

Philadelphia and Reading Depot,

oct21-tf Foot of Market Street, Harrisburg.

**B. J. HARRIS,**

**Tin and Sheet Iron Ware Manufacturer,**

*NO. 112 MARKET STREET,*

**HARRISBURG.**

HAS always on hand a full assortment of Tin and Japanned Ware, Cooking and Parlor Stoves of the best manufactories, Gutta-Spouting, Roofing and Galvanized Iron Cornish, manufactured and put up at reasonable rates.

☞ Repairing promptly attended to. apr30-dly

**REMOVED.**

**JOHN B. SMITH**

HAS removed his Boot and Shoe Store from the corner of Second and Walnut streets to

*NO. 108 MARKET STREET,*

Next door to Hamme's Agriculture Store, where he intends to keep all kinds of Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, &c., and a large stock of Trunks, and everything in his line of business; and will be thankful to receive the patronage of his old customers and the public in general at his new place of business. All kinds of work made to order in the best style and by superior workmen. Repairing done at short notice. [apr2dtf] JOHN B. SMITH.

**LINDEN HALL,**

**MORAVIAN FEMALE SEMINARY,**

**At Litiz, Lancaster Co., Pa.**

FOUNDED 1794.

Affords superior advantages for thorough and accomplished female education. For circulars and information, apply to

REV. WILLIAM C. REICHEL,

oct18-d3m Principal.

**DAN'L. A. MUENCH, AGENT.**

OF the Old Wallower Line respectfully informs the public that this Old Daily transportation Line, (the only Wallower Line now in existence in this City,) is in successful operation, and prepared to carry freight as low as any other individual line between Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport, Jersey Shore, Lock Haven and all other points on the Northern Central, Philadelphia and Erie and Williamsport and Elmira Railroads.

DANL. A. MUENCH, Agent.

Harrisburg, Pa.

Goods sent to the Ware House of Messrs. Peacock, Zell & Hinchman, Nos. 808 and 810 Market street above Eighth, Philadelphia, by 4 o'clock, P. M., will arrive at Harrisburg, ready for delivery next morning.

apr30-rdmyl


[Written for the TELEGRAPH.]

### The History of a Testament given to a Sick Soldier at Camp Curtin.

BY JOHN W. DAVIS.

In September last, I was going through the hospitals in Camp Curtin, when I found Corporal Joseph C. Dales, of Dalesville, Luzerne county, lying upon one of the beds in a very weak and debilitated state. He was a very interesting and excellent young man, about twenty-five years of age. He returned from the battle of Fair Oaks.

I asked him if he had an interest in Jesus Christ. He said no, I have not, but I should have. I then had some conversation with him, in respect to the great importance of his giving immediate attention to his soul's salvation, and also of the way of salvation through Jesus Christ. I gave him a testament. He said I am glad of that; I lost mine; I will read it. I saw him and conversed with him two or three times after I gave him the testament. But I did not know the happy result of my mission, until the person who took care of him in his sickness, described his religious condition a few days since.

He said Joseph died a happy Christian. The testament you gave him was his constant companion as long as he could read. I believe it was the means of reviving and saving his soul, and also of giving him great comfort in his last days. He frequently talked of the subject of religion with great interest and satisfaction, and even in his last hours, when he was delirious, he would frequently say something about religion and the war of his country.

He said to me one day. "When you see my father and my mother, tell them if ever I come home, I shall come home a praying man. If I do not come home I hope to go to heaven."

He wrote on the blank leaves of his testament, some verses of poetry. One of the verses reads:

Then let our sighs
Be for the skies,
Which God's unfading beams have given,
That when our breath,
Goes out in death,
We lost to earth, may live in Heaven.

Joseph has now gone, we hope, to heaven. But the testament is in the care of his father and mother, who keep it as one of the richest treasures of this world, because they believe it was the means of leading his soul into the kingdom of heaven, and giving him sweet comfort in his last and painful hours.

This is one of the many evidences of our success in going out into the world and giving to the people the word of God. It is good seed sown in good ground. God waters it and blesses it. It takes root, springs up, and a soul is saved to be made forever blessed in Heaven. Who will not freely, at any personal sacrifice, obey the last commandment of Jesus Christ; "Go ye therefore and teach all nations."

MEETING OF THE LADIES UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies' Union Relief Association was held on Saturday afternoon, the 29th ult., at 3 o'clock, in the school house on the corner of Walnut street and River alley.

The President being absent, (on account of illness,) on motion, it was agreed that Mrs. C. C. Rawn preside.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mrs. Cornyn, Secretary of the Executive Committee, read the following report, which was ordered to be entered on the minutes:

Oct. 29th—The Executive Committee met, and, on motion, appointed Mrs. Patterson, Rawn, Shoemaker, Buffington, Gilbert and Dock to visit the hospitals; Misses Hays, Thompson, Hickok and Daugherty to serve at the reception room; Misses Shutt, Wallace and Uhler to serve at the store room of Messrs Hummel & Killinger.

Mrs. Bailey was authorized to procure a can for milk, and engage four quarts of milk daily from the dairyman who furnishes the hospital. She was also empowered to purchase anything else needed in the kitchen.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That Mrs. Rawn be our Commissary, with *discretionary powers* to market for said kitchen.

Mrs. Bailey was appointed to ascertain what things could be supplied from the General Hospital, and reported that the Surgeon in charge agreed to furnish all the beef and sugar that would be required.

Mrs. Bryan called to state that there was a quantity of calico in the State street store room which could be made into comfortables, and offered to make them up if the Association would furnish the cotton.

On motion, it was agreed to furnish the cotton and return thanks for her kindness.

Mrs. Gilbert was appointed to arrange committees for the kitchen.

It was moved that some one be employed to take charge of the reception room, to be there from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

The committee on the rocking chairs made a report, which was accepted.

Nov. 5th—The Executive Committee met, when, on motion, it was

*Resolved*, That our Commissary be furnished with money sufficient to carry out the object in having a Commissary.

It was resolved that the Commissary furnish one quart of oysters daily for the benefit of those few soldiers just recovered from protracted illness.

*Resolved*, That for the present we do not call for daily contributions, but that the members be taxed.

On motion, it was agreed that four ladies be appointed to tend to each of the three hospitals of this city, and two or three for the Mission Church hospital, their duty being to visit daily for the purpose of ascertaining the wants, and if possible supply them by drawing upon the funds of the Association.

It was also agreed that one be selected from each committee, in whose name the bills are to be made out, &c., &c., she being responsible.

The committee appointed for the German Reformed Hospital was, Mrs. Small, Boyd, Foltz, and Metzgar; Lancasterian school house hospital, Mrs. V. Hummel. N. Brown, Kate Reily and Miss R. Till; Mission Church hospital, Mrs. A. C. Smith, Simmons, Mumma; Cotton Factory hospital, Mrs. Burnside and Miss Parker; School House hospital, in the alley, Mrs. Dr. Roberts, Cox and Curtin.

It was resolved to ask the contributing members to furnish home made bread as often as they could, to the ladies appointed to serve in the kitchen. It was resolved that our commissary buy one dozen of eggs, at least once a week; and that this association purchase 32 rocking-chairs, at $1 75 a piece—usual price, $2 50.

Nov. 13th—The Executive Committee met. Mrs. Beatty and Mrs. C. Bailey having seen the committees appointed for the different hospitals, reported that Mrs. Small had accepted the office of Treasurer of the German Reformed Hospital; Mrs. Dr. Roberts, of the School House Hospital; Mrs. V. Hummell, of the Lancasterian School House Hospital; Miss Parker, of the Cotton Factory Hospital; Mrs. A. C. Smith, of the Mission Church Hospital. The report was accepted.

On motion, Mrs. Rawn and Ingram were appointed to buy or otherwise procure a good cooking stove.

On motion, it was agreed to furnish Mrs. Keller, at the depot, with tea and sugar for the sick and wounded soldiers passing through our city.

Nov. 19th—The Executive Committee met. The President, Mrs. Beatty, presented $50 from the Corn Exchange, of Philadelphia. It was accepted, and the Secretary of the Executive Committee directed to tender a vote of thanks through the newspapers.

The difficulty of heating three store rooms being great, and being otherwise very inconvenient, it was resolved that but one room be used by the members of this Association. Gen. Hale offered a room on one corner of the Arsenal grounds, which was accepted. The hospital stores belonging to this Association will be removed to it as soon as it is properly prepared.

It was resolved to furnish Mrs. Keller with a tea pot and a half dozen cups and saucers. Mrs E. Unger was appointed to purchase said articles.

Nov. 26th—The Executive Committee met. The President being absent, (on account of illness,) Mrs. Rawn was appointed to preside. She read a letter from the Lebanon Aid Society.

Mrs. Dr. Bailey, Treasurer, presented the following report, which was accepted:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oct. 25th—Balance in hand | $463 50 | |
| Nov. 20th—Rec'd from Phil'a Corn Exchange | 50 00 | |
| Total | | $513 50 |
| Expenditures during Nov | | 36 50 |
| Balance in Treasury | | $477 00 |

The Commissary, Mrs. Rawn, made the following report, which was accepted:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nov. 3d—Rec'd from Mrs. C. Bailey, Treasurer, pro tem | $10 00 | |
| Nov. 13th—Received from Mrs. Dr. Bailey, Treasurer | 10 00 | |
| Nov. 21st—Received from Mrs. Dr. Bailey, Treasurer | 12 00 | |
| Total | | $32 00 |
| Nov. 3d—Paid out as follows: | | |
| Utensils for kitchen | $3 37½ | |
| During Nov. for provisions as follows: | | |
| Apples | 3 07 | |
| Oysters | 7 25 | |
| Chickens | 4 32 | |
| Butter | 4 86 | |
| Eggs | 1 05 | |
| Sundries | 2 18½ | |
| Total | | $26 00 |
| | | 32 00 |
| Balance in hand | | $6 00 |

On motion of Mrs. R. J. Fleming, a vote of thanks was tendered to Miss Stewart, of West Hanover, for a jar of apple butter.

On motion of Mrs. Briggs, the Secretary was directed to have the proceedings of this meeting published in the daily papers.

F. RAWN, Pres't, *pro tem.*

Attest—E. A. BISHOP, Sec'y.

## Abstract of the Report of the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War, in his report to the President, after detailing the military operations of the past year, points to the fact that the Department of the Pacific has been free from any of the calamities occasioned by the rebellion, but an earnest and deep sympathy has been manifested by the loyal citizens of the Pacific States in support of the Union cause.

From a survey of the whole field of operations, it is apparent that whatever disasters our arms may have suffered at particular points, a great advance has nevertheless been made since the commencement of the war, which fact the Secretary proceeds to show. The Union forces are now in the field under able commanders, stronger than ever, resolute and eager to be led against the enemy, and to crush the rebellion by a vigorous winter campaign. The Armies of the Potomac and the west stand ready to vie with each other in the quickest and heaviest blows against the enemy.

Taught by experience the ruin of inaction, and hazard of delay, a spirit of earnest activity seems to pervade the forces of the United States beyond what has hitherto been exhibited in the numerous battles and engagements that have occurred; our armies in general have displayed the courage and determination that should inspire the officers and soldiers fighting in defence of their government. Under the calls of July and August there are already in the field over 420,000 new troops, of which 399,000 are volunteers, and 332,000 of which have volunteered for three years, or during the war. It will be remembered that the call was made at one of those periods of despondency which occur in every national struggle.

A chief hope of those who set the rebellion on foot was for aid and comfort from disloyal sympathizers in the northern States, whose efforts were relied upon to divide and distract the people of the north, and prevent them from putting forth their whole strength to preserve the national existence. The call for volunteers, and a draft of the militia, afforded an occasion for disloyal persons to accomplish their evil purposes by discouraging enlistments, and encourage opposition to the war, and the draft of soldiers to carry it on.

Anxiety was felt in some States at the probable success of these disloyal practices, and the government was urged to adopt measures of protection, by the temporary restraint of those engaged in these hostile acts. To that end Provost Marshals were appointed in some of the States upon the nomination of their Governors to act under the direction of the State Executive, and the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended by your order. By order of the Department, arrests were forbidden unless authorized by the State Executive or by the Judge Advocate. Some instances of unauthorized arrests have occurred and when brought to the notice of the Department the parties have been immediately discharged.

By a recent order all persons arrested for discouraging enlistments and disloyal practices, in the States where the quotas of volunteers and militia are filled up, have been released. Other persons arrested by military commanders and sent from the departments where their presence was deemed dangerous to the public safety, have been discharged upon parole to be of good behaviour and do no act of hostility against the government of the United States.

While military arrests of disloyal persons form the subject of complaint in some states, the discharge of such persons is complained of in other states. It has been the aim of the Department to avoid any encroachments upon individual rights as far as might be consistent with public safety, and the preservation of the Government. But reflecting minds will perceive that no greater encouragement can be given to the enemy—no more dangerous act of hostility can be pepetrated in this war—than the efforts to prevent recruiting and enlistments for the armies upon whose strength the national existence depends.

The expectations of the rebel leaders and their sympathizers in the loyal states, that the call for volunteers would not be answered and that the draft would not be enforced, have failed, and nothing is left but to clamor at the means by which their hopes were frustrated, and to strive to disarm the government in future if, in the chances of war, another occasion for increasing the military force should arise.

Besides aiding the State authorities respecting the draft and enlistments, another important duty is assigned to the provost marshals. The army returns and the report of the General-in-chief shows that a large number of the officers and enlisted soldiers who are drawing pay and rations are improperly absent from their posts. The pursuit of such persons and their compulsory return to duty is a necessary function of a provost marshal, and such number only as may be required for that purpose will be retained in the service.

The pay and bounty allowed by act of Congress to recruits has offered strong temptations to practice fraud upon the Government by false returns upon the muster rolls and false charges for subsistence. Diligent efforts are being made for the detection of all such practices, and to bring the guilty parties—some of whom have held respectable stations in society—before a proper civil or military tribunal, as soon as the necessary preliminary investigations by the Judge Advocate can be completed. The same course is being pursued in respect to fraudulent contractors and disbursing officers.

The expenditures for enlistments, recruiting, drilling and subsistence of volunteers, regulars and militia, amounts to the sum of $20,692,282 91.

The general acquiescence of all the loyal States in the measures deemed necessary to strengthen the armies and prosecute the war at every hazard to a final success, proves the fidelity of the people to the government, and their determination to maintain its unity and uphold its authority over the whole territory of the United States.

The Secretary says:—Experience has shown that serious defects exist in the militia law, which should be promptly remedied. The laws relative to volunteers also need amendment. The views of the Department on these subjects will be communicated to the appropriate committees of Congress.

It will be seen that the Quartermaster's Department—upon which, under the law of the 17th of July, providing for the employment of colored persons, the charge of such persons is chiefly imposed—has not found itself burdened with their care; but that it has, on the contrary, derived valuable aid from their labor, and in a considerable portion of its field of operations has thus far suffered from a scant, rather than from too great a quantity of such labor.

In Louisiana, where at one time there were apprehensions of embarrassment from the number of refugees, the reserve of a tract of rich land along the railroad to Berwick's bay opens up a territory in which many thousands can be profitably employed, if placed under proper regulation and control.

At Port Royal such persons have been extensively employed in the Quartermaster's Department, and in cultivating some thousands of acres of the Sea Islands of the coast, the products of which are used in the support of themselves and families. In the operations of the army on the James river and upon the Potomac, in the fortifications of Washington, and as laborers, teamsters, hostlers, in the landing and shipping of stores, they have been of great service, and the demand for their labor has exceeded the supply available.

The successful movement of the various expeditions by sea, the transportation of such large bodies of troops, and their regular supply at distant points of the coast, afford striking proofs of the greatness of the military recources of the nation.

These movements have been upon a scale of great magnitude. The collection of the vast armies which have been raised, and their transport to the field of operations in so brief a period, would not have been possible but for the extent of our system of steam transport by railroads, rivers and sea.

It has not been found necessary to exercise within the loyal States the power conferred upon the President by law to take actual military possession of the railroads of the country. The various companies met in convention in this city, and united in proposing a uniform tariff for Government transportation, which appears to be just and equitable, and they have performed all the services required of them by the Department with a promptness, efficiency and cheerfulness which do honor to the patriotism of their managers.

Every means the country affords has been put forth to complete the armament of our forts and fortifications for the defence of the harbors and coasts, as is shown by the report of this bureau. These details are, for obvious reasons, not now stated, and the legislation required by this branch of the service will, by your directions, be communicated to the appropriate committee.

The subject of arming the fortifications, particularly of those defending the harbors of our principal Atlantic ports, has received special attention, and all the means at the disposal of the Department have been applied to that end, so far as was possible and consistent with meeting other imperative requirements.

In consequence of the introduction into naval warfare of iron-clad vessels, comparatively safe from the effects of such batteries as had hitherto been sufficient to guard effectually against the passage of hostile vessels, it became necessary to provide heavier and more powerful ordnance. The whole system of such armament was carefully revised and amended by a board of the most experienced and competent officers, and measures have been taken to carry their recommendations into effect.

The Secretary calls special attention to the necessity of providing additional means for the storage and preservation of ordnance supplies, as recommended in the report of the Chief of Ordnance.

The attention of the Department has been earnestly directed to the forts and fortifications for coast and harbor defence. A personal inspection of the important works has been made by Gen. Totten, the distinguished Chief of Engineers. The grants made by Congress for fortifications at the last session amounted to $5,535,000 for permanent works, and $750,000 for temporary works. The Chief of Engineers reports that these sums admitted of very material progress being made in most of the important forts now in course of construction.

This has been realized in a number of instances, and in all decided advancement has been effected. Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining supplies of materials from the quarries, stone yards, &c., owing to the demands made by the war upon the classes usually employed in this kind of work. Similar trouble has been encountered in procuring transportation for materials.

Much has been done in advancing the our fortifications in the principal commercial harbors for service, in preparing additional guns, and in providing for the reception of additional armament of very large calibre in the existing batteries, and in placing all in effective condition for defence Like measures have been observed with reference to our naval stations and our frontiers generally.

The Secretary says:

No aphorism is more universally received than that the sole object of a just war is to make the enemy feel the evils of his injustice, and by his sufferings amend his ways. He must therefore be attacked in his most accessible quarter. The power of the rebels rests upon their peculiar system of labor, which keeps laborers on the plantations to support the owners who are devoting their time and strength to destroy our armies and destroy our government.

## General Halleck's Report.

The Commander-in chief, in his report to the Secretary of War, states that he started on the 24th of July to visit the Army of the Potomac; to ascertain if there was a possibility of an advance upon Richmond from Harrison's Landing, and if not, to form some plan of uniting the armies of Gen. Pope and Gen. McClellan, who was of the opinion that it would require 50,000 additional men to go on.

Gen. Halleck replied that these could not be possibly sent, and that not more than 20,000 could be provided. Gen. McClellan was asked to consider the matter till morning, when he agreed to go with that number.

On Gen. Halleck's arrival home he received a dispatch, saying that at least 35,000 men would be required. The report says that such reinforcements could not be sent without leaving Washington and Baltimore almost defenceless, and an order to withdraw the Army of the Potomac was issued on August third, a previous order having been given for the removal of the sick, and transports in vast numbers having been supplied. But a protest was received from Gen. McClellan on the fifth, and the order was not put in force for eleven days, viz: on the 14th.

On the 1st, orders were given to Gen. Burnside to embark at Newport News for Acquia creek. He arrived their promptly on the night of the 3d.

A review of the movements before Washington is made. Gen. Halleck says that a part of the Army of the Potomac was ordered to the front from Alexandria, and that Gen. Cox was ordered to come by rail via Washington from western Virginia, with the main portion of his force.

General Pope, on the 27th, ordered General Porter to be at Bristow Station on the next morning, but for some unexplained reason Porter did not comply with this order, and his corps was not in the battles of the 28th and 29th, in which General Pope gained considerable ground, though the battles were not decisive.

Of the reinforcements from Alexandria, embracing at length the whole Peninsular Army, it is said: "Some of the corps moved with becoming activity, but the delays of others were neither creditable nor excusable. The soldiers actually engaged in these battles fought with great bravery, but many thousands straggled away—that a few voluntarily surrendered to the enemy so as to be paroled as prisoners of war."

It is added, "Had the Army of the Potomac arrived a few days earlier, the rebel army could have been easily defeated, and perhaps destroyed."

The losses at South Mountain and Antietam are put at 1,742 killed, 8,066 wounded and 913 missing—a total of 10,721.

the report states that the army rested on the north bank of the Potomac, near Sharpsburg, from the 17th of September until the 26th of October, and says that the long inactivity of so large an army, in the face of a defeated foe, and during the most favorable season for rapid marches and a vigorous campaign, was a matter of great disappointment and regret.

Gen. Halleck states that he telegraphed to Gen. McClellan on Oct. 6th to cross the river. Gen. McClellan disapproved of the plan of crossing south of the blue ridge, but proposed to cross at Harper's Ferry and move on Winchester; but he did not cross until Oct. 26th, and then at Berlin, the passage occupying till Nov. 3d.

During this period Gen. McClellan stopped communicating with the Commander-in-chief, addressing the President. On the 5th his removal was ordered.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

**From our Morning Edition.**

## FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

### SOUTHERN NEWS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 2.

There is no news of importance to transmit from this point:

Southern papers contain the following items:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 25.

A despatch to the *Daily Journal* from Fort Fisher, this morning, says that all is quiet below. The Pocotaligo and Uncle Ben went to sea safely last night.

Gen. D. R. Jones, of the rebel army, is in Richmond sick, and with but slight hopes of recovery.

"A Confederate States Navy is now the leading idea among the most sagacious minds of the South."

"The steamer Kelbia was run into and sunk off the Bahamas. She was built in Scotland for running the blockade."

The Charleston (S. C.) *Courier*, of the 25th ult., says: The enemy have from ten to fifteen wooden vessels lying in sight of this city, where they have been allowed to lay for months, notwithstanding our having means for reaching and sinking every one of them, with perfect safety to ourselves. Is Mr. Mallory waiting for all of Lincoln's "Ironsides" to be finished.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Daily Progress* of November 27th, says that Major General G. A. Smith is in Petersburg, and in command of a force sufficient to protect the approach to Richmond in that direction.

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

### Arrival of the Steamer China.

CAPE RACE, Dec. 3.

The steamer China passed here at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, with Liverpool dates to the 2nd ult.

The steamer Arabia arrived at Queenstown on the 22d ult.

The political news is not important.

The U. S. frigate Saratoga arrived at Lisbon on the 17th ult. The steamer Bavaria, before reported as ashore, was got off and proceeded to Hamburgh.

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 Executive.

The *Times* questions the success of the movement, as it makes McClellan a conservative martyr.

### THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.

The British bark Mary, at Queenstown on the 19th ult., from Yarmouth, N. S., spoke October 30th, in lat. 41, long. 69.30, the rebel pirate steamer Alabama.

### ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.

The New York *Tribune* announces that after Monday next the price of that paper will be advanced to three cents.

### XXXVIITH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

SENATE

Mr. HALE, (N. H.,) 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 the purchase of land, &c., in Portsmouth harbor, N. H., has been executed, if not, why not. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, (R. I.,) the Standing Committees of the Senate were appointed. They are the same as at the last session, with the exception that Mr. Sumner, (Mass.,) takes the place of Mr. Simmons on the Committee on Finance, and Mr. Arnold, (R. I.,) takes the place of Mr. Thompson on the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. LANE, (Ind.,) offered a resolution that the committee on patents inquire into the expediency of abolishing the department of agriculture. Agreed to.

Mr. WILKINSON, (Minn.,) 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 depredations of the Sioux Indians. Adopted.

Mr. SUMNER, (Mass.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish the Senate with any information which he may possess with reference to the sale into slavery of free men captured or seized by rebel forces, and state what steps have been taken to redress this outrage on human rights.

Also, a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to consider the expediency of providing by law for the establishment of 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 humane service, and give it the efficiency that is to be derived from organization. Adopted.

Mr. HALE, (N. H.,) gave notice that he should introduce a bill, repealing the act establishing and equalizing grades of officers of the navy, which was passed July 16th, 1862.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Committees were called for reports, but none were made.

Mr. CALVERT, (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. If 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, etc.

Mr. HOLMAN, (Ky.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill so amending the 5th section of the act, 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, (Ill.,) and OLIN, (N. Y.,) 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 12 o'clock the House adjourned.

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.

No more demand for Flour; 3,000 bbls. sold at $6@6 25 for superfine, $6 25 for extra, $6 50@7 50 for low grade and good extra family. No change in Rye Flour or Corn Meal. More demand for Wheat and prices rate better; sales 6,000 bus. at $1 41@1 44, and 3,000 bus. Kentucky white at $1 80. Rye sells on arrival at 85@98c. Corn in demand, and has advanced; sales 2,000 bus. yellow at 75c. white at 90c. Oats in fair request at 40@42c. Cloverseed continues in good demand; 1,000 bus. sold at $6 40@6 45. Small sales Flaxseed at $2 90@3. The provision market is inactive; small sales Mess Pork at $13. Lard firm at 10c. Wool held firmly. Cotton looking up with sales of middling at 68c; white firm at 40c.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.

Flour steady; sales of 1,000 bbls. at $1 12½ for Ohio extra. Wheat steady. Corn advanced 1@2c. Pork firm; 1,000 bbls. mess sold at $13 25@13 50. Whisky steady at 42½@43c