Presbyterian

PITTSBURGH, DECEMBER 13, 1862.

The War.

The army of the Potomac still rests at Falmouth. We have no doubt but that the delay is wise. It is a military necessity. And yet it is humiliating. Why is our army unable to move? Delay used to be attributed to Gen. M'Clellen, but the delay is now even worse. The new and splendid army, connected with the veterans, doubles our forces. The corps are no longer divided, but massed. Gen. Halleck, the Commander-in-Chief, having everything his own way, and having his own chosen Generals in all the important positions, whý has he not the army in Richmond in the promised two weeks, after the 7th of November? Why is it still North of the Rappahannock, removed but a few miles down the stream, from where it was when the "too cautious" General was displaced by a "fighting" General? The answer is easy. A powerful, wary, and skillful foe is in its front. Burnside knows him, and will not, like Pope, press on to destruction. He will rather sacrifice himself, as to his command, than uselessly and injuriously sacrifice his army. The delay at Yorktown, and before Richmond, and in Maryland, was not the fault of Gen. M'Olellan; and the delay on the Rappahannock is not the fault of Gen. Burnside.

Burnside has been detained at Falmouth, partly by the want of supplies, but mainly by the impracticability of crossing the river in the presence of a large rebel army. His soldiers are building huts and trying to make themselves comfortable. They certainly need a shelter better than a mere army tent, when they have four inches of snow, and the mercury down to 20°. We hope, however, that they are not to Winter in Falmouth. They have now the aid of some gunboats; and a bridge over the river is rapidly advancing. There will be some demonstration, either South or East of Richmond, to draw off a part of Lee's army, or a part will be driven off by the cold. Thus may our army get across to Fredericksburg; or may change its place of operations.

The enterprise in the South-west is progressing. Gen. Grant has crossed the Tallahatchie, without opposition, and is on his way to Grenada, Miss. At that place Gen. Sherman, advancing from Memphis, is to meet him. Grenada is at the junction of the railroads, one from Corinth and the other from Memphis, going South. From Grenada the army will probably advance on Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, using the railroad for transportation. When at Jackson, Gen. Grant will be directly East of Vicksburg, distant about thirty-five miles by rail. The expedition is hazardous; but Gen. Grant is both brave and cautious, and has a large army. It is reported that Gen. Holmes, of the rebel army, has crossed the river, from Arkansas, with 40,000 men, for the defence of Vicksburg. Another report is, and probably true, that Gen. Hovey, with 20,-000 Federal troops, had crossed from Arkansas, higher up the river, and marched directly on Grenada, and captured it. If so, he will accompany Grant and Sherman, and the three Generals, by the interior route, will aim at meeting M'Clernand and the fleet at Vicksburg.

Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters were still at Nashville, at last accounts. He is charged with the expulsion of the rebels from East Tennessee. A movement in force is expected shortly. A rise in the Cumberland river is greatly needed to expedite military perations. That stream is still very low. His advance, at Hartsville, has suffered

The Banks Expedition sailed from New-York on Wednesday; that is, the Commander then sailed, and a number of his transports. Some had departed a few days previously, and a few were yet to follow. The destination has been kept secret better than has been the lot of most of our projected movements. The place of rendezvous is Fortress Monroe, where the force is to be greatly increased. Whither thence, is still unknown. Texas has been the conjecture. Either Newbern of Charles ton is far more probable. It would be almost a waste of power to send so large a force—report says 40,000 men—to Texas, at present. United with the armies now at the Fortress, Yorktown, Norfolk, and Suffolk, and with the iron-clads and gunboats, a formidable advance might be made on the rebel capital. This would either cause Richmond to fall immediately, or it would cause the recall of a part of Gen. Lee's army from Fredericksburg. Thus might Gen. Burnside be able to cross the Rappahannock, and progress South; the weather

rmitting. Several of the transports, and two of the on-clads, left Fortress Monroe, with sealed rders, before Gen. Banks reached there. his would indicate that some place faror South than Richmond, is the object of

Special Hotices.

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WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye pro ces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of d dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GREY, RED, or DSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown ring the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

the four sides of each box.

FACTORY, No. 81 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK.
Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond Street.) jun7-1y DENTISTRY .- Dr. C. SILL, No. 246 Penn et, attends to all branches of the Dental profession. MITTSHUROH, IN

Report of the Secretary of the Navy. This is a very voluminous document, and is exceedingly well written; but as the details are not of much interest to the general reader, we confine ourselves to the following extracts:

Since the commencement of our national difficulties four powerful squadrons have been collected, organized, and stationed for duty on our maritime frontier, with a rapidity and suddenness which finds no approach to a parallel in previous naval history, and which it is believed no other country but our own could have achieved These squadrons have been incessantly maintaining a strict blockade, of such gi gantic proportions that eminent foreign statesman in the highest scenes of legislation did not hesitate, at its commencement publicly denounce it as "a material im-possibility;" and yet after this most imposing naval undertaking had been for a period of eighteen months in operation, and after its reach had been effectually extended along the entire sweep of our Atlantic and Gulf coasts, from the outlet of the Chesapeake to the mouth of the Rio Grande. the same eminent authorities, with a list in their hands of all the vessels which had evaded or escaped the vigilance of our blocksding force, could not refuse in their official statements to admit with reluctant candor that the proof of the efficiency of the blockade was conspicuous and wholly conclusive, and in no previous war had the ports of an enemy's country been so effectually closed by a naval force.

But even such testimony was not needed. The proof of the fact abounds in the current price of our Southern staples in the great commercial marts of the world, and especially in the whole industrial and commercial condition of the insurgent region. It should not be forgotten that no circumstance is wanting to attest the magnitude of this greatest of all naval triumphs. The industrial necessities and commercial cu-pidity of all the principal maritime nations, armed and empowered as they are by the resources of modern invention, are kept at bay. A multitude of island harbors under foreign jurisdiction, looking nearly upon our shores, and affording the most convenient lurking places from which illicit commerce may leap forth to its prohibited destination and purpose, are so closely watched as to render the peril of all such ven-tures far greater than even their enormous gains when successful. And, finally, a vast line of sea-coast, nearly three thousand miles in extent, much of it with a double shore, and almost honey-combed with inlets and harbors, has been so beleaguered and locked up that the whole immense foreign commerce, which was the very life of the industry and opulence of the vast region which it borders, has practically ceased to exist.

THE NAVAL FORCE. When I entered upon the discharge of my public duties as the head of this Department, in March, 1861, there were but forty-two vessels in commission, and, as stated in my last annual report, but seventy-six vessels then attached to the navy have been made available. Most of those in commission were abroad, and of the seven thousand six hundred seamen in the pay of the Government, there were on the 10th of March, 1861, but two hundred and seven men in all the ports and receiving ships on the Atlantic coast to man ou ships and protect the navy yards and depotator to aid in suppressing the rising

Neither the expiring Administration, nor Congress, which had been in session until the 4th of March, had taken measures to increase or strengthen our naval power notwithstanding the lowering aspect of our public affairs; so that when a few weeks after the inauguration I desired troops for the protection of the public property at Norfolk and Annapolis, or sailors to man and remove the vessels, neither soldiers nor sailers could be procured. There were no men to man our ships, nor were the few at our vards in s into immediate service.

The proclamation of April, placing our entire coast from the mouth of the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande under blockade, found us with a naval force, even were every vessel on our coast, inadequate to the work required. I have in my former reports at the special session in July, 1861, and in December

last, made full exposition of the steps which were promptly taken to recall our foreign squadrons and the progress, which had been made in augmenting our navy by re-pairing and fitting, as expeditiously as possible, every available vessel owned by the Government, by purchasing such others as could be made speedily useful in guarding our shallow and peculiar coast, and by rapidly constructing as many steamers as could be built at our navy yards, and em-ploying, to the extent that we could procure materials, engines and machinery, the resources of the country in adding others from private ship-yards. The result is, that we have at this time affoat, or progressing to rapid completion, a naval force of four hundred and twenty-seven vessels, there having been added to those of the old navy enumerated in my report of July, 1861, exclusive of those that were lost, three hundred and fifty-three vessels, armed in the aggregate with fifteen hundred and seventy-seven guns, and of the capacity of 240,-028 tons. The annals of the world do not show so great an increase in so brief a period to the naval power of any country. It affords me satisfaction to state that the acquisitions made to the navy from the commercial marine have proved to be of an excellent character, and though these vessels were not built for war purposes. and consequently have not the strength of war vessels, they have performed all the service that was expected of them. No equal amount of tonnage was ever procured for any service at prices correspondingly low, and with so little disturbance to the commercial community; and no vessels were ever constructed on better terms for the government, or have better subserved the purposes for which they were designed, than the twenty-three gunboats for which the Department contracted on its own responsibility at the commencement of hostilities, without waiting for the action of Congress. In no respect, during this war, has the government been better or more economically and faithfully served than in the addition that have been made by

construction and purchase to the navy. In order that actual condition of the navy, past and present, from March 4, 1861, to November, 1862, and the expansion which has been made may be seen, I present a tabular statement of the number of vessels, and the aggregate of their armament and tonnage, with a detailed account of the losses that have occurred since my

last annual report.
[We omit the tabular statement. The losses have been eleven vessels, viz: The frigate Congress and sloop Cumberland, in action with the Merrimac: the steamer Varuna and mortar schooner, M. J. Carlton, in action below New Orleans; steamer R. B. Forbes, wrecked; steamer Whitehall, burnt, mortar schooner S. C. Jones, burn; steamer Island Belle, grounded and burnt; sloop Adirondack, wrecked; steamer Henry Andrew, wrecked; and steam ram Sumter,

grounded."

When the vessels now under construction
 When the vessels now under construction

 are completed, the navy will consist of—

 SAILING VESSELS.

 Description.
 Number Guns

 Ships-of-the-line
 6 504 16,094

 Frigates
 6 300 10,237

 Bloops-of-war
 16 289 14,305

 Brigs
 4 20 999

 Ships including stora and receive
 Frigates 6
Sloops-of-war 16
Brigs 4
Ships, including store and receiv-

IRON-CLAD VESSELS.

The attention of the Department was

turned to the subject of iron-clad vessels immediately after the commencement of hostilities, and the adoption of measures for the enlargement of the navy. It was a subject full of difficulty and doubt. Experiments upon a large scale of expense. both in England and France, if not resulting in absolute failure, had achieved but a limited and questionable success. Yet it was evident that a new and material element in maritime warfare was developing itself demanded immediate attention. In this view I recommended to Congress, at its extra session on the 4th of July, 1861. the whole subject, and asked authority to

organize a commission for investigation. Thirty days after this action on my part Congress conferred the authority requested and appropriated fifteen hundred thousand dollars for the construction of one or more iron-clad vessels upon such nedels as should receive the approval of the Department. On the day after the law had been approved the commission was constituted, and the Department advertised for proposals. Of the various plans and propositions submit-ted, three vessels of different models were recommended by the Board, which received the approval of the Department. Contracts were forthwith made for constructing the Monitor, the Galena, and the Ironsides. All of these vessels are now in the service.

Whatever success may attend the large and costly armored ships of the Warrior class, which are being constructed by some of the maritime Powers of Europe, cruising in deep waters, they can scarcely cause alarm here, for we have within the United States few harbors that are accessible to them, and for those few the Governmen can always be prepared whenever a foreign war is imminent. It has been deemed advisable, however, that we should have a few large sized armed cruisers, of great speed, for ocean service, as well as of the class of smaller vessels for coastwise and defensive operations. In the construction of iron-clads of the Monitor class, the nautical qualities of the vessel have not been the governing object, for with light draft and heavy armament high speed is not attainable. But they are adapted to the shallow waters of our coast and harbors, few of which are accessible to vessels of great magnitude. While the larger armored vessels, with their heavy armament, cannot nearly approach our shores, those of the Monitor class can penetrate even the inner waters, rivers, harbors, and bayous of our extended and double coast.

WESTERN DEPOT AND ESTABLISHMENT. It will be advisable at an early period to establish a naval depot on one of the rivers in the valley of the Mississippi, where we now have a squadron equal in numbers to the whole navy of the United States at the commencement of this Administration. The want of an establishment in that quarter where vessels may be constructed, armed, and armored, equipped and repaired, has been severely felt, and in the absence of such an establishment the Department has been compelled to resort to expedients that may have been sometimes disad-

vantageous. For an iron navy the great rivers of the West are well adapted, and the immense resources in iron and coal that are distributed throughout that region indicate what must be the undoubted policy of the Government at no distant period in relation to such an establishment. The time may not have arrived when the selection of a permanent location for a navy-yard and foundry shall be made, but it must be in the near future, and until then the department will be dependent in a great degree on private establishments and such temporary arrangements as can be secured.

Abstract of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- The following extracts from the Secretary of the Treasury's report show the estimated receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30th, tinuance of the war:

For the Civil List, including foreign intercourse and missellaneous expenses other than on account of the public debt, \$20,081,510 08. For the Interior Department, Indians and Pensions, \$103,465,577 01. For the War Department, \$738,829,146 80. For the Navy Department, \$68,257,255 01. For interest on public debt, \$33,513,890 50. For principal of public dobt, \$19,384,804 16. Total, \$595,413,-183 56 To which sum should be added the expenditures for which appropriations made, are estimated as remaining undrawn on the are estimated as remaining undrawa on the lat July, 1863, \$200,000,000; making the aggregate of expenditures to the lat July, 1864, for which appropriations are made or asked, \$1,095,413,183 56. From which should be deducted the probable amount of appro-priations which will remain undrawn on the 1st July, 1864, \$250,000,000; making the true

amount of probable expenditure during the fiscal year of 1864, \$845,413,183 56. The estimates of receipts are as follows: From customs \$70,000,000; from internal duties \$150,000,000; from lands \$25,000; from ties \$150,000,000; from lands \$25,000; from miscellaneous sources \$3,000,000—making the aggregate of receipts for the fiscal year, 1864, to be deducted from the aggregate of expenditures, \$223,025,000; and leaving the amount of expenditures of the fiscal year, 1864, to be provided for, \$622,383,183 56. The whole amount to be provided by Congress, beyond the resources available under existing laws, may, therefore, upon the supposition of the continuance of the war, be stated as follows: For the fiscal year, 1863, \$276,912,517 66; for the fiscal year, 1864, \$622,388,183 56—making an aggregate of \$899,300,701 22

The report considers the results that may be reasonably expected from an act authorizing the organization of banking associations, such as proposed in his last report. The central idea of the proposed measure, is the es-tablishment of one sound uniform circulation of equal value throughout the country, upon the foundation of national oredit, combined with private capital. Such a currency, it is believed, can be secured through banking as-sociations, organized under national legislasociations, organized under national legisla-tion. It is proposed that these associations be entirely voluntary. Any persons desirous of employing real capital, in sufficient amounts, can, if the plan be adopted, unite-together, under proper articles, and having contributed the requisite capital, can invest such part of it, not less than the fixed mini-mum in United States bonds, and having demum in United States bonds, and having deposited these bonds with the proper officers
of the United States can receive United
States notes in such denominations as may be
desired, and employ them as money in discounts and exchanges. The stockholders of
any existing banks can, in like manner, organize under the act and transfer by such de-

grees as may be found convenient, the capital of the old to the use of the new associations. The notes thus put into circulation will be payable until the resumption in United States notes, and after resumption in Specie by the association, which issues them on demand, and if not so paid will be redeemable at the Treasury of the United States from the proceeds of the bonds pledged in security. It will be easily understood, however, if it be appropriated that a government issuing a credit will be easily understood, however, it, it be considered, that a government issuing a credit circulation, cannot supply, in any given period, an amount of currency greater than the excess of its disbursements over its receipts, To that amount it may create a debt in small To that amount it may create a cent in small notes, and these notes may be used as currency. This is precisely the way in which the existing currency of the United States notes is supplied. That portion of the expenditure, not met by revenue or loans, has been met by the issue of these notes. Debts in this form have been substituted for various debts in other

Whenever, therefore, the country shall be restored to a healthy normal condition, and the receipts exceed the expenditures, the supply of United States notes will be arrested and must progressively diminish. Whatever demand may be made for their redemption in coin must hasten this diminution, and there can be no recissue, for re-issue under the Constitution necessarily implies disburgement, and the revenue upon the supposition supplies more than is needed for that purpose. There is then no mode in which a currency in United States notes can be permanently maintained except by loans of them when not required for disbursement on deposits of coin or pledge of securities, or in some other way. This would convert the Treasury into a government bank, with all its mischiefs and has erament bank, with all its mischiefs and harards. All changes, hewever important, should
be introduced with caution, and proceeded in
with a careful regard to every affected interest. Rash innovation is not less dangerous
than stupefied inaction.

The time has come when a circulation of

United States notes, in some form, must be employed. The people demand uniformity in currency, and claim at least part of the benefit of debt without interest made into money, hitherto enjoyed exclusively by the banks. These demands are just and must be respected. But there need be no sudden change; there need be no hurtful interference with existing interests. As yet the United States note cir-culation scarcely fills the vacuum caused by

그를 받아하는 그는 살이 있는 물을 가는 물을 내려가 하는 그는 것이 하게 되는 때를 하는 것이 하는 사람들이 모든 사람이 가는 모든 가장이 하는 것이 하는 것이 하게 되는 것이 하는 것이 하는 것

the temporary withdrawal of coin; it does not, perhaps, fally meet the demand for in-creased circulation created by the increased number, variety and activity of payments in money. There is opportunity, therefore, for the wise and beneficial regulation of its sub-stitution for other circulation. The mode of substitution also may be judiciously adapted to actual circumstances.

The plan suggested consults both purposes. It contemplates the gradual withdrawal of bank note circulation, and proposes a United States note circulation furnished to banking associations, in the advantages of which they may participate in full proportion to the care and responsibility assumed, and the services performed by them. The promptitude and zeal with which many of the existing institutions came to the financial support of the government in the dark days which followed the outbreak of the rebellion, is not forgotten. They ventured largely, boldly and patriotically on the side of the Union and the Constiand of the side of the Union and the Consti-tutional supremacy of the nation of States and citizens. It does not at all detract from the merit of the act, that the losses which they feared, but unbesitatingly risked, were transmuted into unexpected gains. It is a solid recommendation of the suggested plan that it offers the opportunity to these and kindred institutions to reorganize, continue their business under the proposed act, and with little loss and much advantage participate in maintaining the new and uniform na

tional currency.

The proposed plan is recommended, finally, by the firm anchorage it will supply to the Union. Every individual who holds a dollar of the circulation secured by such deposit, every merchant, every manufacturer, every farmer, every mechanic interested in transactions deevery mechanic interested in transactions de-pendent for success on the credit of that cir-culation, will feel as an injury any attempt to rend the national unity, with the permanence and stability of which all their interests are so closely and vitally connected. Had the system been possible, and had it actually ex-ieted two years ago, can it be doubted that the national interests and sentiments enlisted by it for the Union would have strengthened the motives for adhesion derived from other would have been impossible.

Report of the Ordnance Department. The report of Captain Dahlgren, of the Ordnance Department, is long but interesting; since it contains a full resume of the experiments in gunnery and naval armor made up to the present time. In the sententiousness of its style it is somewhat unique as s public document, almost every line containing the statement of a hard fact or a solid inference. The report opens by referring to our definiency in the supply of nitre at one time, which would have been attended with serious consequences, had the Trent quarrel ripened into an international conflict. Since then it has been the constant endeavor of the Department to keep a full supply constantly on hand. The establishment of depots for the reception and storage of nitre at certain points in both the East and West is recom-

In noticing the introduction of shells in naval warfare, the report observes that the Merrimac class of frigates armed with a su-perior class of guns to the light Paixhans, the advantage of which is that our 9 and 11 inch guns are found to be in a measure available against iron plating, because they will endure solid shot fired with one half greater and even double their original charges." We have thus leisure to consider and adopt the best of the improved styles re-

cently presented. Following a history of the introduction of mail-clad vessels, the report accepts vessels of the Monitor and Ironside classes as likely to serve the present purposes sufficiently well, giving time for the collection of data that shall light our way to the preparation of the best means of defense. The obstacles in the way of heavier plating than four or five inches, combined with guns of sufficient calibre and high speed at sea, are pointed out, and the conclusion occepted that "offence has dethe conclusion occepted that "oneme has de-cidedly the advantage, and that no sea going ship is considered to be so armored as to be impregnable to artillery." But though the recent experiments in England prove that the heaviest sheathing may be pierced with solid shot, and even shells, yet"it would be unwise to rush to the conclusion that armor is needless, for even against such cannon, a ship may delay the conclusive difficulty long enough to make its own guns of avail, and when opposed to any but the heaviest

The case of the Monitor and Merrimac is referred to in this connection. It is though that the guns used in the latter were pri pally 32-pounders, which would be too to take any effect on her antagonist. On the other hand, had the Monitor used wrought instead of cast-iron shot, with the ordinary charges of fifteen pounds of powder, their in-itial velocity would have been about seventy feet per second less, and the effect of the blow lessened to that extent. A very common opinion has been that the wrought iron balls, which Lieutenant Worden was ferbidden to use, would have sunk the Merrimac. Capt. Dahlgren thinks differently. But, he adds, the Monitor's guns were capable of being fired with charges as high as thirty pounds, which should have been used in case of a second

One advantage possessed by the turret class of vessels is, unlike armed vessels proper, the sheathing is not merely attached to the ship, taxing its strongth at every turn, but is made to contribute to the general strength of the whole fabric. In the Warrior class this tax whole fabric. In the wall for class with the contheir strength "will probably be such as to impair their capacity for endurance and in the end unfit the ship for battle." They have the additional advantage of having a proper sphere in the less troubled waters of our rivers and harbors than the open seas which sur-round England and other maritime countries. On the subject of rified as compared with on the subject of rined as compared with smooth-bore guns, we extract the following paragraphs from the report:

1. The rifled shot when moving correctly is the more accurate to first graze, though not

materially so at moderate distances—say 1,300 to 1,500 yards. Beyond a mile its advantage in this respect is very marked.

2. But after encountering any object its deflections are of the most erratiodescription, and it generally tumbles over so as to nullify its force, and render its subsequent direction

beyond conjecture.
Wherefore the rifled shot has no capacity for ricocket, which is one of the most certain modes of operating with the round projectiles in naval service, and is of the ntmost impor-tance, because so many shot fall short and strike the water first

2. The rifle, shot has greater penetration than the round, but much less concussive power.

If, in battering an iron-clad, penetration only shall be the paramount consideration, and other effects merely incidental, the rifle cannon must be selected.

cannon must be selected.

But if the concussion and shattering of
the plate and its backing be preferred, with
such penetration as might be consequent
thereon, then the heavy, swift, round projectile will supply the blow best adapted to such So long as the present mode of plating con-

tinues, there can be little doubt that it will be most effectively attacked by cracking and bending the iron, starting the bolts, and strip-ping off the armor, and breaking away large portions of the wooden structure within.

The effect of shot weighing 330 and 450 lbs. must be damaging beyond all experience; but guns of such calibre cannot be fired one-third as frequently as those of eleven inches bore, which may be displarged once a minute. The impression which has prevailed, that it is desired to fire large masses of metal at low velocities has no foundation in fact. Nor is it true that the Armstrong gun is fired with heavier charges of powder than our ewn elev-en inch class. One of these, throwing a shot of 165 lbs., fired 32 rounds with 30 lb. charges, which "is 80 per cent." relatively and 13 lbs. absolutely heavier than the shot of the British absolutely heavier than the shot of the Drives, gens." The gun did not burst, nor does it exhibit any symptom of giving way, although cast iron, and weighing only 16,000 lbs.; whereas the Armstrong is of wrought iron and weighs 27,000 lbs. Other experiments have been made with similar success.

Important from Washington. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- The following has been received at the headquarters of the

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD NEAR ARREVILLE, To H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The enemy deserted their fortifications yesterday, destroying all the stores that they could not carry away. The weather is bad and the stream somewhat awollen, making it difficult to cross. Some of the cavalry swam the river, however, and occupied this place last night. To-day pursuit was made to Oxford, coming on the rear guard of the enemy.
The skirmishing lasted two hours, resulting in the capture of some sixty rebels. The pursuit will be continued to morrow, but the roads are so bad it is impossible to get up supplies for a longer continuance of it. Gen.

Sherman is crossing at Wyatt.

[Sigued,] U.S. Grant, Maj. Gen.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The following has been received by telegraph at the headquar-

marches and attacked the enemy yesterday morning at Cane Hill. The battle lasted for several hours. The enemy, under Gen. Marmaduke, began to fall back about one o'clock, but retreated fighting until sun down. The victory was complete. Our loss is not great.
The enemy's loss is much greater than ours.
Our forces camped on the battle field. The enemy retired to Van Buren.
(Signed,) S. R. Cuerts, Major-General. St. Louis, Nov. 29, 1862.

Married.

On Wednesday evening, October 29th, by Rev. John Stockton, D.D., John N. McDonald, Esq., to Miss Lizzie M., eldest daughter of Maj. Wm. Lee; both of Washington County, Pa.

At Shape Gap, Pa., by Rev. G. Van Artsdalen, on Thursday morning, November 27th, Mr. Jacob Noggle, of Huntingdon County, to Miss JOHN HARVEY GILLILAND, Esq., to Miss CLEMEN-TINE STEWART SNYDER, all of Huntingdon County, Pa.

On the 27th ult., by Rev. A. G. Fairchild, the residence of the bride's father, in Fayette told of triumphant faith. But his every-day County, Pa., Mr. PRESSLY B. SAAMS to Miss life, in the relations he sustained to God and his MARY E., daughter of Mr. Samuel Robinson. October 16th, by Rev. J. R. Duncan, Mr.

JAMES NOBLE, of Guernsey Co., to Miss Ann know them."

JANE CULBERTSON, of Noble Co., O. November 6th, Mr. Samuel Paisley to Miss Sarah Jane MARTIN, both of Guernsey Co., O. November mother, a brother, and sisters, deeply mourn the 18th, Mr. John Allison, of Guernsey Co., to loss of one who, though young, had long filled a Miss Rebecca Hattan, of Noble Co., O. Nov. 20th, Mr. HENRY UPFOLD, of Bladensburg, Knox Co., to Miss Armelia Rinehart, of Cum Nov. 27th, Mr. Joseph Dye to Miss Mar-GARET ELDER, both of Noble Co., O.

November 25th, by Rev. H. O. Rosborough, is rest for thee."

Alpheus W. Brown, of Monongalia Co., Va., to Miss Ann Nicholson, of Fayette Co., Pa.

November 27th, by Rev. N. B. Lyons, at the house of the bride's father, Thomas Hanna, Esq., Mr. John V. Smith, of Carrollton, O., to Miss ADALINE HANNA, of Morris, Washington Co., Pa. November 25th, by Rev. James Martin, Mr. SAMUEL FINNEY to Miss SUSAN SCHRADER, both of Elizabeth Township.

Obituary.

[ANNOUNCEMENTS, GRATIS: ADDITIONAL REMARKS, FIVE CENTS A LINE, NINE WORDS BRING A LINE.] DIED-On the 16th of October, 1862, Miss MARY E. McNAY, a member of the Presbyte-rian congregation of Unity, Greene Co., Pa., in the 21st year of her age.

DIED—At his residence, near McVeytown, Miffin County, Pa., on the 18th ult., WILLIAM ERWIN, Esq., in the 68th year of his age.

DIED—In Marion County, Oregon, October 2d, 1862, Mrs. MARY A. R., wife of James E. Ennis, and daughter of the late Rev. Philip, and Nancy Condit, aged 24 years and 3 months.

DIED-In Washington City, November 5th, 1862, Mr. H. JENNINGS HEFFELFINGER, a member of Co. D, 135th Reg't P. V., aged 21 years, 9 months, and 4 days. His remains were interred in Elderton Cemetery. DIED-November 16th, near Newton, Iowa, of

DIED—In Chartiers Tp., Washington County, Pa., September 15th, 1862, SARAH, wife of George Barnett, aged about 62 years. Mrs. Barnett was one of the excellent of the

earth. Though exceedingly modest and retiring, she was an ornament to the Christian profession. As a woman, she was gentle, kind, and openhearted. As a Christian, she was meek, humble, patient. From her door no necessitous person went empty away. No suffering in the neighborhood was endured with which she did not sympathise, and which she did not do all she could to alleviate. She was emphatically the friend of the poor and distressed. In her life she was lovely, and those who knew her best, loved her most.

During the most of Mrs. Barnett's life, it was her privilege to enjoy almost uninterrupted health. A month or two before her decease, she was attacked with pleurisy, superinduced by waiting on a sick sister, who we trust is now in heaven. From that attack Mrs. Burnett recov ered very slowly, but for awhile had been able to walk about and attend church, from which she was seldom absent when well. On the day (Sabbath) preceding her death, she was in her seat in God's house. She retired at night as well as she had been for some time. Between two and three o'clock A. M., her husband heard her moan, and before he could give her any assistance, life had departed. What a commentary on that text, "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh " None who knew Mrs. Barnett have any doubts but what she is now in heaven, with that Saviour whom she loved, and whose doctrines she adorned.

DIED—In Callensburg congregation, Clarion County, Pa., November 4th, 1862, of typhoid pneumonia, MARGARET CANDACE LOBOUGH, in the 19th year of her age.

Candace was the daughter of David and Margaret Lobough. She was remarkable for her simplicity of character, and for her gentle and amiable disposition. So kind, so gentle, and so pleasant was she, that to know her was to love IN I F T HW S T R E E T her, while those who knew her best, loved her most. - She was early instructed in the doctrines and duties of the Word of God, and these instructions did not fail to produce their proper fruits in her daily life. Candace was naturally of a thoughtful disposition, and her conduct was always free from the frivolities and giddiness of youth. In the class room, in the house of God, and in her daily walk, she was a pattern which her youthful associates may well strive to imitate.

She was not a professor of religion, yet we hope and believe she was a Christian, and that she died trusting in Christ as her Saviour. Her late pastor, of whose faithful counsels she was deprived by death a short time before her own decease, had frequent conversations with her upon the subject of her soul's salvation. And, although she could not see her way clear to make a public profession at that time, yet at a subsequent period she intimated it to be both her desire and intention to do so at the first opportunity. This resolution, too, was taken, and the desire expressed, prior to her illness, when her prospects of long life were as flattering as those of any now living. But death loves a shining mark, and youth is no defense against the arrows of the King of Terrors.

A large circle of friends followed her to the house appointed for all the living, and mingled their griefs with those of a loving mother and fond brothers and sisters. R. A. B.

DIED-In Orbisonia, at the house of her sonin-law, Thos. E. Orbison, Esq., on Sabbath evening, November 30th, Mrs. REBECCA ASHMAN, widow of the late William Hamill, in the 78d year of her age. The deceased was born a few rods from where

she died, on February 14th, 1790. Her youth

was passed on the Ashman farm, near Three Springs. After her marriage, she resided for some time in Shippensburg, and there professed her faith in Christ under the ministry of Dr. ters of the army:

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For seven years she has been a member of the lections.

Sharp. Afterwards removing to Virginia, she to the fall wear.

As Call and examine the Goods, and make your own sh. To seven years she has been a member of the septility with his division, made forced.

For seven years she has been a member of the septility with his division, made forced.

Presbyterian church of Shirleysburg. Her end was peace, and her death but to sleep in Jesus. She leaves two sons, two daughters, and many friends, to lament her departure-to them a loss, to her a gain.

DIED-At Carver Hospital, near Washington City, on Wednesday, the 26th ult., Lieutenant WILLIAM FITZGERALD, in the 34th year of

With him the war is over, the victory won, and he has gone to enjoy the triumph. Since the 20th year of his age, he has been a brother beloved in the Presbyterian church of Leechburg, Pa. And during the last three years of his life he served the church with great acceptance in the office of the Ruling Eldership.

A faithful soldier of the Cross, he, in August last became a soldier of his country. He entered the army as 1st Lieut. Co. C., 139th Reg't P. V. But his career in camp life was short; ELIZABETH CLAPSADDLE, of Fulton County. On his work was done, his sufferings over. The the same day, at the house of the bride's father, Master came and called for him. "All is well." His diary bespeaks a heart resting on a God he loved. His calm reply, when told of death's approach. "Well. I am in my Saviour's arms," Church, to the family and the world, gave surest evidence of grace. "By their fruits ye shall

He is missed, sadly missed. A widowed mother, a brother, and sisters, deeply mourn the departed father's place in the family. And the church, the eldership, the pastor, all feel smitten sorely. But Jesus lives, and loves that family, and loves that Zion still. Brother, "There

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DIED—November 16th, near Newton, Iowa, of lung fever, JOHNNY MILLER, son of R. and M. J. M'Cartney, aged 1 year, 3 months, and 44 days.

DIED—Near Youngsville, Adams County, O., on the 27th of November, Mr. GOWIN WALLACE, in the 62d year of his age.

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