

BY TELEGRAPH.

[From Thursday Morning's Bulletin.]

HALIFAX, 27. The Steamer Canada from Liverpool, arrived to-day.

Sir James Ferguson publishes a letter, emphatically denying he acted as a spy in America, neither interfered.

M. Fould's financial programme for France was satisfactory. The London Daily News has editorially rebuking Southern sympathizers in England.

INDEPENDENCE, 27.

Souls of Capt. Gregory's Company sent out from Col. Anthony's command on the old Lexington road, were fired upon by about fifty rebels at the crossing of the Little Blue, from the rocks and brush. One of the scouts was wounded, two missing, supposed to be killed, and three in retreating, but some 15 rebels on the Little Blue bridge, with shot guns. The scouts then turned, took another road, and arrived safely in camp.

Lieut. Hedgren went out with 20 men and found them near the same place, drove them into the brush, and captured 20 horses and mules.

A band of rebels 200 strong crossed over from Clay county to-day.

150 of Rains' men are at Sidney. Capt. Webb has 50 rebels in the brush 6 miles southeast. Capt. Hays has some 400 rebels on Little Blue. Col. Renshaw has 200 rebels now in Lafayette county.

There must be some warm fighting soon, as a large force of rebels is reported near Pleasant Hill.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

Fulton arrived bringing 30,000 stand of arms for the Government. Richmond Dispatch reports 3,000 Unionists in the mountains of East Tennessee under Parson Brownlow. Major Gilham is doing more mischief than the Yankees in Kentucky.

WHEELING, VA., Nov. 26.

A loyal Virginian, from Frederick county, who reached Washington City on Wednesday, reported that all the free colored men in Frederick county are being pressed into the rebel service as fast as they can be found and taken, and that they are imprisoned in the jail at Winchester until a sufficient number are got together, and are then forwarded to Manassas Junction to work on the fortifications in that vicinity, or perform other service as they are required. Every able bodied man under fifty years of age was being seized and put into the ranks, and so far as he was able to learn, there had been no exception to this.

He speaks of a Quaker named Denny, who was notified to appear at headquarters and take up arms. He refused to obey the summons, and a guard was sent to bring him in. He was brought before a military court and was there asked the grounds of his refusal. He replied that he was loyal to the United States Government, and as a member of the Society of Friends, was opposed to war. He was told that he would make friends by going into the Confederate service, and would, without doubt, obtain a position of rank and good pay. He replied that he was opposed to the Confederate Government from principle, and that every dollar he received from the Confederate Government would burn in his pocket, and that he would not touch a dollar of it. It was apparent that he would be useless as a soldier—expressing himself as boldly as he did—and he was assigned to the disagreeable duty, under compulsion, of seeking out the free negroes of the country about, to have them impressed into the service.

Gen. (formerly Colonel) Jackson, who commanded the rebel troops at Harper's Ferry in May last, was in command at Winchester. He brought with him his brigade from Manassas, estimated at 5,000, independent of Pendleton's battery of artillery. He was busily engaged in fortifying Winchester, and Turner Ashby, with his force of cavalry, was encamped between Charlestown and Halltown, on the railroad, five or six miles south of Harper's Ferry. The publication of the list of killed and wounded at the battle of Bolivar has been suppressed by the rebel authorities. The railroad cars only run from Winchester to Charlestown.

NEW YORK, 26.

The Herald's Fortress Monroe dispatch says, by flag of truce from Norfolk the news reached there from Fort Pickens and Port Royal. Pickens opened fire on Saturday morning, but the firing was wild.

LATER.

It was stated that Pickens had been breached when the firing ceased. The rebels sustained no loss, but the loss of the Union forces was heavy. The widest excitement existed at Norfolk. Bragg had sent congratulatory dispatches all over the South. From the same source it is learned that at Beaufort, three companies of General Sherman's command had an engagement with the rebels, and were forced to retreat with a loss of eight men. Beaufort is being intruded by our forces.

A Key West letter received at New York says that the Privateer "Bennercard" made no resistance. She was commanded by Captain Gilbert Hays, and was captured ten miles from Abaco. She threw overboard most of her ammunition. She had no novels, and had not even fired a gun since leaving Charleston.

Another vessel captured by Com. was the schooner "Addalade" of Nassau. She had several cases of swords. Her partner was Lieut. Hardy of the Confederate Army.

The steamer Isabella is represented as being nearly ready for her armament at Charleston. She will be commanded by Capt. Rollin.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

A Fortress Monroe letter says the rebels lost 15 killed and wounded in the shelling of their camp at Warwick.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.

The rebel blockade of the Potomac does not seem to have been vigorously enforced this week, as several vessels have arrived here with coal, wood, and other domestic supplies. The "Wyandotté" is loading with stores for the South, and the Mt. Washington will leave to-day.

The army board has retired the following officers in consequence of physical inability: Majors H. B. Judd, L. Jones and Christopher S. Lovell. The President has approved the finding. Col. Stephen H. Long has been ordered to assume the duties of head of the corps of topographical engineers.

WASHINGTON, 27.

The Washington Republican has news from Winchester, Va., to Saturday, that Jackson, one of the rebel Generals, is drilling a regiment composed of slaves in that city, and that the negroes are to be made to fight against the Federal troops. The Steamer Eagle, Capt. Beuder, arrived here this morning, having run the Potomac blockade without danger. She is heavily loaded with forage for the army.

DEARSBORO, 27.

A communication in the Free Press this morning, understood to have been written by Gen. Cass, not only justifying the arrest of Mason and Slidell, but shows that it was in strict accordance with the position of the Government upon the right of the search question, as maintained in the correspondence with the British Government in 1854.

[From Sunday Morning's Bulletin.]

QUINCY, 29.

Letters from prisoners of the California regiment at Richmond, show that most of those supposed to have been killed at Balls Bluff are prisoners. Officers are confident that 50 include whole number dead. The Philadelphia Enquirer's Fortress Monroe letter says the rebels report Pensacola evacuated. The Navy Yard entirely destroyed. Gen. Bragg sent for reinforcements. Fire vessels assisting Col. Brown were riddled with shot.

Adjutant General Thomas sent instructions to Gen. Sherman, at Beaufort, to take possession of all crops on the island, not wanted for the army, to be sold for Government. Also to use slaves to secure the crops.

THE rebels are falling back from the Potomac before the slow but certain advance of the Union force. They hardly offer resistance to our vessels the last few days.

NEW YORK, 29.

A letter from Port Royal, reports an expedition to St. Helena Inlet; without striking a blow they took enemy's works, and the guns which had been carried inland. They report 14,000 rebels at Herdville, ten miles from Hilton Head, under Gen. Drayton.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 28.

The Bowling Green Courier of the 21st says the rebel Brigadier General George B. Crittendon, brother to John J. Crittendon, has been promoted to a Major Generalship, and assigned to the department of the Cumberland Gap.

David Patterson, son-in-law of Lawyer Andrew Johnson, was arrested upon the 19th, and brought to Knoxville for trial. The rebel Convention at Russellville had made a declaration of independence, and passed an ordinance of secession, and adopted a resolution that the laws and constitution of Kentucky were not consistent with the rebel Government.

Richmond advises say that the British Steam sloop Racer is expected soon.

The privateer Sumpter is reported captured off the coast of Texas by the frigate Niagara.

WASHINGTON, 29.

According to present indications, the President's Message will not be sent from Washington in advance of its delivery to Congress. The reason for this is the fact that it, as well as the reports of the Secretaries of War and Navy, will be kept open until the latest moment in order to make such additions and alterations as the constantly recurring events may require.

Dispatches received to-day at the Navy Department from flag officer Dupont, dated Port Royal, Nov. 25, gives the gratifying intelligence that the flag of the U. S. is flying over the Territory of the State of Georgia. Tybee Island, which he says is within mortar distance of Ft. Pulaski has been taken possession of, and the approaches to Savannah completely cut off.

On the island is a strong masonry tower, with a battery at its base. The following is the Philadelphia Enquirer's Pensacola report: Passengers by a flag of truce from Norfolk to Ft. Monroe, Nov. 27, furnish further news regarding the fight at Ft. Pickens. The particulars, it must be remembered, come through a rebel source. Gen. Bragg had not made a breach into the fort, as was before reported. Great excitement was prevalent throughout the South respecting the battle, but it was thought Bragg would be able to make Brown surrender. A message arrived from Pensacola on Sunday last, with a peremptory order for reinforcements. Bragg at that time was hopeful of an easy success, and was ruyling at intervals on the Fortress with great effect. His regular salves are described as being truly terrible.—The General was perfectly cool and confident. No breach had yet been made, but on Monday one would be manifest, when Bragg expected reinforcements, and would storm with fresh troops and ordnance. Col. Brown had concentrated a perfect storm of shot and shell upon the Navy Yard, and had burned it down to gayer with all the out buildings, and a considerable amount of ordnance stores. Pensacola had been evacuated by order of Gen. Bragg. Col. Brown had called to his assistance five vessels of war, all of which had been driven off by the batteries. The frigate Niagara had been riddled by shot. The steamers Colorado and Monongehela were disabled. Col. Brown had declared to his troops that he would never surrender alive, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the men. On Tuesday Bragg would engage Col. Brown in front, and land a large force on the island so as to take him in the rear, and it is generally believed by Union men that an action has taken place at Pensacola between our forces and the rebels and that Bragg has been whipped and his whole force captured. The dispatches in the Southern papers have no apparent end or beginning and are very meagre.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.

received in this city direct from Halifax, the first case of the kind extant, through the agency of the telegraph repeaters in

A full organization of the Western Virginia Counties was perfected to-day.

The work of forming a State constitution was assigned to five committees. There is no division of sentiment in the new state, and business will be dispatched as fast as possible.

An application will be made to Congress early in the session for admittance. The general opinion outside is that the gradual emancipation clause will be adopted.

NOV. 28.—For the first time in the history of this Commonwealth, to-day has been observed as a day of thanksgiving, and Gov. Pearson is the first Governor that ever proclaimed one. Business in the city was entirely suspended.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.

The foreign news by the Canada was vented by George B. Hicks, of Cleveland, Ohio. The wires were connected through, and at one writing, the news was flashed direct from Halifax to this city.

CAIRO, Nov. 28.

Col. Chapel of Jeff. Thompson's staff came here to-day, under a flag of truce from New Madrid. He asked permission to go to St. Joseph after his wife, and take her to New Madrid, which Gen. Grant refused. Chapel then placed himself in Gen. Grant's charge, as a prisoner of war.

Two of the new gun boats built at St. Louis arrived here to-day.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.

Letters from Port Royal report that the expedition to the interior is now on its way.

The Schooner J. W. Gennin, from Ship Island, near New Orleans, reports the fortifications finished, guns mounted, and one hundred and fifty men detailed from the blockading fleet to work them.

[From Tuesday Morning's Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, 29.

Fort Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer, announces that a man calling himself Bryan O'Hara Portorico came from Norfolk, and was detained by Gen. Wool. Trunk examined; it contained valuable paper sealed, and stamped by the British Consul at Charleston, directed to Lord Lyons; they were sent to Sec. Seward for inspection. O'Hara is accused of having been an officer aboard of the Fingal, which he says is being fitted for a man of war, at Charleston. He had seen the privateer Sumpter often.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.

The City of Baltimore from London. The vessel Nashville, flying the rebel flag, arrived at Southampton.

Capt. Nelson reports — left Haver, on the 17th, bound to N. Y., was brought by the Nashville, Commander Pegram late United States Navy. Pegram ordered the Harry Burch fired.

QUINCY, Dec. 2.

Gen. Price has issued a proclamation at Neosho, calling for 50,000 men from Missouri to sustain the Southern cause. He says only 5,000 men have as yet come from Missouri to aid him, and unless his call is responded to, he hints, all will be lost, and the "Lincoln-Hittans" will have control of the State. The advance guard of Price's forces are working their way up to Sedalia, committing depredations as they go.

It is reported that Lexington again has fallen into the hands of the rebels. McCulloch's forces are said to be on their way to Arkansas.

The troops under the rebel General Rains occupy Springfield. It is said to be Price's intention if he cannot raise more troops, is to divide his army into guerrilla bands, and harass Union men.

The great gunboat and land expedition, under Gen. Halleck, is expected to start down the Mississippi in about two weeks.

As the people in several of the eastern counties in Virginia, have declared themselves loyal, ports will be opened for trade. North Hampton is occupied by Federal troops under Gen. Lockwood. A Paris letter of the "World" says a number of vessels left Havre two months since, with supplies for the rebels, but returned without disposing of their cargoes.

There is a rumor that 10,000 volunteers will be called for in Canada, to defend the frontier.

Capt. Gordon of the Slaver Eric has been sentenced to death in February. The N. Y. Post has information that a Canadian Steamer with a large cargo of arms and clothing for the rebels, had been captured on the coast of Maine.

Gen. Jim Lane delivered a great anti-slavery speech in Boston on Saturday, to an immense crowd of people. Tribune's Washington correspondent of 1st, says, No fear need be entertained as to the position the President will take concerning the seizure of Mason and Slidell. He will hold that Capt. Wilkes did right, but that he should have seized the steamer Trent also.

Mr. Ely, prisoner at Richmond, has sent word that he shall take his seat in Congress this session.

Reports from Richmond say rebels are terribly excited concerning the Federal occupation of the coast. Southern troops declared they would go home and leave Va. to her fate.

Upon the renewed application of Geo. D. Prentice, Sec. Seward, on Saturday, ordered the release of Calhoun Benham and ex Senator Gwin from confinement in Fort Lafayette.

Secretary of the Navy, in his report, after mentioning the capture of Mason and Slidell, says that the prompt and decisive action of Capt. Wilkes merited and received emphatic approval of the Navy Department, and if a too generous forbearance was exhibited by him in not capturing the vessel which had rebel commissioners on board, it must, in view of special circumstances of patriotic motives, be excused, but it must by no means be permitted to constitute a precedent, hereafter, in treatment of any similar case.

Jesse D. Bright of Ind., is at Washington and intends to take his seat. Senator Powell of Ky., also arrived on Saturday, and it is said will take his seat. A committee will be chosen to examine into the conduct of such men, and if proof against them is plain, they will be expelled.

A letter in the N. Y. Herald from Curraoos, Nov. 9th, says the U. S. War

steamer, Irroquois, arrived off Port Liguira, with the intention of entering, but was informed by Government authorities that the vessel could not enter except in case of distress. The commander would not enter on such conditions, but bore away westward.

Another rich prize was brought to the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Saturday, which was captured by the steamer Penguin on 25th ult.

QUINCY, Dec. 2.

Congress met to-day noon. In house 114 members assembled at roll call Hooper, of Mass., Wilson, of Iowa, Born of Utah, and Cradbaugh of Nevada, sworn in.

Maynard of Tenn., after some discussion, was sworn in. A committee was appointed to inform the President that both Houses had a quorum and ready to proceed to business. Hickman asked that Foster's claims as member from North Carolina be referred to committee.

Watts, delegate from New Mexico, sworn in. Blair, of Va., successor to Senator Carlisle, sworn in.

Segur of Accomac county, Va.; claimed his seat. Richardson, of Ill., moved he be sworn in, as people in Eastern Va., where Segur was elected, had returned to their allegiance. After discussion, Segur's case was referred to committee on elections.

SENATE.—Vice-President called Senate to order to-day noon. The members present fixed 12 o'clock as the hour for meeting at their daily sessions.

Trumbull, Hale and Latham were appointed committee to wait on the President. Mr. Trumbull gave notice that he would introduce a bill to-morrow to confiscate property of rebels and give freedom to people in the Slave States.

Wilkinson gave notice of bill to abolish the distinction between regular and volunteer forces.

St. Louis, Dec. 2. Democrat has news that Rebels, 15,000 strong, are moving towards Kansas in 3 divisions, under Price, Rains and McBride. Price says he will make Kansas the future scene of operations. McCulloch has had a quarrel with Price and gone to Arkansas.

[From Wednesday Morning's Bulletin.]

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 3.

CONGRESS.—In the House, to-day Mr. Calvert presented the memorial of Beach of Virginia asking to be admitted.

Several new members sworn in including Bennet of Colorado, and Willis of Washington Territory.

A memorial was presented that Love of California be admitted as an admitted as an additional member. Lovetoys offered a resolution that the thanks of Congress be presented to Capt. Wilkes.

Edgerton moved to substitute a gold medal. Lovetoys resolution passed. Blair of Missouri offered resolution to expell John W. Ried of the fifth district of Missouri, as he had joined the rebels. Passed.

Mr. Colfax offered a resolution that whereas Col. Corcoran has been confined in felon's cell Mason of Va. be confined in similar cell at Ft. Warren.—Passed unanimously.

Elliot's resolution to the effect that as the United States are engaged in a war to put down rebellion, the President have right, as commander in chief, to offer emancipation to slaves of all rebel masters. Question postponed one week.

Campbell gave notice that he would call up the following resolution on next Tuesday. That in legislating to meet exigencies of rebellion Congress should confiscate all property of rebels, slaves or otherwise.

Other resolutions all aiming at emancipation and confiscation were offered and laid over.

Boscoe Conklin offered a resolution to inquire into the Balls Bluff disaster. Odell moved that as Col. Alfred M. Wood of New York fourteenth regiment has been confined in felon's cell at the city of Richmond, John Sidell be treated in similar manner. Passed.

Benheisel of Utah, presented Constitution framed by Constitutional Convention at Salt Lake, and asked that Utah be admitted as a State into the Union.

SENATE.—Committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that the message would be sent in at noon to-morrow, the 3d.

Wheeling convention met Dec. 2. Mr. Hogan offered a resolution declaring emancipation in the new State of Western Va., or Kanawha. Question under discussion.

N. Y. Dispatch of 2d says, Col Kerrigan of 12th regiment has been tried for treason by court marshal and ordered to be shot. Order has been signed by the President. Kerrigan is a member of Congress.

Advices from Port Royal says, Tybee Island is not yet occupied by our troops. The National colors are flying from the Light House. Beaufort was to be occupied on the 29th ult., by 500 federal troops to prevent secessionists from taking possession. The expedition south is for Ferdinand. 2000 troops went.

The Richmond Examiner of 29th, contains a telegram from Charleston which says a skirmish took place near Buckingham between confederates and Unionists, who attempted to land but were driven off. We had one man slightly wounded by a shell.

It is reported that the Federalists landed at Bennets point at the mouth of the Ashley.

Eight Union steamers shelled Otso Island, north of St. Helena, on Monday, and then landed. They now hold entire possession of St. Helena Sound.

Dispatches of the 28th ult., from Lynchburg Va., says Floyd's command expects to go into winter quarters at Petersburg, Monroe county.

The roads are almost impassible, and it is thought neither the Yankees nor ourselves can accomplish anything until next Spring.

QUINCY, ILL., Dec. 3rd.

Dispatches received from Sphna at Washington, show friendliness of feeling between Spanish and Church party of Mexico.

The following paragraph occurs:—Yesterday took place the long announced visit to her Majesty, the Queen, by Gen Miramon, ex-President of Mexico. The august Queen received him with her usual ability, as did also the King, her

husband, who was seated at her side.—Conversation lasted for more than a quarter of an hour. From an intelligent source it seems there is some foundation for the report that Queen Isabella has made a secret treaty with Emperor Napoleon, ceding to him the Balaeric Islands provided he will assist her in her designs against Mexico.

WASHINGTON, 2.

This morning pickets of Gen. Blanker's brigade were attacked at Anandale by a party of secession cavalry, who came across our men very unexpectedly.—Sharp firing took place, and the result was one rebel killed, and two wounded and taken prisoners.

Information has been received here that one clause in the treaty with the Mexican Government provides for a loan of \$10,000,000 by our Government, to be furnished in 5 annual sums of \$2,000,000, each in return for the mercantile advantages and transit of the U. S. troops through Mexican Territory.

Gen McClellan is understood to have made the most urgent representations to the President in favor of a regular and systematic exchange of prisoners. He will probably succeed in having his views approved an acted on.

Mc. Call is moving towards Leesburg and Gens Smith and Porter are extending their lines forward, while McDowell and Franklin are watching the enemies centre, which is growing weaker every day.

The Time's dispatch says I am enabled to state in the most positive manner that the struggle is over, that the President's conservative policy is sustained by his cabinet with entire unanimity.

The World's correspondent says Sec. Cameron and Seward were seranaded to-night, but only the latter appeared. He supplemented the music, and stated that in ten days the country would rejoice at great news. A most important order will soon be issued to the effect that no more recruiting of regiments or independent companies will be allowed except under requisition of War Department. Recruiting officers are to be appointed by the several States to recruit for regular service.

The reported removal of the capital from Richmond is incorrect.

The Southern papers are advocating the election franchise.

The latest advices from Pensacola report that the fight had not been renewed. Accounts say that had the fight continued, Ft. McKee would have been destroyed. The particulars of the affair are not given.

The planters throughout the Southern Seaboard are represented to be destroying their crops lest they should fall into the hands of the Yankees.

A company of Union men had been discovered in New Orleans causing great excitement there. Many arrests had been made.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

CONGRESS.—Mynary of Tennessee presented credentials of Clemens, representative elected from Southern Tennessee. Referred to committee on credentials.

Dann of Indiana, moved that Henry C. Burnett of Ky., be expelled. Agreed to. Wyckhoff of Ky. made a strong Union speech, explaining the course of Burnett and Kentucky traitors, and closed by saying that by Christmas no rebel foot will be found on the soil of Kentucky.

In the Senate, Grimes offered a bill tendering thanks to Com. DuPont and those under his command.

Motion to fill vacancies in the Smithsonian Institution carried.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

Mr. Butterfield who has been a prisoner at Charleston, has arrived and reports that the forts on Otter and Phenix islands were vacated and blown up on Nov 12. The greatest excitement prevailed at Charleston, and a meeting was held as to the propriety of burning or surrendering the city. The Mayor was for surrendering, and so were the people generally, but the Governor said it must be burned.

The vote for Mayor of the city of N. Y. focts up as follows: Fernando Wood, Mayor; Democrat, 24,088; Gunther, Tamany Democrat, 24,588; Opedike, Republican, 25,259.

Special dispatches states that a resolution will be offered in the House of punishing any officer of the army for returning fugitive slaves to their masters.

F. P. Stanton still claims the seat occupied by Lane in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, 4.

Information received this evening says rebel forces in possession of Anandale have large forces of cavalry. There are twelve forts around Centerville defended by field pieces. Four regiments of the enemy lately left Centerville for Leesburg, where there is 12,000 men now.

A deserter from the rebels, servant of Beauregard, dressed like New York soldiers, came into camp last night. He says a whole regiment was supplied with such uniforms a week since. Been received in South from Boston. He states there are abundance of good shoes for those who can pay for them. He paid six dollars for his.

The following, though it did not come by Telegraph, is of sufficient interest for publication.

WASHINGTON, 3.

The government has received intelligence to-day, that the leaders of the rebellion at Richmond, and in the confederate camps across the Potomac, are satisfied that they are beaten in the issue of arms which they have made, and that the cause of secession is a hopeless one.

The division of Gen. Banks will to-morrow be ordered to remove from Darnestown to Frederick. The certainty that the roads for miles around Darnestown will soon become unfit for travel, renders this change of position necessary.

Gen. Stone's Division will probably occupy its position at Poolesville for the present.

The Navy Department is in receipt of a dispatch from Capt. Dupont, containing the report of the commander John Rodgers, of the Pocahontas, dated Sunday, Nov. 24th, off Tybee Island. He states that this controls the ship channel to the Savannah river, which is within 500 yards of the fort, and the possession of it close to the harbor of Savannah, and that Fort Pulaski is at the mercy of our

forces. The moment the latter desire to take it. Also, that reliable accounts inform him that Savannah was being evacuated by the people as fast as possible, fearing that Commodore Rogers would attempt to take possession of it.

ROLLA, Dec. 2.

A visitor from Price's camp reached here yesterday. He travelled four days with Price's army, and left on Tuesday evening. The exact position and numbers at that time were ascertained to be as follows: Price with 4,000 men at Osceola. McBride, on the right flank was at Stockton with 6,000, and Rains was posted to the extreme left at Clinton, with 5,000 with 5,000. The rebel line extended along the Osage, their left resting on Nevada City.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.

The Tribune has the following dispatches from Washington: The great interest which the War will give to the annual report of Secretary of War, will be heightened by Mr. Cameron's distinct avowal of his policy of placing arms in the hands of slaves who are willing to use them for the cause of the Union. He will support this by argument and historical references, and show that his leading position upon the vital question has been deliberately and strongly taken as a forerunner of the administration hereafter of the War Department until the end of the rebellion.

The public will learn with interest that Mr. Cameron will appeal to Congress and the Governor of States authorized, to bind the government to practice the closest economy, and will sternly require economy and accountability from every subordinate in the War Department and army in the field. Enormous as the expenses of the War will be, it will not be permitted to bankrupt either the Government or the people.

Mr. Cameron's report will also, probably contain recommendations that will go far to abolish the distinctions between regulars and volunteers. Among these there will be the repeal of the regulation which confers rank on the regular officer over the volunteer of the same grade, leaving it to be determined by seniority according to date of commission.

Secretary Chase's report will recommend necessarily a large increase of revenue duties. The necessities of the Treasury during the war will require that the tariff be so shaped as to produce the greatest possible amount of income. Very large incidental protection to the manufacturers of America will of course be the consequence upon the vital idea of the war.

It is said that Mr. Chase will fully develop the theory that the slaves in the rebel States should be employed under wages, to raise cotton, rice and tobacco, for government account. This policy has already been established by Mr. Cameron, in regard to the ungathered and un-ginned sea-island cotton at Beaufort.—The nation will heartily approve its recommendation by Mr. Chase to Congress as a wiser disposition of the slaves than to leave them in the rear of our armies, roaming at large, pillaging and marauding.

On Sunday last a runner came to camp and reported that the rebels were pressing all the guns from the Union men near Sharp's grove. They succeeded in getting about a dozen. We concluded not to stand that; so ten of us started down. We didn't see more than a dozen shells when we got there, and by some means they got a glimpse of our bright brass bayonets, and great Jerusalem what nice running the creatures did. It seemed to me that we could play a game of marfle on the extremity of their shirts. We got 38 guns and three prisoners, and returned safe and sound to our quarters, rejoicing over the great battle of Saffunda.

Our next expedition was up at Sooths, better known as second Charleston.—One hundred and sixty-eight of us went to the above named place and were cordially received, and partook supponously of a good dinner provided for us by the ladies. We raised a pole and run up the stars and stripes; had some speaking, and marched back to camp without any rebels, which we did not like; but we contented ourselves, hoping we would stand a chance yet.