

PRICE 15 CENTS.

THE  
OLD FRANKLIN  
ALMANAC

FOR

1864.

Being Bissextile or Leap Year, and, after the 4th of July, the 89th year  
of American Independence.



This Almanac contains, exclusive of the Actual-Astronomical Calculations, a Great Variety of  
Statistics, Chronological Tables, and Useful Matter, never before introduced into  
a Work of this kind, and will be a Valuable Acquisition to every  
Household, Store, Counting-Room, Manufactory,  
Office, and Place of Business.

PHILADELPHIA:  
A. WINCH, 505 CHESTNUT ST.

T. SINEX, PRINTER.

## Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. 1863.

ACCORDING TO DATE OF CONSECRATION.

<p>Right Rev. Thomas Church Brownell, D.D., LL.D., Connecticut, Senior Bishop of U.S.                  Diocese of Virginia, vacant.                  Right Rev. John Henry Hopkins, D.D., LL.D., Vermont.                  " " Benj. Bosworth Smith, D.D., Kentucky.                  " " Charles Petit McIlvaine, D.D., D.C.L., Oxford, LL.D., Cambridge, Ohio.                  " " James Hervey Otey, D.D., LL.D., Tenn.                  " " Jackson Kemper, D.D., LL.D., Wisconsin.                  " " Samuel Allen McCoskry, D.D., D.C.L., Oxford, Michigan.                  " " Leonidas Polk, D.D., Louisiana.                  " " Wm. Heathcote De Lancey, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Oxford, New York. West.                  " " Wm. Rollinson Whittingham, D.D., Maryland.                  " " Stephen Elliott, D.D., Georgia.                  " " Alfred Lee, D.D., Delaware.                  " " Manton Eastburn, D.D., Massachusetts.                  " " John Johns, D.D., Virginia. <i>Assistant.</i>                  " " Carlton Chase, D.D., New Hampshire.                  " " Cicero Stephens Hawks, D.D., Missouri.                  " " William Jones Boone, D.D., (Missionary,) Shanghai, China.                  " " Horatio Southgate, D.D., late Constantinople.                  " " Alonzo Potter, D.D., LL.D., Pennsylvania.</p>	<p>Right Rev. George Burgess, D.D., Maine.                  " " George Upfeld, D.D., LL.D., Indiana.                  " " Wm. Mercer Green, D.D., Mississippi.                  " " John Payne, D.D., (Missionary,) Cape Palmas, Africa.                  " " Francis Huger Rutledge, D.D., Florida.                  " " John Williams, D.D., Connecticut. <i>Assist.</i>                  " " Henry John Whitehouse, D.D., Illinois.                  " " Thomas Frederiek Davis, D.D., S. Carolina.                  " " Thomas Atkinson, D.D., North Carolina.                  " " Wm. Ingraham Kipp, D.D., California.                  " " Thomas Fielding Scott, D.D., Oregon and Washington.                  " " Henry Washington Lee, D.D., Iowa.                  " " Horatio Potter, D.D., LL.D., (Provisional,) New York. East.                  " " Thos. March Clark, D.D., Rhode Island.                  " " Wm. Henry Odenheimer, D.D., New Jersey.                  " " Alexander Gregg, D.D., Texas.                  " " Gregory Thurston Bedell, D.D., Ohio. <i>Assistant.</i>                  " " Henry Benjamin Whipple, D.D., Minnesota.                  " " Henry C. Lay, D.D., (Missionary,) Arkansas and Indian Territory.                  " " Jos. C. Talbot, D.D., (Missionary,) Kansas and Nebraska.                  " " Wm. Bacon Stevens, Pennsylvania. <i>Assist.</i></p>
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Right Rev. Richard H. Wilmer, Alabama.

## Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. 1862.

Name.	Residence.	Entered the Ministry.	Elected Bishop.
Thomas A. Morris.....	Cincinnati.....	Ohio Conference.....1816	At Cincinnati.....1836
Edmund S. Janes.....	New York.....	Philadelphia Conference.....1830	At New York.....1844
Levi Scott.....	Wilmington, Del...	Philadelphia Conference.....1826	At Boston.....1852
Matthew Simpson.....	Pittsburg.....	Pittsburg Conference.....1833	At Boston.....1852
Osmon C. Baker.....	Concord, N. H.....	New Hampshire Conference...1839	At Boston.....1852
Edward R. Ames.....	Chicago.....	Illinois Conference.....1830	At Boston.....1852

## Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Name.	Elect'd.	Residence.	Name.	Elect'd.	Residence.
Joshua Soule.....	1824	Nashville, Tennessee.	George F. Pierce.....	1854	Culverton, Georgia.
James O. Andrew.....	1832	Summerfield, Alabama.	John Early.....	1854	Lynchburgh, Virginia.
Robert Paine.....	1846	Aberdeen, Miss.	H. H. Kavanaugh....	1854	Versailles, Kentucky.

### Fate of the Apostles.

St. Matthew is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, or was put to death by the sword, at the city of Ethiopia.

St. Mark was dragged through the streets of Alexandria, in Egypt, till he expired.

St. Luke was hanged upon an olive-tree in Greece.

St. John was put into a caldron of boiling oil at Rome, and escaped death. He afterwards died a natural death at Ephesus, in Asia.

St. James the Great was beheaded at Jerusalem.

St. James the Less was thrown from a pinnacle or wing of the temple, and then beaten to death with a fuller's club.

St. Philip was hanged up against a pillar at Hierapolis, a city of Phrygia.

St. Bartholomew was flayed alive by the command of a barbarous king.

St. Andrew was bound to a cross, whence he preached to the people till he expired.

St. Thomas was run through the body by a lance, near Malipar, in the East Indies.

### The Bay Psalm-Book.

The first book which issued from the press in this country was "*The Bay Psalm-Book*," printed at Cambridge, by Stephen Daye, in 1640. The authors of this version were the Rev. Richard Mather, of Dorchester, and Rev. Thomas Weld and Rev. John Eliot, of Roxbury. These men were good Hebrew scholars, and understood very well the meaning of the sacred Psalmist; but their poetical genius was not equal to their piety and their learning. Some of their verses were harsh, some very flat. Yet, notwithstanding the inelegance of the version, it was very popular for more than a century, and a large number of editions, with some alterations by President Dunster, were printed both in this country and in England. The first edition is very rare; only three perfect, and about the same number of imperfect, copies are known to be now extant.

### *Poor Richard's Sayings.*

Ask thy purse what thou shouldst buy.  
Not to repent of a fault is to justify it.

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PUBLISHED BY HASLETT & WINCH.  
No. 505 CHESTNUT STREET.

# CALENDAR AND ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR 1864.

## I. CHRONOLOGICAL ERAS.

- The year 1864, which comprises the latter part of the 58th and the beginning of the 89th year of the Independence of the United States of America, corresponds to the year 6577 of the Julian Period;
- “ “ 7372-73 of the Byzantine Era;
- “ “ 5624-25 of the Jewish Era;
- “ “ 2617 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro;
- “ “ 2611 since the beginning of the Era of Nabonassar, which has been assigned to Wednesday, the 26th of February, of the 3967th year of the Julian Period, corresponding according to the chronologists to the 747th, and according to the astronomers to the 746th year before the birth of Christ;
- “ “ 2640 of the Olympiads, or the fourth year of the 660th Olympiad, commencing July, 1860, if we fix the Era of the Olympiads at 775½ years before Christ, or near the beginning of July of the year 3938 of the Julian Period;
- “ “ 2176 of the Grecian Era, or the Era of the Seleucida;
- “ “ 1580 of the Era of Diocletian;
- “ “ 1281 of the Mohammedan Era, or the Era of Hegira, which begins on the 20th of July, 1864.
- “ “ 1864, January 1st, is the 2,401,872d day since the commencement of the Julian Period.

## II. CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter.....	C, B	Solar Cycle.....	25
Epact.....	22	Roman Indiction.....	7
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number.....	3	Julian Period.....	6577

## III. ASPECTS AND NOTATION.

- ♌ denotes Conjunction, or the same Longitude or Right Ascension.
- ⊥ denotes Quadrature, or differing 90° in Longitude or Right Ascension.
- ♌ denotes Opposition, or differing 180° in Longitude or Right Ascension.
- ♊ denotes Ascending Node, or point through which the moon or a planet comes above the plane of the earth's orbit.
- ♋ denotes Descending Node, or point through which the moon or a planet goes below the plane of the earth's orbit.
- ° Degrees. ' Minutes, or 60ths of a degree. " Seconds, or 60ths of a minute. h. Hours. m. Minutes, or 60ths of an hour. s. Seconds, or 60ths of a minute.

## IV. SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC AND SEASONS.

Spring signs.	{ 1. ♈ Aries.	Autumn signs.	{ 7. ♎ Libra.
	{ 2. ♉ Taurus.		{ 8. ♏ Scorpio.
	{ 3. ♊ Gemini.		{ 9. ♐ Sagittarius.
Summer signs.	{ 4. ♋ Cancer.	Winter signs.	{ 10. ♑ Capricornus.
	{ 5. ♌ Leo.		{ 11. ♒ Aquarius.
	{ 6. ♍ Virgo.		{ 12. ♓ Pisces.

## V. BEGINNING AND LENGTH OF THE SEASONS IN 1864.

	Washington time.	d.	h.	m.
Sun enters ♈ and Winter begins,	'63, Dec. 22	1	58	A.M.
“ “ ♏ “ Spring “	'64, Mar. 20	3	2	A.M.
“ “ ♊ “ Summer “	“ June 20	11	44	P.M.
“ “ ♌ “ Autumn “	“ Sept. 22	2	8	P.M.
“ “ ♍ “ Winter “	“ Dec. 21	7	55	A.M.
Sun will be in the Winter signs,		89	1	4
“ “ “ Spring “		92	20	42
“ “ “ Summer “		93	14	24
“ “ “ Autumn “		89	17	47
Sun North of Equator (Spring and Sum'r),	186	11	6	
“ South “ (Winter “ Aut'm'n),	178	18	51	
Length of the tropical year, beginning at the Winter solstice, 1863, and ending at the Winter solstice of 1864,	365	5	57	
Mean length of tropical year,	365	6	5	

## VI. SYMBOLS OF THE SUN, MOON, AND PLANETS.

☉ Sun.	♀ Venus.
☾ New Moon.	♁ or ♂ Earth.
♃ First quarter of Moon.	♂ Mars.
☾ Full Moon.	♃ Jupiter.
♄ Last quarter of Moon.	♄ Saturn.
☿ Mercury.	♅ Uranus.

The symbol of an Asteroid is a circle enclosing its number.

## VII. ECLIPSES. See page 3.

## OLD AND NEW STYLE.

The ancients had various methods of computing time. The most enlightened determined the length of the year by the amount of time taken by the earth in its periodical passage around the sun, calling the period thus adopted as the unit of measure of time a solar year, and divided the year thus obtained into months according nearly with the orbital motion of the moon. A revolution of the earth on its axis has universally served as the basis of all measures of time, and is the only measure of a day.

Twelve lunar months are not enough for an exact solar year, and thirteen are too many; 365 days are also too few, and 366 exceed the true year. These facts were noticed by Julius Cæsar, who, considering 365 days and 6 hours to be the true length of a year, corrected the error in the calendar somewhat by constituting every fourth year to consist of 366 days, and the intermediate years of 365 days each. The long or leap years, which had an intercalary day each, were always known by being exact multiples of four. This calendar has been generally designated as the Julian, and the mode of reckoning time by it is now called the OLD STYLE.

As the Julian Calendar made the year about eleven minutes too long, an error of ten days was produced in the calendar during the period that intervened between the time of the Council of Nice, in the year 325, and the time of Pope Gregory XIII, who was advanced to the papal chair in 1572. On this account Gregory undertook a reformation of the calendar, which he effected in 1582, and which was almost immediately adopted in countries where papacy prevailed. In order to obviate the error which had arisen, it was ordained that the year 1582 should consist of 365 days only, and that TEN days, between the 4th and 15th of October, should be thrown out of the calendar of that year; and also, to prevent further irregularity, that no year terminating a century should be bissextile, excepting each fourth of such years. Three days are thus retrenched in every four hundred years, because the lapse of eleven minutes for every year makes very nearly three days in that period; leaving an error of one day only in about 5200 years. The alteration caused by this reformation produced what is commonly termed the Gregorian Calendar, and the mode of reckoning time called the ROMAN or NEW STYLE.

It will assist the memory by observing that when a year ending with 00 is divisible by 400 without a remainder, it is leap year; and, when there is a remainder, the year consists of 365 days only. All other years in the century divisible by 4 are likewise LEAP YEARS, and consequently have two letters in the Dominical Tables, the first being for January and February, and the second for the other months of the year. All years which are not leap years begin and end with the same day of the week, and consequently each successive year commences one day later in the week, except in leap years, when the difference is two days.

The new style of reckoning time was not adopted in Great Britain and its colonies until 1752, when the necessary correction, for obvious reasons, had increased one more day. From the time of the Gregorian reformation of the calendar, in 1582, to the year 1699, inclusive, the difference of style was TEN DAYS; but, as the year 1700 became a common year, instead of being a leap year, by a provision of new style, containing only 365 days, whereas the same year contained 366 days by old style, the difference became ELEVEN DAYS. In reducing this error, it became necessary to take eleven days from the calen-

dar, which was effected by calling the 3d day of September the 14th. The difference of the number of days requisite in different centuries for reducing old style to new has been the cause of many mistakes, it not being noticed that the dates of events happening in different centuries require amounts of correction respective of the time of their OCCURRENCE. For example:—The Pilgrim Fathers of New England selected Plymouth as their place of residence on Monday the 11th day of December, 1620, old style; which corresponds in new style with Monday, December 21, 1620, and not with December 22, as was erroneously adopted at Plymouth in 1765, at the first celebration of that event. This error arose by adopting the correction of eleven days, the proper correction for events occurring between the years 1699 and 1800, it not being considered that this event happened in the previous century, when ten days only were required. The reader is requested to take particular notice that all dates given in this Almanac are in NEW STYLE, unless otherwise mentioned.

### COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.

By the reformation of the calendar by Gregory, the year began on the first day of January; and, consequently, whenever and wherever the NEW STYLE of reckoning time was adopted, then and there the year commenced on this day.

Previous to the use of the Gregorian Calendar, the years had different days of beginning at various times in the same and different countries, and occasionally at the same time in the same country. In most countries it began on one of the following days:—

Christmas-day, the 25th of December;

Circumcision-day, the 1st of January;

Conception-day, the 25th of March; and

Easter-day, the day of the Resurrection of our LORD.

In England, in the seventh and so late as the thirteenth century, the year began on Christmas-day; but in the twelfth century the Anglican Church commenced the year on the 25th of March, as did also the civilians of the fourteenth century. This continued until 1752, the time of adoption of the new style. By this it appears that two modes of reckoning the commencement of the year have generally existed in Great Britain and its colonies, causing what are called the CIVIL, ECCLESIASTICAL, or LEGAL YEAR, and the HISTORICAL YEAR. The last-named of these has commenced on the 1st of January for a long period of time.

In order to prevent, as far as possible, the occurrence of errors by the use of two commencements of the year, it is now usual to annex the date of the Historical to that of the Legal Year, when alluding to any day between the 1st of January and the 25th of March previous to 1752,—thus: 10 Jan. 162 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; or 10 Jan. 162 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; or 10 Jan. 1621-2. When double-dating occurs, the upper or first figure indicates the Legal, and the lower or last the Historical Year. The last of these is the year used in the present computation.

### TO ASCERTAIN THE LENGTH OF THE DAY AND NIGHT.

At any time of the year, add 12 hours to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising, for the length of the day. Subtract the time of setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning, for the length of the night. These rules are equally true for *apparent time*.

### MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

Venus will be Morning Star until July 18, then Evening Star the rest of the year. Mars will be Morning Star until August 18, then Evening Star the rest of the year. Jupiter will be Morning Star until February 15, Evening Star until November 30, then Morning Star the rest of the year. Saturn will be Morning Star until January 8, Evening Star until October 13, then Morning Star the rest of the year.

### ECLIPSES.

1. An Eclipse of the Sun, May 5, in the afternoon Invisible in the United States east of the Mississippi river. Partially visible in Wisconsin, Western Illinois, and portions of Louisiana. Visible in California, Oregon, Washington Territory, the Pacific Ocean, and the eastern portion of Asia.

2. Annular Eclipse, October 30. Invisible in the greater part of the United States. Partially visible in Texas and New Mexico. Visible in Mexico, South America, the West Indies, Central and South America, and Africa.

### MERCURY.

This planet will be visible in the west, soon after sunset, about January 6, April 27, August 25, and December 19; also in the morning, in the east, just before sunrise, about February 21, June 20, and October 12.

### PERIGEE AND APOGEE OF THE MOON.

#### MOON'S PERIGEE.

January 9, February 7, March 6, April 4, May 1 and 26, June 22, July 20, August 17, September 15, October 13, November 10, December 6.

#### MOON'S APOGEE.

January 24, February 20, March 19, April 15, May 13, June 10, July 8, August 4 and 31, September 28, October 25, November 22, December 20.

### NEW ASTEROIDS.

Twenty-two new asteroids have been discovered since September, 1860,—two by Tempel, and two by Goldschmidt; by Ferguson, Gasparis, Tuttle, Pogson, Luther, and Schrapereili, each one; by Förster, Lesser, and others. Ten of these have been named, as follows:—Danaë, Titania, Erato, Ausonia, Angelina, Maximiliana, Asia, Leto, Hesperia, and Panopea. Twelve are not yet named. There are now seventy-six of these small planets which have been discovered between Mars and Jupiter.

### NEBULA IN ARGO AND ORION.

The nebula in Argo is situated in the richest part of the Milky Way, and is one of the most remarkable objects of the southern heavens. In the midst of it is placed that most curious of the variable stars of the heavens—Eta Argds. Sir J. Herschel says:—"It is not easy for language to convey a full impression of the beauty and sublimity of the spectacle which this nebula offers as it enters the field of view of a telescope, ushered in as it is by so glorious and innumerable a procession of stars, to which it forms a sort of climax." The nebula covers an area of fully a square degree in extent. The exterior parts are capriciously contorted. Although covered with stars and star-dust, the nebula is, however, quite irresolvable with an 18-inch reflector.

Whilst the nebula of Argo is the largest and most curious in the southern, the most remarkable nebula in the northern heavens is that situated in the constellation of Orion, surrounding the remarkable quadruple star Theta in that constellation, which is itself a singular object. Although, like that of Andromeda, it is faintly visible to the naked eye, yet it was not till 1656 that attention was drawn to it by the celebrated Huyghens, who made a sketch of its appearance at that epoch. In the eighteenth century several other drawings were made of this nebula, but so much difference was there between the several representations that it was suspected that changes were taking place in this object. The elder Herschel likewise considered that these changes were real, and even from his own observations, and in an interval of some thirty years, he affirmed that he could distinguish various alterations in its appearance. The small powers made use of in the earlier telescopes and the difficulties of delineation caused these suspicions to be somewhat disregarded.

Moon's Phases.	PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.		BOSTON.		NEW YORK.		WASHINGTON.		Sun on Merid. or noon mark.		
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	S.
Last Quarter.....	2	2 33 mo.	2 32 mo.	2 55 mo.	2 43 mo.	2 31 mo.	1	12 3 44					
New Moon.....	9	2 45 mo.	2 39 mo.	3 1 mo.	2 49 mo.	2 37 mo.	9	12 7 19					
First Quarter.....	15	6 5 ev.	5 59 ev.	6 22 ev.	6 10 ev.	5 58 ev.	17	12 10 20					
Full Moon.....	23	5 2 ev.	4 56 ev.	5 18 ev.	5 6 ev.	4 54 ev.	25	12 12 35					
Last Quarter.....	31	7 16 ev.	7 10 ev.	7 33 ev.	7 21 ev.	7 9 ev.							

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR Philadelphia, New York City, Connecticut, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.						CALENDAR FOR Boston, New England, New York State, Mich., Wis., Iowa, and Oregon.						ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.
		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Phila.	H. W. N. Y'k.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Boston	H. W. Boston			
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		

1	Friday	7 22	4 46	morn	7 25	1 8	7 30	4 88	morn	3 22	Alg. so. 5h. 24.
2	Saturday	7 22	4 46	0 11	8 9	1 56	7 30	4 39	0 12	5 10	♄ ♃ ♃.

1) Second Sunday after Christmas. Day's length, 9 hours 24 minutes.

3	Sunday	7 22	4 47	1 12	8 55	2 53	7 30	4 40	1 14	6 7	♃ rises 3h. 52m.
4	Monday	7 22	4 48	2 15	9 45	3 50	7 30	4 41	2 19	7 4	♄ ♃ ♃.
5	Tuesday	7 22	4 49	3 20	10 39	4 54	7 30	4 41	3 25	8 8	♃ Gr. H. L. N.
6	Wednesday	7 22	4 50	4 24	11 36	5 59	7 30	4 42	4 32	9 13	♄ ♃ ♃.
7	Thursday	7 22	4 51	5 28	12 37	6 59	7 30	4 43	5 33	10 13	Aries south 6h. 53m.
8	Friday	7 22	4 52	6 26	1 39	7 52	7 30	4 44	sets.	11 6	♃ ♃ ♃.
9	Saturday	7 22	4 53	sets.	2 28	8 47	7 30	4 45	5 41	morn	♃ in perigee.

2) First Sunday after Epiphany. Day's length, 9 hours 31 minutes.

10	Sunday	7 22	4 54	7 1	3 16	9 38	7 29	4 46	6 48	0 1	♄ ♃ ♃.
11	Monday	7 21	4 55	8 15	4 12	10 25	7 29	4 47	8 14	0 52	♃ rises 4h. 10m.
12	Tuesday	7 21	4 56	9 27	5 6	11 12	7 29	4 48	9 27	1 39	♃ in ♄.
13	Wednesday	7 21	4 57	10 36	5 58	morn	7 28	4 49	10 38	2 26	Ald. south 8h. 58m.
14	Thursday	7 21	4 58	11 43	6 48	0 2	7 28	4 50	11 47	3 16	♃ Neptune ♃.
15	Friday	7 20	4 59	morn	7 38	0 54	7 27	4 52	morn	4 8	♃ stationary.
16	Saturday	7 20	5 0	0 50	8 28	1 49	7 27	4 53	0 52	5 3	♃ in perihelion.

3) Second Sunday after Epiphany. Day's length, 9 hours 40 minutes.

17	Sunday	7 19	5 1	1 53	9 18	2 46	7 26	4 54	1 57	6 0	♃ rises 2h. 40m.
18	Monday	7 19	5 2	2 53	10 8	3 47	7 25	4 56	2 57	7 1	Cap. south 9h. 17m.
19	Tuesday	7 18	5 4	3 49	10 58	4 46	7 25	4 57	3 54	8 0	♃ rises 11h. 30m.
20	Wednesday	7 18	5 5	4 40	11 48	5 44	7 24	4 58	4 46	8 58	♄ ♃ ♃.
21	Thursday	7 17	5 6	5 27	12 37	6 36	7 23	4 59	5 33	9 50	Rigel south 9h. 7m.
22	Friday	7 17	5 7	6 9	1 24	7 21	7 22	5 1	6 14	10 35	♃ rises 4h. 25m.
23	Saturday	7 16	5 8	rises.	1 58	8 1	7 22	5 2	rises.	11 15	Sir. south 10h. 30m.

4) Septuagesima Sunday. Day's length, 9 hours 52 minutes.

24	Sunday	7 15	5 9	6 14	2 33	8 39	7 21	5 3	6 11	11 53	♃ in apogee.
25	Monday	7 15	5 11	7 11	3 17	9 20	7 20	5 4	7 8	ev. 34	Castor south 11h. 8m.
26	Tuesday	7 14	5 12	8 7	3 59	9 55	7 19	5 5	8 5	1 9	♃ rises 5h. 2m.
27	Wednesday	7 13	5 13	9 5	4 41	10 29	7 19	5 7	9 3	1 43	♃ gr. Hel. Lat. N.
28	Thursday	7 12	5 14	10 3	5 23	11 5	7 18	5 8	10 2	2 19	♃ stationary.
29	Friday	7 11	5 15	11 3	6 6	11 46	7 17	5 9	11 1	3 0	Pro. south 10h. 59m.
30	Saturday	7 11	5 16	morn	6 51	ev. 30	7 16	5 11	morn	3 44	♄ ♃ ♃.

5) Sexagesima Sunday. Day's length, 10 hours 6 minutes.

31	Sunday	7 10	5 18	0 2	7 37	1 21	7 15	5 12	0 3	4 35	Pol. south 10h. 56m.
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FEASTS, FASTS, AND HOLY DAYS.

- |                     |                                      |                              |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Circumcision.    | 14. St. Hilary.                      | 20. St. Sebastian.           |
| 4. St. Telesphorus. | 15. Feast of the holy name of Jesus. | 23. Espousal of Virgin Mary. |
| 6. Epiphany.        | 16. St. Marcellus.                   | 24. St. Timothy.             |
| 10. St. Hyginus.    | 17. St. Anthony.                     | 25. Conversion of St. Paul.  |
| 13. St. Felix.      | 19. St. Canute.                      | 27. St. John Chrysostom.     |

# A CHRONICLE OF THE GREAT REBELLION AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

(Continued from the Old Franklin Almanac for 1863.)

1862. October 16.—A reconnaissance was made to Charleston, Virginia, by General Hancock's division. There was an artillery skirmish for two hours, when the rebels fell back beyond the village. Federal loss, 1 killed and 8 wounded. Rebel loss, 9 prisoners.

October 17.—Shawneetown, Kansas, was partially burned by 200 guerillas, under Quantrell. They destroyed the greater portion of the town, killed 9 citizens, and carried off all the horses they could find.

October 18.—The rebel Morgan, with 1500 guerillas, dashed into Lexington, Kentucky, overpowering a small body of Federal troops, who fought him gallantly, losing 6 killed, and 125 prisoners. 250 of the Federal cavalry escaped. Morgan soon afterward left the town. He lost in killed Major Samuel Morgan, 10 privates, and 15 wounded.

October 19.—General Dumont, with 2500 men, met Morgan's rebel cavalry between Versailles and Frankfort, Kentucky. The latter were engaged and routed.

— Same day Lexington was reoccupied by United States troops.

October 20.—Morgan's guerillas captured 80 Federal wagons at Cox's Creek, Kentucky, and burned them.

— Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, 10th Illinois, with 100 men, attacked a band of rebels under Colonel Dersey, 200 in number, near Marshfield, Missouri. The latter were routed, losing 4 killed, 7 wounded, 15 prisoners. Union loss, 1 killed.

— General Forrest's rebel guerillas, who had advanced to within seven miles of Nashville, Tennessee, were attacked at daylight by Colonel Miller, and driven across the Cumberland River. A colonel and several privates were captured.

— The British steamer *Minho*, which ran the blockade at Charleston, ran aground near Fort Moultrie, and went to pieces.

October 21.—A paper, dated March 30th, 1861, prepared by Lieutenant-General Scott, describing the course which he pursued unsuccessfully in the early stages of the rebellion, to induce the Buchanan Administration to take decided steps to prevent the threatened outbreak of the secessionists in the Southern States, was published in the *Washington National Intelligencer*.

— A reconnaissance was made towards Leesburg by two brigades, with cavalry and artillery, under General Geary. Near Hallsboro they encountered a force of rebel cavalry, charged upon them, took 40 prisoners, and put the rest to flight. Federal loss, 1 killed, 3 wounded.

— A force of rebel cavalry, foraging near Lovettsville, Virginia, was attacked by United States cavalry under General Slocum. The rebels lost 15 killed and 32 wounded. Federal loss, 1 killed and 4 wounded.

October 22.—Battle at Maysville, Arkansas, between Union troops, under General Blunt, and 7000 rebels. After a fight of an hour, the latter were routed, losing 6 guns, a large number of horses, transportation and camp equipage. They were pursued through Maysville and Huntsville, beyond the Boston Mountain.

October 23.—800 rebels attacked 200 Union soldiers, with one gun, at Waverly, Tennessee, and were repulsed, with a loss of 24 killed, several wounded, and 25 prisoners. Union loss, 2 killed and 2 wounded.

— Several bands of Morgan's and Isett's rebel cavalry were encountered at Paint Lick and Big Hill, Kentucky, by Colonel Edward McCook's cavalry, 500 in number. 4 or 5 of the enemy were killed, and 33 taken prisoners, with 30 wagons.

— Haywood's partisan rangers were attacked by Union cavalry under Major Mudd, seven miles west of Brownsville, Tennessee. 1 captain was killed, 40 taken prisoners, with 60 horses and a wagon-load of arms—thus breaking up the party.

October 24.—Major-General William S. Rosecrans was appointed to the command of the U.S. Army in Kentucky, in place of Major-General D. C. Buell, removed.

— Morgan's guerilla forces were attacked at Mor-

gantown, Kentucky, by Colonel Bruce's Union cavalry. The rebels lost 16 prisoners.

October 25.—Colonel Brown's rebel cavalry were attacked near Thomasville, Missouri, by Lieutenant-Colonel Lazear. The enemy were routed, losing 8 killed, 18 prisoners, 25 stand of arms, and 12 horses.

October 26.—The British steamer *Anglia*, attempting to run the blockade, was captured by the United States bark *Restless*, Captain Conroy, on the coast of South Carolina.

— Clarke's rebel guerillas, at Clarkson, Missouri, were routed by a force under Captain Rodgers, 2d Illinois. 12 rebels were killed. Colonel Clarke, and 7 other officers, with 37 men, were taken prisoners, together with 70 stand of arms, 42 horses, 13 mules, wagons, &c., and the barracks and magazines were burned.

— General Burnside, with the advance of the U.S. Army, crossed the Potomac at Berlin, by a pontoon bridge, from Maryland into Virginia.

— The British iron steamer *Wachuta*, attempting to run the blockade, was captured by the United States gunboat *Memphis*.

October 27.—The British steamer *Scotia*, attempting to run the blockade at Bull's Bay, South Carolina, was captured by the United States bark *Restless*, Captain Conroy.

— 1500 rebels, at Putnam's Ferry, Missouri, were attacked by Colonel E. Lewis, 23d Iowa. The former lost several killed, and 40 prisoners.

— The rebel army under Generals Echols, Floyd, and Jenkins, retreated from Charlestown, Western Virginia, thus giving up the Kanawha Valley.

— General Pleasanton with cavalry, in advance of the U.S. Army, encountered a force of rebels at Snicker's Gap, Virginia, and drove them out, losing 1 killed and 2 wounded. He took 10 prisoners.

October 28.—The rebel steamer *Caroline*, loaded with arms and munitions of war, captured off Mobile by the United States gunboat *Montgomery*.

— Battle of Pocotaligo Bridge, South Carolina. Eight United States gunboats, two armed steamers, and five transports, with 4448 troops—a combined expedition under Generals Brannan and Terry and Captain Steedman, U.S. Navy—engaged in operations against Pocotaligo and Coosawatchie, South Carolina, partially with a design to reconnoitre the Broad, Coosawatchie, Tullfinny, and Pocotaligo rivers, to ascertain the strength of the rebels on the mainland, and to destroy as much of the railroad leading from Charleston to Savannah as was possible. The troops were landed at Mackey's Point, eleven miles from Pocotaligo, and marched toward the latter village; about seven miles out the advance was encountered by field artillery, well served by the rebels. From this position the latter were beaten. They made a second stand, and were again driven. The third stand was made at an iron bridge across the Pocotaligo; the rebels had 12 guns, the Federals but 4 Parrots and 3 boat howitzers. The 4th New Hampshire volunteers and 47th Pennsylvania made a charge and drove the rebels across the bridge. This occurred at 6 o'clock, the fight having lasted from 12 o'clock. Meanwhile Beauregard had sent reinforcements from Charleston, and, night coming on, the Federals retired. The rebels were commanded by Colonel Walker. Federal loss, 15 killed, 106 wounded, 2 missing. The rebel papers say that their loss was 20 killed and 60 wounded.

— While the United States troops were engaged in the battle of Pocotaligo, about 500 men, under Colonel Barton, 48th New York, went up the Coosawatchie, and landed near the village. They intercepted a train laden with troops, which they fired into. The town was shelled, the telegraph wires cut, and the railroad destroyed. In this expedition the only loss on the Federal side was 1 killed.

— General Herron, U.S. Army, with 1000 men, attacked 3000 rebels under Colonel Cravens, four miles

Moon's Phases.	PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHINGTON.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.		
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H.	M. S.
New Moon.....	7	1 9 ev.	1 3 ev.	1 36 ev.	1 14 ev.	1 2 ev.	1	12	13 51
First Quarter.....	14	8 23 mo.	8 17 mo.	8 40 mo.	8 28 mo.	8 16 mo.	9	12	14 30
Full Moon.....	22	11 59 mo.	11 54 mo.	0 17 ev.	0 5 ev.	11 53 mo.	17	12	14 19
							25	12	13 21

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR Philadelphia, New York City, Connecticut, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.					CALENDAR FOR Boston, New England, New York State, Mich., Wis., Iowa, and Oregon.					ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.
		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Phila.	H. W. N. Y. k.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Boston.		

1	Monday	7 8 5	20 1	4 8	28 2	18 7	14 5	14 1	7 5	32 6	♄ ♃ ☾.
2	Tuesday	7 7 5	21 2	7 9	22 3	21 7	12 5	15 2	10 6	35 6	Ald. south 7h. 40m.
3	Wednesday	7 6 5	22 3	9 10	18 4	31 7	11 5	17 3	5 7	45 6	♄ rises 4h. 42m.
4	Thursday	7 5 5	23 4	8 11	18 5	39 7	10 5	18 4	4 8	53 6	♄ ♃ ☾. ♄ ♃ ☾.
5	Friday	7 4 5	24 5	1 12	19 6	42 7	9 5	19 5	7 9	56 6	♄ stationary.
6	Saturday	7 3 5	25 5	5 1	19 7	38 7	8 5	21 5	5 5	52 6	♄ ♃ ♄. ♄ ♃ ☾.

6) Quinquagesima Sunday. Day's length, 10 hours 22 minutes.

7	Sunday	7 2 5	26 sets	2 6	8 26	7 7 5	22 sets	11 40	♄ in perigee.		
8	Monday	7 1 5	27 7	0 2	50 9	18 7	6 5	24 7	1 morn	Cap. south 7h. 55m.	
9	Tuesday	7 0 5	28 8	14 3	45 10	3 7	5 5	25 8	15 0	32 6	♄ rises 4h. 50m.
10	Wednesday	6 59 5	30 9	26 4	38 10	44 7	3 5	26 9	27 1	17 6	♄ Neptune ☾.
11	Thursday	6 58 5	31 10	35 5	30 11	34 7	2 5	27 10	36 1	58 6	Rigel south 7h. 44m.
12	Friday	6 57 5	32 11	42 6	22 morn	7 7	1 5	29 11	44 2	48 6	♄ rises 1h. 14m.
13	Saturday	6 56 5	34 morn	7 14	0 26	7 7	0 5	30 morn	3 40	6	Sirion south 9h. 7m.

7) First Sunday in Lent. Day's length, 10 hours 38 minutes.

14	Sunday	6 54 5	35 0	45 8	5 1	22 6	5 58 5	31 0	48 4	36 6	♄ rises 9h. 46m.
15	Monday	6 53 5	36 1	43 8	5 5	19 6	5 57 5	32 1	48 5	33 6	☐ ♃ ☾.
16	Tuesday	6 51 5	37 2	36 9	4 5	19 6	5 55 5	33 2	42 6	33 6	♄ ♃ ☾.
17	Wednesday	6 50 5	38 3	25 10	3 4	21 6	6 54 5	34 3	31 7	35 6	Castor south 9h. 39m.
18	Thursday	6 49 5	39 4	7 11	21 5	16 6	6 52 5	36 4	13 8	30 6	♄ gr. elong. west.
19	Friday	6 48 5	40 4	45 12	6 6	7 6	6 51 5	37 4	50 9	21 6	♄ in ☽.
20	Saturday	6 47 5	41 5	18 12	5 1	6 53 6	6 49 5	39 5	24 10	7 6	♄ in apogee.

8) Second Sunday in Lent. Day's length, 10 hours 54 minutes.

21	Sunday	6 45 5	42 5	5 1	34 7	34 6	6 48 5	40 5	55 10	48 6	Proc. south 9h. 29m.
22	Monday	6 44 5	43 rises	2 7	8 8	6 47 5	41 rises	11 22	♄ rises 0h. 38m.		
23	Tuesday	6 43 5	44 6	59 2	40 8	46 6	6 45 5	43 6	57 12	0 6	Pol. south 9h. 26m.
24	Wednesday	6 42 5	45 7	56 3	22 9	24 6	6 43 5	44 7	56 ev.	38 6	♄ rises 4h. 35m.
25	Thursday	6 41 5	46 8	55 4	5 9	59 6	6 42 5	45 8	55 1	13 6	Reg. south 11h. 42m.
26	Friday	6 39 5	47 9	55 4	49 10	37 6	6 41 5	46 9	56 1	51 6	♄ ♃ ☾.
27	Saturday	6 37 5	48 10	56 5	35 11	17 6	6 39 5	47 10	58 2	31 6	♄ stationary.

9) Third Sunday in Lent. Day's length, 11 hours 11 minutes.

28	Sunday	6 36 5	49 11	56 6	23 ev.	3 6	6 37 5	48 morn	3 17	6	♄ ♃ moon.
29	Monday	6 35 5	50 morn	7 14	0 56	6 35 5	49 0	1 4	10 6	6	♄ in aphelion.

FEASTS, FASTS, AND HOLY DAYS.

- |                                 |                    |                    |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. St. Ignatius.                | 6. St. Titus.      | 11. St. Vincent.   |
| 2. Purification of Virgin Mary. | 7. St. Ronald.     | 12. St. Valentine. |
| 3. St. Blaise.                  | 8. St. Apollonia.  | 15. St. Faustin.   |
| 4. St. Veronica.                | 9. St. Agatha.     | 24. St. Matthias.  |
| 5. St. Dorothea.                | 10. Ash Wednesday. |                    |



from Fayetteville, Arkansas, and routed them after an hour's engagement. Union loss, 1 killed, 6 wounded. The enemy left 8 dead on the field, with all their camp equipage, and a few wagons.

October 29.—The ship Alleghany, of New York, from Baltimore to London, loaded with guano, at anchor in the Chesapeake Bay, near the mouth of the Rappahannock, was boarded by 75 rebels, captured, pillaged, and burned.

—The brig Baronda Castine, of Boston, Captain Saunders, was captured at sea, not far from the coast of the United States, by the British rebel privateer steamer "290," or "Alabama," commanded by Captain Raphael Semmes. She was released upon condition of taking as passengers to the United States the crews of the bark Lamplighter, ship Lafayette, schooner Crenshaw, and bark Lauretta, which had been previously taken and burned. Captain Saunders gave a ransom bond for \$6000, payable to the President of the Confederate States "30 days after peace is declared." Semmes reported that he had also taken and burned the ship Manchester and brig Dunkirk. He put their crews as passengers on board the ship Tonawanda, also captured, and ransomed to take off the crews of the other ships, on bond for \$80,000, payable as above.

October 30.—Major-General O. M. Mitchell, U.S. Army, commanding the Army of South Carolina, died at Beaufort, South Carolina, of yellow fever.

October 31.—Charlestown, Western Virginia, occupied by United States troops under Major-General Cox.

November 1.—Ex-President Buchanan published in the *National Intelligencer*, Washington, a defence of his conduct during the last months of his administration, in regard to the anticipated rebellion in the Cotton States, and in reply to the strictures of General Scott.

—The prize steamers Alliance, William Curry, Susan, and Union, sold at Key West.

—Burbridge's and Green's guerillas were attacked at Ballinger's Mills, Missouri, by Colonels Dewey and Lazear, and pursued fifteen miles, losing 236 killed, wounded, and prisoners. Federal loss, 1 killed and 7 wounded.

—A skirmish at Phillimont, Virginia, between General Pleasanton's cavalry and Stuart's rebel cavalry, with 1 battery. It was carried on by artillery. The enemy retreated to Union. Federal loss, 1 killed, 14 wounded. 5 rebels are known to have been killed.

November 2.—General Pleasanton occupied Union, Virginia, after a skirmish in which he lost 1 killed, and 4 wounded.

—An engagement in front of a rebel breastwork near Roanoke River, North Carolina, by General Foster's command (Federal) and 3000 rebel infantry, supported by 6 pieces of artillery. The latter lost 60 killed and wounded. Union loss, 10 killed and wounded.

November 3.—Upperville, Virginia, occupied by General Pleasanton, U.S. Army, after an engagement of 4 hours.

—The rebels were driven out of Thoroughfare Gap, Virginia, by General Stahl's cavalry.

November 4.—Hamilton, North Carolina, taken by Union troops under General Foster, the enemy abandoning it.

November 5.—A skirmish at Barbus, Virginia, between Pleasanton's (Federal) and Stuart's (rebel) cavalry. The latter, 3000 strong, were driven off, one regiment being routed by a charge by Colonel Gregg's 8th Pennsylvania cavalry. 36 dead rebels were left on the field; many were wounded and carried off; 17 prisoners were taken. Federal loss, 5 killed, 10 wounded.

—A skirmish near Nashville, Tennessee, between General Nagle's (Union) troops and rebels. The latter were beaten off, losing their dead and wounded taken off, and 19 prisoners. Federal loss, 26 wounded, 19 missing.

—Rebels defeated at Picketon, Kentucky, by Colonel Dill's 39th Kentucky cavalry, losing 80 prisoners, muskets, tents, wagons, horses, mules, &c.

—A battalion of Colonel Shackelford's 8th Kentucky cavalry was attacked by Fowler's guerillas, on Bird River, near Madisonville, Kentucky. The rebels

were repulsed, losing, among the killed, Colonel Fowler and 7 others, a number of wounded and prisoners.

November 7.—An order of the United States War Department, dated November 5th, relieving Major-General McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac, was received at headquarters at 11 p. m. General McClellan was ordered to report at Trenton, New Jersey, and the command of the Army of the Potomac was turned over to Major-General Burnside.

November 8.—A skirmish near Warrenton, Virginia, between Pleasanton's (Federal) and Stuart's (rebel) cavalry. The latter lost 3 pieces of artillery and 7 prisoners.

—Colonel Thomas H. Ford, 32d Ohio, dismissed from the United States service, for his cowardly action in abandoning Maryland Heights, September 15th.

November 9.—Captain Ulric Dahlgren, of General Sigel's staff, with 60 of the 1st Indiana cavalry, made a dash into Fredericksburg, Virginia, which was occupied by 9 companies of rebel cavalry. Dahlgren took several prisoners at first, but was soon compelled to meet the enemy eight to one. He fought them gallantly, and succeeded in getting off with a loss of 1 killed and 3 missing, bringing off 39 prisoners, with their horses and accoutrements.

—St. Mary's, Florida, shelled by United States gunboat Mohawk and burned; cause, the treacherous firing into a flag of truce by inhabitants of the town.

—General Butler confiscated all the property within the district of Lafourche, La. Loyal citizens were to be confirmed in their rights, to hold their own property, but rebel property was held for the use of the United States.

November 10.—Imboden's rebel camp, 18 miles south of Mansfield, Western Virginia, was attacked by General Kelly, who routed the enemy, killing and wounding many, capturing his camp, horses, cattle, arms, &c., and 50 prisoners.

—A general cartel of exchange for prisoners on both sides arranged at Aikin's Landing, Virginia, by which 926 United States officers were exchanged for 1596 rebel officers, and also 24,000 men, most of whom were on parole. This cartel left a balance of about 6000 privates due to the United States. The place of exchange in Virginia in future was changed from Aikin's Landing to City Point.

—An expedition under General Ransom, U.S. Volunteers, came up with General Woodward's rebel force, 800 strong, near Garrettsburg, Kentucky, and routed the latter after a short engagement, killing 16 and wounding 40, taking 20 prisoners, with 100 horses and mules, arms, equipments, tents, &c. Union loss, 3 killed and 7 wounded.

November 11.—Skirmish near La Grange, Tennessee. Rebel loss 16 killed, 134 prisoners; Union loss 2 wounded.

November 14.—The Army of the Potomac was organized as follows:—Right wing, 2d and 9th corps, to be commanded by General Sumner; left wing, 1st and 6th corps, General Franklin; centre, 3d and 5th corps, General Hooker; 11th corps (reserve) under General Sigel.

November 17.—The advance of General Burnside's troops arrived at Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, Virginia.

—Jefferson Davis issued a proclamation declaring that if General McNeill, of the Missouri Militia, who hung ten guerillas accused of the murder of a Union citizen, was not delivered up to him, he would hang ten United States officers, who might fall into his hands.

—Cavalry fight at Cove Creek, North Carolina: rebels driven from their position by flying artillery, and their barracks destroyed.

November 21.—General Sumner, United States Army, demanded the surrender of Fredericksburg, Virginia, in consequence of his troops being fired upon from the town, and threatened to shell the place after 16 hours' time.

—Mayor Slaughter of Fredericksburg replied, that the firing was not by citizens but by troops, and asked for time to remove non-combatants.

November 22.—Upon a conference the threat to shell Fredericksburg was withdrawn by the United States officers.

—Political prisoners of State arrested by the United

Moon's Phases.	PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.		BOSTON.		NEW YORK.		WASHINGTON.		Sun on Merid. or noon mark.	
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Last Quarter.....	1	8 11 mo.	8	5 mo.	8	23 mo.	8	16 mo.	8	4 mo.	1	12 12 26
New Moon.....	7	10 58 ev.	10	52 ev.	11	15 ev.	11	3 ev.	10	51 mo.	9	12 10 34
First Quarter.....	15	1 6 mo.	1	0 mo.	1	23 mo.	1	11 mo.	0	59 ev.	17	12 8 30
Full Moon.....	23	5 23 mo.	5	17 mo.	5	40 mo.	5	28 mo.	5	16 mo.	25	12 5 54
Last Quarter.....	30	5 19 ev.	5	13 ev.	5	36 ev.	5	24 ev.	5	12 ev.		

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR Philadelphia, New York City, Connecticut, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.					CALENDAR FOR Boston, New England, New York State, Mich., Wis., Iowa, and Oregon.					ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.
		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Phila.	H. W. N. Y'k.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Boston		
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	Tuesday	6 34	5 51	0 57	8 9	1 56	6 35	5 50	1 2	5 10	Sirius south 8h. 0m.	
2	Wednesday	6 33	5 52	1 56	9 5	3 3	6 33	5 51	2 0	6 17	☽ in ☿.	
3	Thursday	6 32	5 53	2 50	10 3	4 14	6 32	5 53	2 54	7 28	☽ rises 5h. 2m.	
4	Friday	6 30	5 54	3 39	11 1	5 21	6 30	5 54	3 43	8 35	♃ ♄ ☽.	
5	Saturday	6 29	5 55	4 22	11 59	6 22	6 29	5 55	4 28	9 36	♃ ☽ ☽.	

10] Fourth Sunday in Lent. Day's length, 11 hours 28 minutes.

6	Sunday	6 27	5 57	5 41	12 56	7 16	6 27	5 56	5 6	10 30	☾ in perigee.
7	Monday	6 26	5 58	5 41	1 51	8 2	6 26	5 58	sets	11 16	Castor south 8h. 24m.
8	Tuesday	6 25	5 59	sets	2 33	8 52	6 24	5 59	7 0	morn	♃ rises 4h. 19m.
9	Wednesday	6 23	6 0	8 10	3 15	9 38	6 23	6 0	8 14	0 6	♃ Neptune ☽.
10	Thursday	6 21	6 1	9 21	4 9	10 22	6 31	6 1	9 23	0 32	Procy. south 8h. 18m.
11	Friday	6 20	6 2	10 27	5 21	11 8	6 19	6 2	10 32	1 56	☽ ☽ ☽.
12	Saturday	6 18	6 3	11 29	5 55	12 0	6 17	6 3	11 34	2 22	Pollux south 8h. 15m.

11] Fifth Sunday in Lent. Day's length, 11 hours 45 minutes.

13	Sunday	6 16	6 4	morn	6 48	morn	6 15	6 5	morn	3 14	♃ stationary.
14	Monday	6 14	6 0	8 28	7 39	0 53	6 14	6 0	8 2	4 7	♃ ♄ ☽.
15	Tuesday	6 12	6 1	19 8	29 1	5 1	6 12	6 7	1 24	5 5	♃ rises 11h. 10m.
16	Wednesday	6 11	6 7	2 4	9 17	2 49	6 10	8 2	10 6	3	Reg. south 10h. 23m.
17	Thursday	6 10	6 8	2 44	10 3	3 47	6 9	6 9	2 49	7 1	♃ rises 7h. 31m.
18	Friday	6 8	6 9	3 20	10 48	4 40	6 7	6 10	3 25	7 54	Castor south 7h. 41m.
19	Saturday	6 6	6 10	3 52	11 31	5 32	6 5	6 11	3 57	8 46	☽ in apogee.

12] Sunday before Easter. Day's length, 12 hours 4 minutes.

20	Sunday	6 4	6 11	4 21	12 14	6 18	6 3	6 13	4 25	9 32	☽ enters ♃. Spring begins.
21	Monday	6 3	6 13	4 50	12 56	7 0	6 2	6 14	4 53	10 14	♃ gr. Hel. Lat. S.
22	Tuesday	6 1	6 14	5 18	1 39	7 38	6 0	6 15	rises	10 52	☽ rises 4h. 55m.
23	Wednesday	6 0	6 15	rises	2 13	8 12	5 59	6 17	6 48	11 26	Procy. south 7h. 27m.
24	Thursday	5 59	6 16	7 48	2 47	8 53	5 57	6 18	7 49	ev. 7	♃ ♄ ☽.
25	Friday	5 57	6 17	8 48	3 33	9 32	5 55	6 19	8 52	0 46	♃ Neptune ☽.
26	Saturday	5 55	6 18	9 51	4 21	10 13	5 53	6 20	9 54	1 27	Pollux south 7h. 20m.

13] Easter Sunday. Day's length, 12 hours 23 minutes.

27	Sunday	5 54	6 19	10 50	5 12	10 55	5 52	6 21	10 56	2 59	♃ ♃ ☽.
28	Monday	5 53	6 20	11 49	6 4	11 45	5 51	6 22	11 54	2 59	Reg. south 9h. 36m.
29	Tuesday	5 51	6 21	morn	7 0	ev. 40	5 49	6 23	morn	3 54	♃ rises 3h. 46m.
30	Wednesday	5 49	6 22	0 44	7 56	1 42	5 47	6 24	0 49	4 56	♃ ♃ Neptune.
31	Thursday	5 47	6 23	1 33	8 53	2 49	5 45	6 25	1 37	6 3	Spica south 12h. 41m.

FEASTS, FASTS, AND HOLY DAYS.

- |                 |                      |                                    |
|-----------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. St. David.   | 10. Forty Martyrs.   | 18. St. Joseph.                    |
| 3. St. Samuel.  | 12. St. Gregory.     | 20. St. Gabriel (archangel).       |
| 4. St. Matthew. | 15. St. Christopher. | 21. St. Benedict.                  |
| 6. St. Casimir. | 17. St. Patrick.     | 25. Good Friday and Annunciations. |

States military authorities, were discharged by order of the Secretary of War. Prisoners taken in arms were retained.

**November 23.**—The United States gunboat *Ellis*, Commander Cushing, was blown up near the mouth of New River, North Carolina, by her officers. The *Ellis* had been upon an expedition, captured the town of Onslow, destroyed salt works, and took prize schooners and boats. On the return the *Ellis* ran aground, and was attacked by artillery from the shore. There being no means of escape for the gunboat, the crew were put on board one of the captured schooners, and the *Ellis* blown up.

**November 25.**—A rebel camp at Sinking Creek, West Virginia, surprised and captured by Colonel J. D. Paxton's Union Virginia cavalry. 118 prisoners taken, with horses, muskets, stores, &c.

—A rebel raid upon Poolesville, Maryland, by cavalry which crossed the Potomac. But little damage was done.

**November 28.**—Marmaduke's rebel forces on the march for an invasion of Missouri, were overtaken by General Blunt's Union troops, at Cane Hill, Arkansas, and routed after a flying fight carried on over twelve miles of ground.

**November 29.**—Rebels at Snicker's Ferry, Virginia, were attacked by Stahl's Federal cavalry and dispersed, losing 50 killed and 40 wounded. 80 horses and cattle were also taken.

**December 1.**—The commencement of the third session of the 37th Congress. The President's message, among other things, recommended the passage of a law guaranteeing compensation to each loyal state, that would emancipate its slaves before the year 1900.

—A skirmish at Franklin, Virginia, between Union troops sent from Suffolk, Virginia, by General Peck and rebel troops. "The Pittsburg battery," taken by the rebels during McClellan's battles on the Peninsula, was recaptured.

**December 2.**—A fight near Charlestown, Virginia, between Union troops under General Geary, and a force of rebels. The latter were routed, losing 70 killed and wounded, and 145 prisoners.

—General Hovey, U.S. Army, occupied Grenada, Mississippi, with 20,000 men. The rebels abandoned the town, and burned 15 locomotives and 100 cars.

**December 3.**—The rebels abandoned Abbeville, Mississippi, at the approach of General Grant.

—Winchester, Virginia, surrendered to General Geary.

**December 6.**—A large expedition of troops sailed from New York, under command of General Banks, destination not made public.

**December 7.**—Battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, between Union troops under Generals Blunt and Herron, and 28,000 rebels under General Hindman. The rebels were defeated and retreated during the night, losing 1500 killed and wounded. Union loss 495 killed and 500 wounded.

—The Anglo-rebel steamer *Alabama*, Captain Semmes, captured the California steamer *Ariel*, off the coast of Cuba. The *Ariel* was released upon giving a ransom bond of \$228,000, payable after the close of the war.

—300 rebels attacked 60 men of the 8th Pennsylvania cavalry at King George's Court House, Virginia, and killed and wounded 20. 40 of the cavalry escaped.

—Three Federal regiments, the 104th Illinois, 106th, and 108th Ohio, and several soldiers of the 2d Indiana cavalry, captured at Hartsville, Tennessee, by Morgan's rebel cavalry, after a loss of 55 killed.

**December 9.**—Concordia, Arkansas, burned in retaliation for the seizure and burning of the United States steamer *Lake City*, the day before.

—Plymouth, North Carolina, destroyed by rebels during a fight with United States troops.

**December 11.**—Leesburg, Virginia, occupied by General Geary.

—Fredericksburg, Virginia, bombarded by United States troops, in order to cover the laying of pontoon bridges. Rebel sharpshooters resisted this movement.

They were driven out by a force sent over in boats; afterwards the Union troops occupied the city.

**December 13.**—Battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia. The Federal troops were led in three columns, under Generals Sumner, Hooker, and Franklin. The rebel works were strongly placed, and stubbornly defended. Several gallant charges were made by the Union troops, but they were repulsed each time with fearful slaughter; at night, although advanced positions were held, no important advantage had been gained. The next day there were no active hostilities. Finding the assault impossible, the Federal troops withdrew during the night of the 15th, and morning of the 16th, without being pursued, and took up their old position at Falmouth; of the United States troops Generals Bayard and Conrad F. Jackson were killed, and Generals Vinton, Gibbons, Kimball, Caldwell, and Meagher, wounded. General Burnside reported the Union loss 1512 killed, 6000 wounded, and 100 prisoners. The rebels lost Generals T. R. Cobb and Maxcy Gregg killed. They reported their loss in killed and wounded, to be 1800 only.

—An expedition under General Foster, left Newbern, North Carolina, for Goldsborough. They met the rebels at Southwest Creek, and routed them; at Kinston they were again attacked, and after 5 hours' fighting, driven from their position, losing 11 guns and 400 prisoners.

—The United States gunboat *Cairo* was blown up by a torpedo in the Yazoo River, and sunk in 15 minutes. The crew were not injured, and all were saved.

**December 14.**—A raid into Poolesville, Maryland, by 400 rebel cavalry. 1 Union soldier was killed and 17 wounded, the remainder, 21 in number, escaped. Rebel loss 2 killed.

—The expedition under General Banks arrived at New Orleans, and Major-General Butler was superseded by the former.

**December 16.**—General Foster advanced to Whitehall, North Carolina, where the rebels were entrenched. After a fight of 3 hours they retreated to Goldsborough.

**December 17.**—General Foster reached Goldsborough, North Carolina, and routed the rebels after a short fight. The railroad bridge and track at that place were destroyed, after which, the Union troops repaired to Newbern without molestation.

—General Grover took possession of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, which had been evacuated by the Federals in August 1862.

**December 18.**—A cavalry skirmish near Corinth, Mississippi, between United States cavalry under General Dodge, and Forrest the rebel guerilla.

—Secretaries Seward and Chase tendered their resignations to the President from their positions in the Cabinet, in consequence of the action of certain Republican Senators, accusing them of being responsible for the disaster at Fredericksburg. The President held the resignations under advisement.

**December 19.**—Holly Springs, Mississippi, captured by rebel cavalry, who took and destroyed commissary stores, provisions, clothing, &c., worth \$2,000,000, and captured 1950 officers and men.

—Major-General A. E. Burnside addressed a letter to Major-General Halleck in relation to the battle of Fredericksburg, the disaster at which contest had, by partisan misrepresentations, been ascribed to the interference of members of the cabinet. In this letter he says, "For the failure in this attack I am responsible." The President decided not to accept the resignations of Messrs. Seward and Chase, the accusations of the Republican caucus not being founded on fact.

**December 20.**—Davis's Mill, Tennessee, attacked by Van Dorn. It was defended by 250 Federals. The rebels were repulsed, with a loss of 20 killed, 30 wounded and left on the field, and several prisoners.

**December 21.**—General Carter with 1000 horsemen left Loudon, Kentucky, for a raid upon the main rebel railroad route through East Tennessee. Two important bridges were burned, beside locomotives, cars, railroad tracks and trestlework. The expedition was one of the most dangerous, and for the great extent of ground travelled over, the most remarkable of the war up to that time.

Moon's Phases.	PHILADELPHIA		BALTIMORE.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHINGTON.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.		
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	S.
New Moon.....	6	8 48 mo.	8 42 mo.	9 5 mo.	8 53 mo.	8 41 mo.	1	12	3 45
First Quarter.....	13	7 8 ev.	7 2 ev.	7 27 ev.	7 12 ev.	7 0 ev.	9	12	1 26
Full Moon.....	21	8 18 ev.	8 16 ev.	8 35 ev.	8 23 ev.	8 11 ev.	17	11	59 24
Last Quarter.....	28	11 33 ev.	11 27 ev.	11 50 ev.	11 38 ev.	11 26 ev.	25	11	57 46

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR Philadelphia, New York City, Connecticut, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR Boston, New England, New York State, Mich., Wis., Iowa, and Oregon.				ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.	
		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Phila. N. Yk.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Boston		
1	Friday	5 45	6 23	2 17	9 48	3 53	5 43	6 26	2 21	7 7	Reg. south 8h. 21m.
2	Saturday	5 44	6 24	2 58	10 43	4 59	5 41	6 27	3 1	8 13	♄ ♃ ☾.

14] First Sunday after Easter. Day's length, 12 hours 40 minutes.

3	Sunday	5 42	6 25	3 35	11 37	5 59	5 40	6 28	3 36	9 13	♄ ♀ ☉ sup.
4	Monday	5 40	6 26	4 11	12 30	6 53	5 38	6 29	4 11	10 7	☾ in perigee.
5	Tuesday	5 38	6 27	4 46	1 24	7 42	5 36	6 30	4 44	10 56	☾ in aphelion.
6	Wednesday	5 36	6 28	sets.	2 5	8 25	5 34	6 31	sets.	11 39	♄ ♀ ☽.
7	Thursday	5 34	6 29	8 7	2 47	9 14	5 32	6 32	8 8	morn	Spica's south 12h. 14m.
8	Friday	5 33	6 30	9 12	3 41	10 0	5 30	6 33	9 16	0 28	☽ rises 4h. 40m.
9	Saturday	5 31	6 31	10 13	4 35	10 46	5 29	6 34	10 17	1 14	☽ in ☽.

15] Second Sunday after Easter. Day's length, 13 hours.

10	Sunday	5 29	6 32	11 9	5 29	11 33	5 27	6 35	11 12	2 0	Arct. south 12h. 53m.
11	Monday	5 28	6 33	11 57	6 20	morn	5 25	6 36	morn	2 47	♄ ♃ ☾. ☾
12	Tuesday	5 26	6 34	morn	7 10	0 25	5 24	6 37	0 2	3 39	♃ rises 3h. 20m.
13	Wednesday	5 25	6 35	0 40	7 58	1 19	5 22	6 38	0 45	4 33	☽ in perihelion.
14	Thursday	5 24	6 36	1 18	8 43	2 11	5 21	6 39	1 24	5 15	Reg. south 8h. 29m.
15	Friday	5 22	6 37	1 51	9 27	3 7	5 19	6 40	1 57	6 21	☾ in apogee.
16	Saturday	5 21	6 38	2 23	10 10	3 59	5 17	6 41	2 26	7 13	Spica south 11h. 39m.

16] Third Sunday after Easter. Day's length, 13 hours 17 minutes.

17	Sunday	5 19	6 39	2 51	10 52	4 48	5 16	6 42	2 54	8 2	♃ rises 8h. 52m.
18	Monday	5 18	6 40	3 19	11 25	5 36	5 15	6 43	3 21	8 50	Arct. south 12h. 22m.
19	Tuesday	5 17	6 41	3 47	12 18	6 22	5 13	6 44	3 49	9 36	♄ ♀ Neptune.
20	Wednesday	5 15	6 42	4 16	1 4	7 4	5 12	6 46	4 15	10 18	♄ ♀ ☾.
21	Thursday	5 14	6 43	rises.	1 40	7 44	5 10	6 47	rises.	10 58	Ant. south 2h. 22m.
22	Friday	5 12	6 44	7 42	2 16	8 24	5 8	6 48	7 46	11 38	♃ sets 5h. 1m.
23	Saturday	5 11	6 45	8 43	3 7	9 10	5 6	6 49	8 48	ev. 24	♄ ♃ ☾.

17] Fourth Sunday after Easter. Day's length, 13 hours 34 minutes.

24	Sunday	5 10	6 46	9 43	3 59	9 56	5 4	6 51	9 48	1 10	☽ gr. Hel. Lat. N.
25	Monday	5 8	6 47	10 40	4 55	10 40	5 3	6 52	10 45	1 54	Spica south 11h. 3m. ☾
26	Tuesday	5 7	6 48	11 30	5 52	11 32	5 2	6 53	11 35	2 46	♃ rises 8h. 11m.
27	Wednesday	5 6	6 49	morn	6 48	ev. 23	5 1	6 54	morn	3 42	♀ Gr. Hel. Lat. S.
28	Thursday	5 4	6 50	0 17	7 43	1 28	4 59	6 56	0 20	4 42	Arct. south 11h. 42m.
29	Friday	5 3	6 51	0 57	8 38	2 31	4 57	6 57	1 1	5 45	Ant. south 1h. 50m.
30	Saturday	5 1	6 52	1 34	9 31	3 34	4 56	6 58	1 37	6 48	☽ gr. Elong E.

FEASTS, FASTS, AND HOLY DAYS.

- |                   |                        |                    |
|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. St. Theodore.  | 16. St. Francis Paula. | 25. St. Mark.      |
| 4. St. Ambrose.   | 17. St. Isidore.       | 26. St. Cletus.    |
| 9. St. Prochorus. | 19. St. Leo.           | 28. St. Vitalis.   |
| 10. Daniel.       | 23. St. George.        | 30. St. Catherine. |

December 22.—A company of Colonel R. Butler Price's 2d Pennsylvania cavalry surprised at Occoquan, Virginia, and taken prisoners, Captain Johnson killed.

Seven gunboats and 114 transport steamers, with the divisions of Generals Sherman, Hurlbut, McClernand, A. C. Smith, and G. W. Morgan, comprising 50,000 men, left Memphis bound for Vicksburg.

December 23.—Skirmish near Dumfries, Virginia, between a portion of Sigel's command and 4000 rebel cavalry. The latter were driven off with loss.

A proclamation issued by Jefferson Davis at Richmond, denouncing the conduct of General Butler at New Orleans, and the hanging of Mumford, and threatening to hang General Butler if caught, or any of his officers, also prohibiting any exchange of commissioned Federal officers taken prisoners thereafter.

December 26.—Major-General W. S. Rosecrans, being ready at all points for aggressive movements, commenced the march of his army from Nashville, Tenn., towards the rebel lines towards Nolinsville and Stewart's Creek.

December 27.—Skirmish at Elkford, Kentucky, between 175 men of the 10th Kentucky cavalry under Major Foley, and 350 rebels. The latter lost 17 killed and 57 prisoners, 80 horses and all their camp equipage.

Elizabethtown, Kentucky, defended by 250 Federal soldiers under Lieutenant Colonel Smith, was attacked by 2800 guerillas under Morgan, who captured the town after a gallant resistance by Colonel Smith's men.

Generals Blunt and Herron marched over Boston Mountain to Van Buren, Arkansas, drove the rebels across the Arkansas, killed and wounded some, took 6 steamboats loaded with provisions for the rebel army, camp equipage, and 100 prisoners.

General Sherman's expedition against Vicksburg was debarked on the Yazoo River and proceeded to attack the enemy's works upon the Chickasaw Bluffs, which were 6 miles from Vicksburg. The fleet and gunboats attacked the batteries at Haines's Bluff. The fight lasted five hours. The rebels were driven out of their advanced intrenchments.

December 28.—Thirty-eight Sioux Indians, convicted of murdering the inhabitants of Minnesota, were hanged at Mankato, Minnesota.

December 29.—General Sherman's troops employed against Vicksburg advanced. General Steel commanded the left wing, Generals Morgan and Blair the centre, and Generals A. L. and M. L. Smith the right; after heavy fighting, the rebel works opposite the centre were attempted by assault. After a desperate fight the United States troops were repulsed, leaving 500 killed and wounded on the field and losing 300 prisoners.

December 30.—A general advance was made by the troops under General Rosecrans in Tennessee. The rebels were pushed 7 or 8 miles. There were smart skirmishes near Nolinsville and Stewart's Creek.

December 31.—The rebels at Vicksburg being strongly reinforced, and amounting to 65,000 men, fell with fury upon Sherman's small force, which was within 2 miles of the city. There was desperate fighting on both sides, but Sherman was compelled to fall back and abandon the expedition. He re-embarked his troops and left the Yazoo January 4th 1863, having lost during the operations 600 killed, 1500 wounded, and 1000 missing. The rebels reported that their whole loss was 100 killed, wounded, and missing. Among the killed on the Federal side were Captain Gwyn, commanding United States gunboat Benton, General Morgan, Colonel J. B. Wyman. Wounded, Colonel Morgan L. Smith and many other officers.

The United States iron-clad steamer Monitor foundered at sea south of Cape Hatteras, losing 4 officers and 12 men, and 7 men of the steamer Rhode Island, who were trying to save the crew of the Monitor.

First day of the battle of Murfreesboro or Stone River, between the United States army under General W. S. Rosecrans, 45,000 strong, with 100 pieces of artillery, and the rebels under General Bragg. During the early part of the day the enemy were pressed forward in some parts of the field, but they massed their men for

a furious attack upon the right wing, under General McCook, which, after severe fighting, was pressed back two miles. About the same time a heavy assault was made upon the Federal centre, which was withstood after a desperate contest. The same manoeuvre was tried upon the left; the enemy crossed the river, but falling in the attack, withdrew. Rosecrans lost much of the ground which he held in the morning. After eleven hours' fighting both sides ceased their efforts. The Federal troops lost heavily in killed, wounded, stragglers, and prisoners, besides 28 pieces of artillery.

1863. January 1.—Second day of the battle of Murfreesboro or Stone River. The rebels made several demonstrations upon the Union lines, but being promptly met they were repulsed without heavy fighting.

The rebel guerilla Forrest was attacked at Hunt's Cross Roads, Tennessee, by General Sullivan with 6000 men, and routed with a loss of 1400 killed and wounded, 400 prisoners, 350 horses, 6 guns, and 1000 stand of arms. Union loss, 200 killed and wounded.

A land and water attack was made by rebels under Magruder upon the small Federal force holding Galveston, Texas. The United States steamer Harriet Lane was carried by boarding. The United States flagship Westfield, having run ashore, was blown up, and with it Commodore Renshaw and Lieutenants Green and Zimmerman. The United States troops, 300 in number, were commanded by Colonel Burrell. Federal loss in soldiers and sailors, 160 killed and 300 prisoners. Among the killed were Captain Wainwright of the Harriet Lane, and Lieutenants Edward Lea, James Pollock, John Hart, and Henry Newton, of the same ship.

The President of the United States issued a proclamation reciting the terms of the proclamation of September 22, 1862, and declaring that according to the terms of that proclamation, the slaves of the people of the States still in rebellion were free.

Morgan's guerilla force was defeated south of Lebanon, Kentucky, by Colonel Hoskins' Kentucky cavalry. He crossed the Cumberland River early in December, appeared in front of Munfordsville December 25, and visited Munfordsville, Elizabethtown, Muldraugh's Hill, and Rolling Fork, destroying railroads, bridges, and trestle-work as he went. He was attacked several times, and lost in the last engagement several killed, 90 prisoners, guns, caissons, &c., and fled precipitately.

Forrest, the rebel guerilla, was whipped at Spring Hill, Tennessee, and routed with a loss of all his artillery and 300 stand of arms. The rebel Colonel Napier was killed and Colonel De Shay taken prisoner.

Richard Yeadon, of Charleston, South Carolina, offers to pay \$10,000 (Confederate currency) to any one who will capture and deliver Major-General Benjamin F. Butler, U. S. Army, dead or alive, to any rebel authority.

January 2.—Third day of the battle of Murfreesboro or Stone River. There was skirmishing in the morning along the entire lines. In the afternoon an attack was made by the rebels in strong force upon a single division, which was driven with a loss of 80 killed and 375 wounded. The rebels were repulsed by reinforcements and opened upon by the artillery. In forty minutes they fled, having lost 2000 men by the terrible rapidity of the Federal firing. They were pursued and lost 4 guns and colors.

January 3.—Fourth day of the battle of Murfreesboro or Stone River. There was light skirmishing on both sides. Provisions and ammunition were distributed in the morning. At night the rebels fled, abandoning Murfreesboro and all their sick and wounded. General Rosecrans fought the battle with 43,400 men, and lost in killed 1533, wounded 8778, prisoners 2800. The rebel force was estimated by General Rosecrans at 62,400, their loss in killed and wounded at 14,500. The Federals lost in killed General Sil, Colonels Shaffer, Milliken, Fornam, Jones, Carpenter, Roberts, Kell, Lieutenant-Colonels Garesche, Cotton, Jones, McKee, Majors Rosengarten, Carpenter, and many officers and men. Wounded, Generals E. M. Kirk, Willich, Wood, Van Cleve, Colonels Cassall, Miller, Blake, Moody, Larraby, Lieutenant-

Moon's Phases.	PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHINGTON.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.	
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M. S.
New Moon.....	5	7 13 ev.	7 7 ev.	7 30 ev.	7 18 ev.	7 6 ev.	1	11 56 53
First Quarter.....	13	1 20 ev.	1 14 ev.	1 36 ev.	1 24 ev.	1 12 ev.	9	11 56 14
Full Moon.....	21	8 23 mo.	8 17 mo.	8 40 mo.	8 28 mo.	8 16 mo.	17	11 56 11
Last Quarter.....	28	4 20 mo.	4 14 mo.	4 37 mo.	4 25 mo.	4 13 mo.	25	11 56 43

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR Philadelphia, New York City, Connecticut, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.					CALENDAR FOR Boston, New England, New York State, Mich., Wis., Iowa, and Oregon.				ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.
		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Phila.	H. W. N. Y'k.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Boston	

18] 5th Sunday after Easter. Day's length, 13 hours 54 minutes.

1 Sunday	5 06 54	2 10 10	23 4 35	4 54 6 59	2 10 7 49	☾ in perigee.
2 Monday	4 59 6 55	2 44 11 14	5 34	4 53 7 0	2 43 8 48	♀ rises 4h. 16m.
3 Tuesday	4 58 6 56	3 19 12 6	6 29	4 51 7 1	3 16 9 43	♂ Neptune ☾.
4 Wednesday	4 57 6 57	3 55 12 58	7 19	4 50 7 2	3 52 10 33	♂ ♀ ☾.
5 Thursday	4 56 6 57	4 32 1 52	8 4	4 49 7 3	sets 11 18	☉ Eclipsed, invisible.
6 Friday	4 55 6 58	sets	2 34 8 52	4 48 7 4	8 0 morn	♂ rises 2h. 32m.
7 Saturday	4 54 6 59	8 55 3 16	9 39	4 47 7 5	9 0 0 6	♂ ♀ ☾.

19] Sunday after Ascension. Day's length, 14 hours 5 minutes.

8 Sunday	4 53 7 0	9 49 4 9 10 24	4 46 7 6	9 53 0 53	♂ ♀ ☾.
9 Monday	4 52 7 1	10 34 5 0 11 6	4 45 7 7	10 39 1 38	Spica south 10h. 8m.
10 Tuesday	4 51 7 2	11 14 5 50 11 54	4 44 7 8	11 19 2 20	Arct. south 10h. 55m.
11 Wednesday	4 50 7 3	11 48 6 36 morn	4 43 7 9	11 55 3 8	Ant. south 1h. 3m.
12 Thursday	4 49 7 4	morn 7 21 0 42	4 42 7 10	morn 3 56	♄ stationary.
13 Friday	4 48 7 5	0 21 8 5 1 30	4 41 7 11	0 26 4 44	☾ in apogee.
14 Saturday	4 47 7 6	0 52 8 47 2 19	4 40 7 12	0 56 5 33	Vega south 3h. 2m.

20] Whit Sunday. Day's length, 14 hours 19 minutes.

15 Sunday	4 46 7 7	1 20 9 29 3 10	4 39 7 13	1 22 6 24	Spica south 9h. 45m.
16 Monday	4 45 7 8	1 48 10 12 4 1	4 38 7 14	1 49 7 15	♄ sets 4h. 40m.
17 Tuesday	4 44 7 9	2 16 10 57 4 51	4 37 7 15	2 16 8 5	♄ in ☽. ♂ ♀ ☾.
18 Wednesday	4 43 7 10	2 46 11 43 5 42	4 36 7 16	2 45 8 56	Arct. south 10h. 24m.
19 Thursday	4 42 7 11	3 20 12 34 6 30	4 35 7 17	3 17 9 44	♄ sets 2h. 52m.
20 Friday	4 41 7 12	3 59 1 26 7 17	4 35 7 18	3 54 10 31	♄ ♀ ☾.
21 Saturday	4 40 7 12	rises 2 6 8 3	4 34 7 19	rises 11 17	Ant. south 2h. 24m.

21] Trinity Sunday. Day's length, 14 hours 32 minutes.

22 Sunday	4 40 7 13	3 32 2 46 8 52	4 33 7 20	8 36 ev. 6	Vega south 1h. 31m.
23 Monday	4 39 7 14	9 26 3 43 9 42	4 32 7 21	9 32 0 56	♄ ♀ ☉ inf.
24 Tuesday	4 38 7 15	10 15 4 41 10 30	4 31 7 22	10 19 1 44	Altair south 3h. 35m.
25 Wednesday	4 38 7 16	10 58 5 39 11 19	4 30 7 23	11 2 2 33	♀ rises 3h. 59m.
26 Thursday	4 37 7 16	11 37 6 34 ev. 15	4 29 7 24	11 39 3 29	☾ in perigee.
27 Friday	4 36 7 17	morn 7 28 1 10	4 28 7 25	morn 4 24	♄ in apogee.
28 Saturday	4 35 7 18	0 13 8 20 2 8	4 28 7 26	0 13 5 22	♄ gr. Hel. Lat. S.

23] First Sunday after Trinity. Day's length, 14 hours 43 minutes.

29 Sunday	4 35 7 19	0 46 9 10 3 9	4 27 7 27	0 45 6 23	♄ ♀ ☾.
30 Monday	4 34 7 19	1 20 10 1 4 10	4 26 7 28	1 18 7 24	♄ Neptune moon.
31 Tuesday	4 34 7 20	1 54 10 52 5 9	4 26 7 28	1 51 8 23	Arct. south 9h. 33m.

FEASTS, FASTS, AND HOLY DAYS.

- |                              |                           |                    |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. St. Philip and St. James. | 5. Ascension.             | 15. Whit Monday.   |
| 2. St. Athanasius.           | 6. St. John.              | 23. St. Paschal.   |
| 3. St. Alexander.            | 7. St. Stanislaus.        | 24. Esther.        |
| 4. St. Monica.               | 8. St. Gregory Nazianzen. | 31. St. Petronius. |

Colonels Berry, Neff, Hull, Majors Slemmer, King, Foot, Reiker, and others. The rebels lost in killed Generals J. E. Rains, Cheatham, and Hanson, Colonels McNair, Antray, Black, and Fisk. Wounded, Generals Clardon, Adams, Breckenridge.

**January 3.**—A fight at Moorfield, Western Virginia, between the 116th Ohio regiment and 3000 rebel cavalry under General Jones. The Federals fought coolly and well, and being reinforced the rebels were driven off. Union loss, 300, mostly in prisoners.

**January 6.**—Jeff Davis's message to the rebel Congress was delivered. He stated that in retaliation for President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation he would deliver up all United States officers captured thereafter to the Confederate State authorities, to be dealt with as criminals.

**January 7.**—Fight at Hartsville, Missouri, between 700 United States troops under Major Collins and 4000 rebels under Marmaduke, with 5 pieces of cannon. Union loss, 35 killed and wounded. Rebel loss, 150.

—The depot at White House, Virginia, two sloops and other vessels, grain, &c., were burned by United States cavalry.

—Sherman's force operating against Vicksburg having fought gallantly with severe loss, and being unable to accomplish the objects of the expedition, was re-embarked. General McClernand took command of the forces, General Sherman having been superseded.

**January 8.**—Skirmish at Huntoon's Mills, Tennessee. 300 rebels were routed, losing 16 killed, 46 prisoners, 50 horses, &c.

—An attack was made upon Springfield, Missouri, by a rebel force under Marmaduke, about 5000 strong, with 2 guns. The fight lasted 13 hours, and the rebels were defeated, and retreated, losing 300 killed, wounded, and prisoners. The town was defended by 600 militia under General Brown.

**January 10.**—Galveston, Texas, was bombarded by the United States frigate Brooklyn, and gunboats New London and Sciota.

**January 11.**—Arkansas Post, upon the Arkansas River, was taken by General McClernand with the troops repulsed at Vicksburg, aided by Commodore Porter, of the navy. The works were carried by storm, and with them were taken General Churchill, 4720 prisoners, and nine guns, with stores and munitions of war, &c. The loss upon the Union side was very small. In the navy there were 31 killed and wounded. In the army, about 250 killed and wounded. Of the rebels, about 200 killed and wounded.

**January 13.**—The rebel privateer Oreto, or Florida, escaped from Mobile, running past nine ships of the blockading fleet.

**January 14.**—A fight at Pattersonville, Louisiana, between General Weitzel's Federal brigade, aided by the United States gunboat Calhoun, and three gunboats and a rebel force. The latter were driven from their intrenchments. The object of the expedition was to destroy the formidable rebel iron-clad gunboat Cotton, which was taken by the Federal troops and blown up.

**January 15.**—Commander Thomas McKean Buchanan, of the United States gunboat Calhoun, was killed near the entrance of the Teche River, Louisiana, by a shot from a guerrilla on shore.

**January 17.**—The United States steamer Hatteras was attacked off Galveston, Texas, by the rebel privateer Alabama, or 290. After a gallant fight the Hatteras was sunk. 165 of her crew were taken off, but 43 were drowned.

**January 18.**—The rebel steamer Tropic, formerly the Huntress, was chased off Charleston, South Carolina, by the vessels of the blockading fleet and burned by the crew of the Tropic.

—Duval's Bluff, Arkansas River, was taken by the gunboats of the White River expedition. There were captured 3 guns, 200 muskets, and 150 prisoners.

**January 19.**—The Army of the Potomac attempted to make a movement upon the rebels near the Rappahannock, but were prevented from accomplishing it by a severe rain storm, which turned "the sacred soil of Vir-

ginia" into a dismal mud, through which it was impossible to drag the artillery and heavy caissons, except by monstrous and fatiguing effort.

**January 21.**—The United States blockading ship Morning Light and a schooner were captured by the rebels off Sabine Pass, Texas, by an expedition sent from the shore.

—The President approved of the finding of a court-martial convened to try Major-General Fitz-John Porter, dismissing him from the army, for disobedience of the orders of General Pope, his superior officer, in the battles in Virginia, August 27 and 29, 1862, near Manassas, by which he was directed to reinforce General Pope and to execute certain manoeuvres which would have inevitably caused the defeat of the rebels, all of which he neglected and refused to do.

**January 25.**—The advance of the United States troops landed opposite Vicksburg, Miss., on the Louisiana side.

**January 26.**—Major-General Joseph Hooker was appointed commander of the Army of the Potomac, in the place of Major-General A. E. Burnside, resigned. Major-Generals Franklin and Sumner were also relieved from their commands.

—By order of Secretary Stanton, Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, was permitted to recruit "persons of African descent" for military service, organized into separate corps.

**January 27.**—The rebel Fort McAllister, at the mouth of the Ogeechee River, was bombarded by the United States iron-clad Montauk, without any perceptible effect. This bombardment and several which succeeded were really made to test the power of the iron-clad ships.

**January 29.**—A battle near Blackwater River, Virginia, between United States troops under General Corcoran and rebels under General Roger A. Pryor. The latter was routed. Killed on the Federal side, Captain Taylor, 130th New York, Lieutenant Sawtelle, 6th Massachusetts. Wounded, Colonel Knoderer, 167th Pennsylvania. Total killed 24, wounded 80. The rebel loss was quite as heavy.

**January 30.**—The United States gunboat I. P. Smith, with 11 guns and 230 men, taken by the rebels in the Stono River, South Carolina, having run aground.

**January 31.**—The rebel iron-clad steamers Chicora and Paimetto State, accompanied by three small steamers, made an attack on the United States blockading fleet off Charleston, South Carolina. The gunboat Mercedita was pierced by a shot, which exploded her boiler. The Keystone State was fired into. Commander Stelwagen, believing that the Mercedita was sinking, sent a boat to one of the rebel rams, offering to surrender, but the rebels did not take possession of the ship, and shortly afterward they returned to Charleston. 3 men of the Mercedita were killed, and of the Keystone State 23 killed and 17 wounded. Both ships remained and were afterwards repaired. Beauregard issued a flaming proclamation in consequence of this "victory," announcing that two United States gunboats were sunk and the rest driven off, and that the blockade of Charleston was raised. During the fight the blockade runner Princess Royal was captured by other vessels of the blockading squadron.

**February 1.**—Island No. 10, Mississippi River, was attacked by 3000 rebels in flatboats, who were beaten off by the garrison of the island.

**February 2.**—The United States ram Queen of the West ran past the rebel forts at Vicksburg, being under fire for 45 minutes.

—The United States troops commenced operations for opening the Yazoo Pass, via the Coldwater and other channels to the Yazoo River, in the rear of Vicksburg. They cut the levee crossing the entrance of the pass, and let in the water of the Mississippi River, flooding a large region of country. The efforts to open a navigation through this pass continued for many weeks, and were prosecuted with prodigious labor to overcome the natural obstacles that were presented to the engineers.

**February 3.**—A small force of United States troops under Colonel Harding, holding Fort Donelson, Tenn., were attacked by the rebel General Wheeler, with 4500

Moon's Phases.	PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.		BOSTON.		NEW YORK.		WASHINGTON.		Sun on Merid. or noon mark.			
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	S.	
New Moon.....	4	6 39 mo.	6 33 mo.	6 33 mo.	6 56 mo.	6 44 mo.	6 44 mo.	6 32 mo.	1	11 57	37			
First Quarter.....	12	6 47 mo.	6 41 mo.	6 41 mo.	7 4 mo.	6 52 mo.	6 40 mo.	6 40 mo.	9	11 59	2			
Full Moon.....	19	5 53 ev.	5 47 ev.	5 47 ev.	6 10 ev.	5 58 ev.	5 46 ev.	5 46 ev.	17	12 0	41			
Last Quarter.....	26	9 14 mo.	9 8 mo.	9 8 mo.	9 31 mo.	9 19 mo.	9 7 mo.	9 7 mo.	25	12 2	24			

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR Philadelphia, New York City, Connecticut, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.						CALENDAR FOR Boston, New England, New York State, Mich., Wis., Iowa, and Oregon.						ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.
		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Phila.	H. W. N. Y'k.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Boston.	H. W. Boston.			
1	Wednesday	4 33	7 21	2 31	11 44	6 6	4 25	7 29	2 27	9 20			♁ ♃ ♀.	
2	Thursday	4 33	7 22	3 11	12 36	6 59	4 24	7 30	3 8	10 13			♁ ♃ ♀. Spica south 8h. 34m.	
3	Friday	4 32	7 22	3 55	1 30	7 44	4 24	7 30	3 51	10 58			♁ ♃ ♀. ♁ ♀ ♃.	
4	Saturday	4 32	7 23	sets	2 11	8 30	4 23	7 31	sets	11 44			♁ stationary. ♁	
<b>23</b>		Second Sunday after Trinity.						Day's length, 14 hours 51 minutes.						
5	Sunday	4 32	7 23	8 28	2 51	9 19	4 23	7 32	8 33	morn			♁ ♃ ♀.	
6	Monday	4 31	7 24	9 10	3 41	10 0	4 23	7 33	9 16	0 33			♁ rises 8h. 57m.	
7	Tuesday	4 31	7 25	9 48	4 30	10 40	4 22	7 33	9 54	1 14			♁ ♃ Neptune.	
8	Wednesday	4 31	7 25	10 21	5 15	11 20	4 22	7 34	10 26	1 54			♁ ♃ ♀. Arct. south 9h. 1m.	
9	Thursday	4 31	7 26	10 52	6 0	morn	4 22	7 35	10 56	2 34			♁ ♃ ♀. Ant. south 11h. 9m.	
10	Friday	4 31	7 26	11 21	6 42	0 4	4 22	7 35	11 23	3 18			♁ ♃ ♀. ♁ in apogee.	
11	Saturday	4 31	7 27	11 48	7 24	0 47	4 22	7 36	11 51	4 1			♁ ♃ ♀. Vega south 1h. 12m.	
<b>24</b>		Third Sunday after Trinity.						Day's length, 14 hours 56 minutes.						
12	Sunday	4 31	7 28	morn	8 6	1 32	4 22	7 37	morn	4 46			♁ rises 1h. 11m.	
13	Monday	4 31	7 28	0 16	8 49	2 20	4 22	7 37	0 16	5 34			♁ ♃ ♀.	
14	Tuesday	4 31	7 29	0 46	9 35	3 12	4 22	7 38	0 44	6 26			♁ stationary.	
15	Wednesday	4 30	7 29	1 17	10 22	4 6	4 22	7 38	1 15	7 20			♁ ♃ ♀.	
16	Thursday	4 30	7 30	1 52	11 13	5 1	4 22	7 38	1 27	8 15			♁ ♃ ♀.	
17	Friday	4 30	7 30	2 33	12 8	5 57	4 22	7 39	2 29	9 11			♁ ♃ ♀. ♁ gr. Hel. Lat. S.	
18	Saturday	4 30	7 31	3 22	1 5	6 54	4 22	7 39	3 17	10 8			♁ ♃ ♀. ♁ gr. elong. west.	
<b>25</b>		Fourth Sunday after Trinity.						Day's length, 15 hours 1 minute.						
19	Sunday	4 31	7 31	rises.	1 46	7 46	4 23	7 39	rises.	11 0			♁ ♃ ♀. Arct. south 8h. 18m. ♁	
20	Monday	4 31	7 31	8 9	2 28	8 36	4 23	7 39	8 16	11 50			♁ enters ♄. Summer begins.	
21	Tuesday	4 31	7 31	8 56	3 28	9 28	4 23	7 39	8 59	ev. 42			♁ in perihelion.	
22	Wednesday	4 31	7 31	9 36	4 26	10 17	4 23	7 40	9 40	1 31			♁ in perigee.	
23	Thursday	4 31	7 31	10 13	5 21	11 4	4 23	7 40	10 15	2 18			♁ ♃ ♀. ♁ ♃ ♀ ♃.	
24	Friday	4 32	7 32	10 49	6 16	11 56	4 24	7 40	10 48	3 10			♁ ♃ ♀. Ant. south 10h. 10m.	
25	Saturday	4 32	7 32	11 23	7 8	ev. 49	4 24	7 40	11 21	4 3			♁ ♃ ♀. ♁ sets 1h. 54m.	
<b>26</b>		Fifth Sunday after Trinity.						Day's length, 15 hours.						
26	Sunday	4 32	7 32	11 57	7 59	1 45	4 24	7 40	11 53	4 59			♁ ♃ ♀. ♁ ♃ ♀.	
27	Monday	4 32	7 32	morn	8 49	2 42	4 25	7 40	morn	5 56			♁ ♃ ♀.	
28	Tuesday	4 33	7 32	0 32	9 40	3 45	4 25	7 40	0 29	6 59			Vega south 12h. 6m.	
29	Wednesday	4 33	7 32	1 10	10 32	4 45	4 25	7 40	1 6	7 59			♁ ♃ ♀. ♁ ♃ ♀.	
30	Thursday	4 33	7 32	1 53	11 24	5 45	4 25	7 40	1 48	8 59			♁ ♃ ♀. ♁ sets 0h. 6m.	

FEASTS, FASTS, AND HOLY DAYS.

- |                           |                      |                                       |
|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. St. Marcellinus.       | 14. St. Vitus.       | 23. St. Margaret.                     |
| 6. St. Norbert.           | 17. St. Alban.       | 24. Nativity of St. John the Baptist. |
| 8. St. Primus.            | 18. St. Philip Neri. | 26. Jeremiah.                         |
| 11. St. Barnabas.         | 19. St. Juliana.     | 28. St. Irenaeus.                     |
| 13. St. Anthony of Padua. | 20. St. Basil.       | 29. St. Peter.                        |



men and 8 pieces of artillery. The garrison were saved by United States gunboats, which arrived in the night and opened upon the rebels with immense effect, causing their precipitate flight, leaving 140 dead upon the field. Their wounded are estimated at 400, and 150 prisoners were taken. Union loss, 16 killed, 60 wounded, and 50 prisoners.

**February 5.**—The United States ram Queen of the West destroyed three steamers on the Mississippi below Vicksburg, laden with stores and munitions of war for the use of the rebel army.

By order of General Hooker, the Army of the Potomac is reorganized by assigning the following officers to commands:—*First Corps*, Major-General John F. Reynolds; *Second*, Major-General D. N. Couch; *Third*, Major-General Daniel E. Sickles; *Fifth*, Major-General George G. Meade; *Sixth*, Major-General John Sedgwick; *Eleventh*, Major-General Franz Sigel; *Twelfth*, Major-General H. W. Slocum. The cavalry to be consolidated under General Stoneman.

**February 8.**—Lebanon, Tennessee, was occupied by the Federals, and 600 rebels captured.

**February 12.**—Skirmish at Cainesville, Tennessee. 500 of Morgan's rebel cavalry were defeated by 250 United States cavalry under Colonel James Monroe, with a loss to the rebels of 20 killed, several wounded, 6 prisoners, and 50 horses. Union loss, 3 wounded.

**February 13.**—The United States iron-clad gunboat *Indianola* passed the rebel batteries at Vicksburg.

The American ship Jacob Bell, loaded with teas, cassia, camphor, silks, &c., valued at \$1,500,000, all British property, was destroyed at sea by the rebel privateer steamer Florida, Captain Maffit.

**February 17.**—The United States ram Queen of the West was captured by the rebels in Red River, near Fort Taylor, having been run aground under the batteries, it is said, by the treachery of the pilot. The greater part of the crew jumped overboard and made their escape.

A skirmish near Helena, Arkansas, between Union infantry and Forrest's cavalry, the latter attempting to prevent the operations for the opening of a pass into the Coldwater. The rebels were beaten off and took to flight.

**February 18.**—The bombardment of Vicksburg was commenced by the forces under General Grant and Commodore Porter, U.S. Navy.

A convention of secessionists which attempted to assemble at Frankfort, Kentucky, was broken up and dispersed by United States soldiers under Colonel S. A. Gilbert, acting by authority of General Q. A. Gilmore.

**February 22.**—Tuscumbia, Alabama, was taken by a force under Colonel Corwin, accompanied by five gunboats. Ferry-boats were destroyed by the United States troops, and an assessment levied on the people of the town.

**February 24.**—The United States iron-clad *Indianola* in the Mississippi River, below Vicksburg, was attacked by the rebel rams Webb and Queen of the West (the latter lately captured from the United States), and so injured that she surrendered, but sunk near the shore, the upper works being exposed.

**February 25.**—An expedition of steamers and gunboats loaded with troops left Moon Lake and went up the Coldwater River, and reached the head of the pass March 9. The object of this expedition was to find a means of reaching the Yazoo River in the flank of Vicksburg.

Stuart's and Fitz-Hugh Lee's rebel cavalry made a raid in the Federal lines north of Falmouth, killing 3 and taking 50 prisoners.

**February 26.**—The rebel privateer *Retribution* arrived at Nassau, from a cruise in which were captured and destroyed several commercial vessels belonging to citizens of the United States.

The bill "for calling out the national forces," commonly called "the Conscription Bill," was passed finally in Congress. It was signed by the President March 3.

**February 27.**—By proclamation of Jefferson Davis, March 26 is appointed as a day of fasting and prayer throughout the rebel States.

An expedition of gunboats and transports went up the Yazoo Pass from the Mississippi River, hoping to reach the Yazoo River by that course and flank the rebel batteries on the Yazoo at Haines's Bluff, above Vicksburg.

A skirmish at Bradyville, Tennessee. Rebel loss in prisoners, 8 officers and 62 men, 70 horses, with tents, &c. Federal loss, 1 killed, 10 wounded.

The rebel steamer Nashville, attempting to get to sea, ran aground near Fort McAllister, Georgia, and was cannonaded by the United States fleet, set on fire by an incendiary shell, and totally destroyed.

**March 3.**—The rebels blew up the iron-clad gunboat *Indianola*, being frightened by the approach of a wooden imitation of a gunboat rigged upon a flatboat, which they believed to be "a turreted monster." This sham monitor had been fitted up to send past the batteries at Vicksburg, in order to draw their fire, and ascertain the number and location of the guns.

An attack was made upon the rebel Fort McAllister, Georgia, by three United States iron-clads and one mortar boat. The bombardment was continued at intervals for several days, the principal object being to try the powers of the iron-clads and the force of their guns.

**March 4.**—A skirmish near Franklin, Tennessee, between Van Dorn's rebel advance and Federal troops. 23 of the latter were taken prisoners.

**March 5.**—Five regiments United States volunteers, with one battery and cavalry, under Colonel Coburn, were attacked and defeated at Spring Hill, Tennessee, by Van Dorn's men, who were present in great force. Union loss, 1200 officers and men taken prisoners, 400 killed and wounded. Rebel loss, 180 killed and 450 wounded. The rebel attacking force was 30,000 strong.

**March 7.**—Russell's rebel cavalry were defeated at Unionville, Tennessee, by Minty's Union cavalry. Rebel loss, 50 killed and 80 wounded, 58 prisoners, with horses, mules, tents, &c.

**March 9.**—General Stoughton, U.S. Army, and several men were captured by Moseby's guerrillas, with horses, &c., at Fairfax Court House, Virginia.

Major-General Ed. V. Sumner was appointed to the command of the Department of the Missouri, *vice* Major-General S. R. Curtis, relieved.

British steamship Douro, loaded with cotton, and endeavoring to break the blockade, was captured off Cape Fear by the United States gunboat Quaker City.

**March 10.**—A proclamation was issued by President Lincoln, warning deserters from the army and navy to return to service, promising to all who did so before April 1, 1863, a remission of punishment, except pay and allowance during the time of their absence, and menacing the severest penalty of the law against those who did not return to duty.

Jacksonville, Florida, captured by United States colored troops under Colonel Higginson.

**March 11.**—The Yazoo Pass expedition, from Admiral Porter's fleet and General Grant's army before Vicksburg, having succeeded in passing through the Coldwater and Tallahatchie rivers, met with resistance from Fort Pemberton, at Greenwood, near the confluence of the Tallahatchie and Yallobusha rivers. A smart action took place between the iron-clads and the fort, during which the vessels suffered some damage. A battery was then constructed on shore with guns from the steamers.

**March 13.**—A fight at Greenwood, Mississippi, between the Union gunboats of the Yazoo Pass expedition and the shore battery erected by the soldiers and sailors of the Yazoo Pass expedition, and the rebels in Fort Pemberton. The engagement was spirited, but without any important advantage on either side. Operations for the reduction of the fort then commenced, and continued for many days.

**March 14.**—An attempt was made to pass the rebel batteries at Fort Hudson, on the Mississippi, by Commodore Farragut, with eight gunboats and steamers.

Moon's Phases.	PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHINGTON.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.		
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	A.
New Moon.....	3	7 23 ev.	7 17 ev.	7 39 ev.	7 27 ev.	7 15 mo.	1	12	3 36
First Quarter.....	11	10 50 ev.	10 44 ev.	11 7 ev.	10 55 ev.	10 43 ev.	9	12	4 58
Full Moon.....	19	1 35 mo.	1 29 mo.	1 52 mo.	1 40 mo.	1 28 ev.	17	12	5 52
Last Quarter.....	25	3 45 ev.	3 39 ev.	4 2 ev.	3 50 ev.	3 38 ev.	25	12	6 12

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR Philadelphia, New York City, Connecticut, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.						CALENDAR FOR Boston, New England, New York State, Mich., Wis., Iowa, and Oregon.				ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.
		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Phila.	H. W. N. Y'k.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Boston.		
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	Friday	4 34	7 32	2 38	12 17	6 40	4 26	7 40	2 34	9 54	Arct. south 7h. 31m.	
2	Saturday	4 34	7 32	3 29	1 9	7 28	4 26	7 40	3 25	10 42	☉ in apogee. ☾	
27]		Sixth Sunday after Trinity.						Day's length, 14 hours 58 minutes.				
3	Sunday	4 35	7 32	4 22	1 59	8 10	4 27	7 40	sets. 11 24	11 24	☽ ♃ ☽	
4	Monday	4 35	7 31	sets.	2 36	8 54	4 27	7 39	7 52	morn	Anta. so. 9h. 31m.	
5	Tuesday	4 36	7 31	8 21	3 10	9 33	4 28	7 39	8 27	0 8	☽ rises 4h. 23m.	
6	Wednesday	4 37	7 31	8 54	3 55	10 14	4 29	7 39	8 59	0 47	☽ in ☽.	
7	Thursday	4 37	7 31	9 23	4 39	10 46	4 29	7 39	9 27	1 28	Vega south 11h. 30m.	
8	Friday	4 38	7 30	9 51	5 21	11 25	4 30	7 38	9 53	2 0	☾ in apogee.	
9	Saturday	4 39	7 30	10 18	6 3	morn	4 31	7 38	10 21	2 39	☽ rises 0h. 12m.	
28]		Seventh Sunday after Trinity.						Day's length, 14 hours 51 minutes.				
10	Sunday	4 39	7 30	10 47	6 45	0 7	4 31	7 38	10 48	3 21	☽ in perihelion.	
11	Monday	4 40	7 29	11 16	7 28	0 50	4 32	7 37	11 15	4 4	☽ ♃ ☾. Neptune stationary.	
12	Tuesday	4 41	7 29	11 50	8 14	1 38	4 33	7 37	11 48	4 52	Altair south 12h. 23m.	
13	Wednesday	4 42	7 28	morn	9 2	2 31	4 34	7 36	morn	5 45	☽ sets 12h. 41m.	
14	Thursday	4 42	7 28	0 27	9 54	3 28	4 35	7 36	0 23	6 42	☽ ♃ ☾.	
15	Friday	4 43	7 27	1 10	10 49	4 29	4 36	7 35	1 6	7 43	☽ stationary.	
16	Saturday	4 44	7 27	2 11	11 47	5 33	4 37	7 34	1 56	8 47	☽ ♃ ♀. ☽	
29]		Eighth Sunday after Trinity.						Day's length, 14 hours 43 minutes.				
17	Sunday	4 45	7 26	2 59	12 46	6 34	4 38	7 34	2 54	9 48	☽ ☽ ☽ sup.	
18	Monday	4 46	7 26	4 5	1 46	7 30	4 39	7 33	rises.	10 44	☽ ♀ ☽ sup.	
19	Tuesday	4 47	7 25	rises.	2 28	8 19	4 39	7 32	7 34	11 34	♃ sets 10h. 49m.	
20	Wednesday	4 47	7 24	8 10	3 9	9 12	4 40	7 32	8 12	ev. 26	☾ in perigee.	
21	Thursday	4 48	7 24	8 48	4 5	10 0	4 41	7 31	8 48	1 14	☽ gr. Hel. Lat. N.	
22	Friday	4 49	7 23	9 24	5 0	10 46	4 42	7 30	9 23	2 0	Anta. south 8h. 20m.	
23	Saturday	4 50	7 22	9 58	5 53	11 33	4 43	7 29	9 58	2 47	Vega south 10h. 27m.	
30]		Ninth Sunday after Trinity.						Day's length, 14 hours 32 minutes.				
24	Sunday	4 51	7 21	10 35	6 45	ev. 26	4 44	7 28	10 31	3 40	☽ Neptune ☾.	
25	Monday	4 51	7 20	11 11	7 37	1 21	4 45	7 27	11 8	4 35	☽ ♃ ☾.	
26	Tuesday	4 52	7 20	11 53	8 29	2 17	4 46	7 26	11 48	5 31	☽ in perihelion.	
27	Wednesday	4 53	7 19	morn	9 21	3 22	4 47	7 25	morn	6 36	Altair south 11h. 24m.	
28	Thursday	4 54	7 18	0 38	10 13	4 25	4 48	7 24	0 33	7 39	☽ sets 7h. 27m.	
29	Friday	4 55	7 17	1 26	11 5	5 24	4 49	7 23	1 22	8 38	☽ ☽ ☾. ☽	
30	Saturday	4 56	7 16	2 17	11 55	6 19	4 50	7 22	2 15	9 33	Vega south 10h. 0m.	
31]		Tenth Sunday after Trinity						Day's length, 14 hours 20 minutes.				
31	Sunday	4 57	7 15	3 13	12 45	7 7	4 51	7 21	3 9	10 21	Altair south 11h. 8m.	

FEASTS, FASTS, AND HOLY DAYS.

- 5. Demetrius.
- 9. St. Elizabeth.
- 11. St. Pius.
- 13. St. Anacletus.
- 14. St. Bonaventura.

- 15. St. Withian's Day.
- 18. St. Camillus.
- 20. St. Margaret.
- 22. St. Mary Magdalene.
- 23. St. Apollinaris.

- 24. St. Christina.
- 25. St. James.
- 26. St. Ann.
- 27. St. Pantaleon.
- 28. St. Nazarius.

The vessels started on their perilous trip about 11 o'clock at night. The rebels discovered the movement and opened upon the ships. The frigate Mississippi ran aground, and was abandoned and burned. 65 of the crew were killed, drowned, or taken prisoners. The Hartford and Albatross passed the fort and went up the river; the other vessels were repulsed.

**March 16.**—Water was let into the Lake Providence Canal, 60 miles above Vicksburg, with the expectation of opening a communication via the Tensas, Red, and Black rivers, into the Mississippi River, 180 miles below Vicksburg.

—The schooner Chapman, bought by rebel sympathizers and fitted out for a privateer, was seized in the harbor of San Francisco, when upon the point of sailing, with the intended crew, guns, &c.

**March 17.**—A fight near Kelly's Ford, Virginia, between Averill's United States cavalry and rebel sharpshooters and cavalry under Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee. Several dashing charges were made and the rebels were routed, losing 80 prisoners, besides killed and wounded. Union loss, 50 killed and wounded.

—Colonel James B. Fry was appointed Provost Marshal of the United States, under the act for calling out the national forces.

—A fight on the Blackwater, Virginia, between the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry, Colonel S. P. Spear, with artillery, and rebels entrenched behind breastworks. The Federals could not carry the works, and lost 17 wounded and missing.

**March 18.**—The rains Lancaster and Switzerland attempted to run past the rebel batteries at Vicksburg. They were fired upon. The Lancaster was sunk, and the Switzerland temporarily disabled.

**March 20.**—Colonel Hall's brigade was attacked while on a scout near Milton, Tennessee, by Morgan's and Breckenridge's cavalry, 1000 strong. The rebels were repulsed, losing 40 killed, 140 wounded, and 12 prisoners. Federal loss, 17 killed and 31 wounded.

**March 21.**—Major-General Ed. V. Sumner died at Syracuse, New York, of congestion of the lungs.

—The Anglo-rebel blockade running steamer Nicholas I. was captured off Little River, North Carolina, by the United States gunboat Victoria; having on board Enfield rifles, powder, &c.

**March 22.**—Mount Sterling, Kentucky, was taken by the rebel Colonel Clarke with a strong force. The garrison, only 200 in number, fought gallantly from the houses in the town, but were finally compelled to surrender. The rebels then burned the village.

**March 24.**—The people of West Virginia voted upon the amendment to their constitution, proposing that all children of slaves born after July 4, 1863, should be free, that all slaves then under 10 years of age should be free at the age of 21 years, and that all slaves between 10 and 21 years of age should be free at the age of 25. This was known as "the Willey Amendment," and was carried by the following vote:—For the amendment, 23,318; against the amendment, 572; majority for the amendment, 22,746. In 10 of the 48 counties no election was held, in consequence of the rebel occupation.

**March 25.**—The Liverpool (Eng.) Emancipation Society presented a petition to the British House of Commons against the rebel privateer Alabama, as illegally fitted out in England and manned by Englishmen, and asking that the ship be treated as a public enemy, and that the fitting out of such vessels shall be stopped in future.

—About 300 United States troops at Brentwood, Tennessee, were attacked by 5000 rebel cavalry under Wheeler, Forrest, and Wharton. They surrendered after a feeble resistance, giving up all the government property at that place. The rebels were pursued by General Green Clay Smith, and within 6 miles of Brentwood he retook all the wagons and ammunition, but, being beset by a superior force, destroyed them. Union loss, 16 killed, wounded, and missing. Rebel loss, 15 killed and wounded, and 50 prisoners.

—Point Pleasant, Western Virginia, captured by 700 rebels under General Jenkins, and recaptured by

United States troops the same day. The rebels burned several houses and several thousand bushels of corn.

**March 30.**—Cluke's rebel guerillas were defeated at Mount Sterling, Kentucky.

—The rebels commenced the investment of Washington, North Carolina, which was held by United States troops. Major-General Foster had arrived there the day before, in order to make the proper defence. The town was soon surrounded by the rebel troops, rendering escape from it very dangerous. Skirmishing and artillery firing was carried on between the belligerents for many days.

—The President of the United States issued a proclamation recommending the observance of the 30th of April, as a day of fasting and prayer.

**March 31.**—A fight at Somerset, Kentucky, between 2800 rebels under General Pegram and 1200 United States troops under General Gilmore. The rebels were driven towards the Cumberland River, where they succeeded in crossing, losing 50 killed, 200 wounded, and 40 prisoners. Union loss, 10 killed, 25 wounded.

**April 1.**—Palmyra, Tennessee, was burned in retaliation for firing into the gunboat St. Clair a few days before from that town.

—The United States gunboat Diana was captured by the rebels at Pattersonville, Louisiana. Captain Peterson, of the Diana, was killed, and several officers and men of the crew wounded and taken prisoners, with about 100 soldiers.

—A rebel camp at Woodbury, Tennessee, was broken up by Ohio cavalry. 1200 rebels were dispersed, with severe loss to them.

—A serious bread riot in Richmond, Virginia, by a mob composed of women, estimated three thousand in number, armed with clubs, guns, and stones. They broke open the government stores and private stores, and took from them bread, clothing, provisions, &c. Jeff Davis made them a speech, and the militia were called out to put down the disturbance.

**April 2.**—An iron steamskip, bearing the name of the "Japan," which was ostensibly built "for the Emperor of China," left Greenock, Scotland, and proceeded to a creek on the coast of France, at which point were taken on board 12 Whitworth guns, with powder, shot, shell, &c. The vessel then hoisted the rebel flag, and started upon a career of piracy and destruction, under the name of the "Georgia."

—A skirmish at Snowhill, Kentucky, between United States troops under General Stanley and Morgan's and Wharton's cavalry. Rebel loss, 20 killed, several wounded, and 60 prisoners.

**April 6.**—A rebel camp at Greenhill, Tennessee, was broken up by General Mitchell, with Federal cavalry.

—Governor Tod, of Ohio, was arrested in Fairfield, upon a charge of kidnaping Dr. Olds, a political prisoner, who had been arrested some time previously by order of the United States government.

**April 7.**—The United States gunboat Barataria struck a snag in the Amite River, Louisiana, and was burned by her officers.

—The United States fleet of eight iron-clad Monitors and the frigate New Ironsides, under command of Admiral Dupont, made an attack upon Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, opening fire at the distance of 1700 yards. The Ironsides ran aground and became unmanoeuvrable—the other ships went into action. The rebel forts and batteries responded vigorously. The Keokuk, which was within 600 yards of Fort Sumter, was struck ninety times in half an hour by shot from rifled cannon of heavy calibre. Many of these shot went through the ship, and the next morning it was found to be in a sinking condition; the crew escaped, and shortly after the Keokuk sank. The engagement was kept up from 1 until 4 o'clock, when the fleet retired, having accomplished nothing of importance. The rebels reported their entire loss at 2 killed and 5 wounded.

—An expedition of cavalry under Colonel A. D. Straight left Murfreesboro, Tennessee, for an incursion through Alabama and Georgia. They proceeded down the Cumberland and up the Tennessee rivers, and joined

Moon's Phases.	PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHINGTON.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.		
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	S.
New Moon.....	2	9 33 mo.	9 27 mo.	9 49 mo.	9 37 mo.	9 25 mo.	1	12 6 0	
First Quarter.....	10	0 56 ev.	0 50 ev.	1 13 ev.	1 1 ev.	0 49 ev.	9	12 5 10	
Full Moon.....	17	8 36 mo.	8 30 mo.	8 52 mo.	8 40 mo.	8 28 mo.	17	12 3 43	
Last Quarter.....	24	1 3 mo.	0 57 mo.	1 20 mo.	1 8 mo.	0 56 mo.	25	12 1 44	

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR Philadelphia, New York City, Con- necticut, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.					CALENDAR FOR Boston, New England, New York State, Mich., Wis., Iowa, and Oregon.					ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.
		Sun	Sun	Moon	H. W.	H. W.	Sun	Sun	Moon	H. W.	H. W.	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Phila.	N. Y. C.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Boston	Boston	
1	Monday	4 58	7 14	4 9	1 32	7 46	4 52	7 20	4 6	11 0	Ant. south 7h. 41m.	
2	Tuesday	4 59	7 13	sets	2 5	8 25	4 53	7 19	sets	11 39	♂ ♀ ☾.	
3	Wednesday	5 07	7 12	7 27	2 37	9 4	4 54	7 18	7 29	morn	♂ sets 7h. 26m.	
4	Thursday	5 07	7 11	7 55	3 19	9 41	4 55	7 16	7 57	0 18	☾ in apogee.	
5	Friday	5 17	7 10	8 22	4 1	10 16	4 56	7 15	8 24	0 55	Vega south 9h. 36m.	
6	Saturday	5 27	7 9	8 50	4 43	10 50	4 57	7 14	8 52	1 30	Altair south 10h. 44m.	

32) Eleventh Sunday after Trinity. Day's length, 14 hours 7 minutes.

7	Sunday	5 37	8 9	9 19	5 25	11 29	4 58	7 13	9 19	2 4	♂ ♀ ☾.
8	Monday	5 47	8 6	9 50	6 9	morn	4 59	7 11	9 48	2 43	Vega south 9h. 24m.
9	Tuesday	5 57	8 5	10 24	6 55	0 13	5 07	7 10	10 22	3 27	♂ rises 11h. 3m.
10	Wednesday	5 67	4 11	6 7	7 45	1 0	5 17	9 11	0 4	14	♂ ♀ ☾.
11	Thursday	5 77	3 11	5 1	8 36	1 55	5 27	8 11	46	5 9	☾ ♀ ☾.
12	Friday	5 87	1	morn	9 32	2 56	5 37	7	morn	6 10	♂ in aphelion.
13	Saturday	5 97	0	4 44	10 29	4 4	5 47	5	0 40	7 18	♂ Neptune ☾.

33) Twelfth Sunday after Trinity. Day's length, 13 hours 51 minutes.

14	Sunday	5 10	6 59	1 45	11 27	5 10	5 57	4 1	40	8 24	Altair south 10h. 13m.
15	Monday	5 11	6 57	2 51	12 26	6 14	5 67	2 2	49	9 28	Fom. south 1h. 15m.
16	Tuesday	5 12	6 56	4 4	1 25	7 12	5 77	1 4	2	10 26	♂ sets 9h. 3m.
17	Wednesday	5 13	6 55	rises	2 5	8 2	5 87	0	rises	11 16	☾ in perigee.
18	Thursday	5 14	6 54	7 18	2 45	8 52	5 96	58	7 19	ev. 6	☾ ♀ ☾.
19	Friday	5 15	6 53	7 55	3 40	9 39	5 106	56	7 55	0 53	♂ sets 10h. 42m.
20	Saturday	5 16	6 52	8 33	4 35	10 24	5 116	55	8 31	1 38	♂ in ☽.

34) Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity. Day's length, 13 hours 36 minutes.

21	Sunday	5 17	6 50	9 11	5 29	11 10	5 126	54	9 8	2 24	Mark. south 12h. 59m.
22	Monday	5 18	6 48	9 52	6 23	ev. 3	5 146	52	9 49	3 17	Vega south 8h. 29m.
23	Tuesday	5 19	6 47	10 36	7 16	0 58	5 156	51	10 33	4 12	♂ ♀ ☾.
24	Wednesday	5 20	6 46	11 24	8 9	1 57	5 166	49	11 19	5 11	Altair south 9h. 33m.
25	Thursday	5 21	6 44	morn	9 2	3 0	5 176	48	morn	6 14	♀ sets 7h. 10m.
26	Friday	5 22	6 42	0 14	9 52	4 1	5 186	46	0 11	7 15	♂ ♀ ☾.
27	Saturday	5 23	6 40	1 8	10 42	4 57	5 296	44	1 5	8 11	♂ rises 10h. 24m.

35) Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity. Day's length, 13 hours 17 minutes.

28	Sunday	5 24	6 39	2 5	11 30	5 51	5 206	42	2 1	9 5	♂ gr. elong. east.
29	Monday	5 25	6 37	3 2	12 15	6 38	5 216	41	2 58	9 52	Fom. south 12h. 20m.
30	Tuesday	5 26	6 35	3 58	12 59	7 19	5 226	39	3 54	10 33	Mark. south 12h. 14m.
31	Wednesday	5 27	6 34	4 54	1 42	7 55	5 236	37	4 51	11 9	☾ in apogee.

**FEASTS, FASTS, AND HOLY DAYS.**

- 2. St. Stephen.
- 4. St. Dominic.
- 7. St. Cajetan.
- 10. St. Lawrence.

- 12. St. Clare.
- 15. Assumption of the Virgin Mary.
- 16. St. Hyacinth.
- 20. St. Bernard.

- 23. St. Philip Benitos.
- 24. St. Bartholomew.
- 25. St. Augustine.
- 31. St. Raymund.

the forces of General Dodge. They then moved rapidly and accomplished serious damage by destroying bridges, railroads, &c. They were pursued by Forrest's cavalry, and were attacked at Dayton's Gap, Town Creek, Bluntsville, Gadsden, and Cedar Bluff, twenty-six miles from Rome, Georgia, which latter town was the object of the expedition. By this time they were reduced by constant fighting and fatigue, and surrendered, 1700 in number, to Forrest's forces.

April 7.—800 soldiers of Spinola's brigade left Newbern, North Carolina, by way of Tar River, to reinforce General Foster, who with 1200 men were besieged at Washington, North Carolina, by a large rebel force under Generals Hill and Pettigrew, reported to be 27,000 strong. Meeting a number of batteries on Tar River, the expedition was forced to return.

April 8.—The United States gunboat Washington was destroyed in Broad River, near Port Royal Ferry, South Carolina; a shot from a rebel field battery on shore struck the magazine, and caused the destruction of the boat. 12 men were killed and 8 wounded.

Colonel Wilder's expedition returned to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, after having passed through Lebanon and Carthage, in which there were skirmishes with the rebels, and destruction of their wheat, tobacco, and stores, and the capture of 80 prisoners, 100 horses, and 160 negroes.

1200 rebels under Woodward, with 2 pieces of artillery, captured and burned the steamers Saxonia and Lovell, near Clarksville, Tennessee. They were pursued by a force under Colonel Boone, and lost some men in killed and wounded.

The Yazoo Pass expedition returned to Helena, having left Fort Pemberton on the 5th, the siege being abandoned. On its return the expedition was attacked several times by guerillas concealed in the canebrakes, by whose fire several soldiers were killed and wounded. The attempt to get into the Yazoo River by that course, after assiduous effort and prodigious labor and hard fighting with forts and batteries, was abandoned.

A force of United States troops sent out from Newbern, North Carolina, to reinforce General Foster at Washington, had several skirmishes and found the enemy in front in such force, that it was compelled to return to Newbern.

April 9.—Pascagoula, Louisiana, was taken by Colonel Daniels with 180 United States colored troops. He was attacked by 300 rebel cavalry, who were repulsed with a loss of 20 killed and 50 wounded. The same day the place was abandoned by Colonel Daniels.

April 10.—Van Dorn's whole rebel force, 15,000 strong, attacked General Granger at Franklin, Tennessee. After a fight of 2 hours the rebels were repulsed, and retreated, leaving 300 of their dead upon the field. Union loss, 100. 2 guns were captured from the rebels.

April 11.—The Anglo-rebel blockade running steamer Stonewall Jackson, formerly the Leopard, laden with munitions of war, attempting to run into the harbor of Charleston, was fired into by the United States fleet and run ashore, being there burned by the crew.

April 12.—Lieutenant-Colonel Kimball, 9th New York Zouaves, was shot dead by Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran, near Suffolk, Virginia. Kimball was endeavoring at the time without authority to stop the progress of General Corcoran, proceeding to the front of the army under orders.

An attack was made by General Wise upon the camp of the 5th Pennsylvania cavalry, near Williamsburg, Virginia. The camp was burned, but the rebels were repulsed by the fire from Fort Magruder and fell back with some loss, but they held possession of Williamsburg.

The entire United States iron-clad fleet left Charleston, South Carolina, and went to Port Royal.

April 13.—The ram Queen of the West, captured by the rebels from the United States, was attacked on Grand Lake, Louisiana, by the Federal gunboats Calhoun, Estrella, and Arizona, under Commodore Cook. The Queen was set on fire by an incendiary shell from the Calhoun, and blown up when the flames reached her

magazine. Rebel loss, 130 killed, wounded, and prisoners. No loss on the Federal side.

April 13.—Major-General A. E. Burnside at Cincinnati, issued an order No. 38 denouncing the penalty of death against all persons found guilty of aiding the rebels, and declaring that persons sympathizing with the rebels should be arrested and sent beyond the lines.

A riot at New York; Irish laborers attacked the negroes.

Skirmishing which had taken place for two days near Suffolk, Virginia, was continued. The Union troops under General Peck were assisted by gunboats, which shelled the woods and kept back the enemy.

General Steele's expedition returned to Greenville, Mississippi, 170 miles above Vicksburg, having been absent six days, in which time damage was done in the rebel region amounting to \$3,000,000 in property seized and destroyed. Rebel guerillas were also attacked and dispersed. The expedition was fitted out to punish the people of that section for their participation in guerilla operations.

The United States troops under General Weitzel, operating in the Teche country, Louisiana, captured the rebel intrenchments at New Iberia, which were abandoned. 2 guns remained, with a large number of small arms. The steamer Cornie was captured at this place. The rebels burned seven large steamers and two of their gunboats, the Diana (captured from the United States) and Hart, the latter iron-clad.

United States troops under General Grover, operating in conjunction with those under General Weitzel, met the enemy at Irish Bend, Louisiana. A smart action ensued, and the rebels were defeated.

April 14.—The rebels with field artillery opened upon the disabled steamer Mount Washington, on the Nansmond River, but were repulsed by the Stepping Stones. Federal loss, 5 killed and 18 wounded.

The skirmish at Suffolk, Virginia, continued.

April 15.—200 Indians entrenched south of Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, were routed by United States troops under Colonel Evans, and 30 of them killed. Loss on our side, 1 killed and 2 wounded.

April 16.—The steamer Escort arrived at Newbern, North Carolina, from Washington, having gallantly run the rebel batteries at Rodman's Farm and Hill's Point under a heavy fire. General Foster and his aids were passengers on the boat.

The United States gunboats Benton, Tuscarabia, Lafayette, Pittsburg, Carondelet, Mound City, and General Price, with three transports, ran past the rebel batteries at Vicksburg in the night. The transport Henry Clay caught fire opposite the city and was burned. The other vessels received no material damage.

General Stoneman, with a force of Federal cavalry, infantry, and artillery, left the Army of the Potomac, near Falmouth, for a grand expedition through the rebel lines in Virginia.

April 17.—Battle at Vermillion Bayou, Louisiana, between a large rebel force and Union troops under General Grover. After a heavy fight the rebels were routed and fled, first burning the bridge over the bayou.

The rebels under General Hill, who were besieging Washington, North Carolina, abandoned their works, and left that portion of the state.

Colonel Grierson, with 1000 cavalry, left Lagrange, Mississippi, for an extensive raid through Georgia and Alabama. They burned the rebel depot and stores at Okaloona, and the depot, locomotive, and cars at Newton. They exploded an ordnance train containing 3000 shells, and intended for the rebel batteries at Vicksburg. They burned all the bridges between Newton and Meridian, and the rebel ordnance works at Enterprise, and then returned to Newton. From thence they went to Jackson, burning all the bridges on their route, and the great bridge over Pearl River. They followed the Jackson and New Orleans Railroad to the Louisiana line, and evaded a force of 5000 rebels at Clinton. Finally they reached the Union lines at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, May the 1st, having captured on their route 500 rebel prisoners, with numerous horses,

Moon's Phases.	PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHINGTON.	Sun on Merid. or moon mark.			
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H.	M.	S.
New Moon.....	1	1 7 mo.	1 1 mo.	1 24 mo.	1 12 mo.	1 0 mo.	1	11	59	39
First Quarter.....	9	0 49 mo.	0 43 mo.	1 6 mo.	0 54 mo.	0 42 mo.	9	11	57	0
Full Moon.....	15	4 8 ev.	4 2 ev.	4 25 ev.	4 13 ev.	4 1 ev.	17	11	54	12
Last Quarter.....	22	1 53 ev.	1 47 ev.	2 10 ev.	1 58 ev.	1 46 ev.	25	11	51	25
New Moon.....	30	5 42 ev.	5 36 ev.	5 59 ev.	5 47 ev.	5 35 ev.				

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR Philadelphia, New York City, Connecticut, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.						CALENDAR FOR Boston, New England, New York State, Mich., Wis., Iowa, and Oregon.						ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.
		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Phila.	H. W. N. Yk.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston.	Sets.	H. W.		
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	Thursday	5 28	6 32	6 26	2 12	8 32	5 24	6 36	sets	11 46	Q	sets 7h. 3m.		
2	Friday	5 29	6 31	6 54	2 42	9 9	5 26	6 35	6 56	morn	♂ ♀ ☾.			
3	Saturday	5 30	6 30	7 22	3 24	9 46	5 27	6 33	7 23	0 23	♂ ♀ ☾.			

36] Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity. Day's length, 13 hours.

4	Sunday	5 31	6 28	7 53	4 7	10 22	5 28	6 31	7 52	1 0	♂ ♀ ☾.	
5	Monday	5 32	6 27	8 27	4 53	11 0	5 29	6 30	8 24	1 36	Altair south 8h. 46m.	
6	Tuesday	5 33	6 25	9 4	5 40	11 44	5 30	6 28	9 1	2 14	Fom. south 11h. 48m.	
7	Wednesday	5 34	6 24	9 47	6 30	morn	5 31	6 26	9 42	2 58	♂ ♀ ☾.	
8	Thursday	5 34	6 22	10 35	7 22	0 34	5 32	6 25	10 31	3 48	Mark. south 11h. 48m.	
9	Friday	5 35	6 21	11 30	8 17	1 30	5 33	6 23	11 27	4 44	♂ rises 9h. 53m.	☾
10	Saturday	5 36	6 19	morn	9 13	2 34	5 34	6 21	morn	5 48	♂ stationary.	

37] Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity. Day's length, 12 hours 43 minutes.

11	Sunday	5 37	6 18	0 33	10 10	3 42	5 35	6 19	0 29	6 56	Altair south 8h. 23m.	
12	Monday	5 38	6 16	1 41	11 7	4 48	5 36	6 17	1 38	8 2	♀ sets 8h. 51m.	
13	Tuesday	5 39	6 14	2 52	12 3	5 52	5 37	6 16	2 50	9 6	♂ gr. Hel. Lat. S.	
14	Wednesday	5 40	6 12	4 5	12 59	6 50	5 38	6 14	4 5	10 4	♂ ♀ ♀.	
15	Thursday	5 41	6 10	rises.	1 39	7 40	5 39	6 12	rises.	10 54	☾ in perigee.	
16	Friday	5 42	6 8	6 26	2 19	8 27	5 40	6 11	6 25	11 41	♂ Neptune ☾.	
17	Saturday	5 42	6 7	7 5	3 14	9 17	5 41	6 9	7 2	ev. 31	Fom. south 11h. 5m.	

38] Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity. Day's length, 12 hours 25 minutes.

18	Sunday	5 43	6 5	7 46	4 9	10 4	5 42	6 7	7 43	1 18	Mark. south 11h. 9m.	
19	Monday	5 44	6 4	8 30	5 5	10 48	5 43	6 5	8 26	2 2	♂ sets 6h. 58m.	
20	Tuesday	5 45	6 2	9 18	6 0	11 40	5 44	6 4	9 15	2 54	Alg. south 12h. 5m.	
21	Wednesday	5 46	6 1	10 10	6 54	ev. 35	5 45	6 2	10 7	3 49	♂ ♀ ☾. ☐ ♂ ☉.	
22	Thursday	5 47	5 59	11 4	7 47	1 32	5 46	6 0	11 0	4 46	☉ enters ♌. Autumn begins.	[A
23	Friday	5 48	5 57	11 59	8 38	2 31	5 47	5 58	11 57	5 45	♂ ♀ ♀.	
24	Saturday	5 49	5 55	morn	9 27	3 29	5 48	5 56	morn	6 43	♂ ♀ ☉ inf.	

39] Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity. Day's length, 12 hours 6 minutes.

25	Sunday	5 50	5 53	0 55	10 12	4 23	5 49	5 54	0 51	7 37	Mark. south 10h. 42m.	
26	Monday	5 51	5 52	1 52	10 57	5 15	5 50	5 52	1 49	8 29	Q sets 6h. 34m.	
27	Tuesday	5 52	5 50	2 49	11 40	6 3	5 51	5 50	2 46	9 17	☾ in apogee.	
28	Wednesday	5 53	5 49	3 45	12 23	6 46	5 53	5 49	3 43	10 0	Alg. south 11h. 34m.	
29	Thursday	5 54	5 47	4 41	1 5	7 24	5 54	5 46	4 40	10 38	♂ Neptune ☉.	
30	Friday	5 55	5 45	5 37	1 47	8 0	5 55	5 45	sets	11 14	♂ ♀ ☾.	

FEASTS, FASTS, AND HOLY DAYS.

- |                                 |                    |                                 |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 5. St. Lawrence Justinian.      | 15. St. Euphemia.  | 28. St. Cyprian.                |
| 6. St. Magnus.                  | 20. Jonas.         | 27. St. Cosmus.                 |
| 8. Nativity of the Virgin Mary. | 21. St. Matthew.   | 28. St. Wenceslaus.             |
| 9. St. Bruno.                   | 22. Maurice.       | 29. St. Michael and All Angels. |
| 10. Pulcheria.                  | 26. St. Cornelius. | 30. St. Jerome.                 |

and bringing in with them 300 negroes. They cut every railroad in Mississippi, and did immense damage.

April 17.—J. L. Barrol, editor of the *Conservator* newspaper, published at Chestertown, Maryland, and James Downe, editor of the *Leonardstown, Maryland, Beacon*, were sent South by order of General Schenck, for the publication of disloyal articles.

April 18.—A Federal expedition sent to Celina, Tennessee, under Colonel Graham, broke up a rebel camp and destroyed a very large amount of stores collected there for the use of the rebel army, with 40 transports. Rebel loss, over 100 killed and wounded. Union loss, 101 killed, wounded, and missing.

— Fayetteville, Arkansas, was attacked by 3000 rebels with 4 pieces of artillery under General Cobell. The Union forces under Colonel Harrison were 2000, but they succeeded in repulsing the enemy, who retreated in disorder.

— A skirmish near Noncona, Tennessee, with Blythe's rebel cavalry.

April 19.—Blythe's rebel cavalry were again attacked near Noncona; 20 killed, 40 wounded, 80 and captured. They retreated across the Coldwater.

— A rebel battery at West Branch, on the Nansmond River, was stormed by United States troops under General Getty. 5 pieces of artillery were captured and 161 rebels taken prisoners. The troops were supported by the flotilla under Lieutenant Lauson.

— General Grover occupied Opelousas, Louisiana.

— Skirmishes at Creelsboro, Tennessee, and on the south bank of the Cumberland River. The rebels were attacked and beaten at each place.

April 20.—Bute La Rose, Louisiana, was captured by 4 Union gunboats, being surrendered without a fight.

— Skirmish at Picketon, Tennessee. 78 rebels were captured, with their horses, arms, &c.

April 21.—The President of the United States issued a proclamation, declaring that the State of West Virginia was admitted into the Union.

— McMinnville, Tennessee, was occupied by General Reynolds, U.S. Army, capturing two trains of cars, a train of wagons, and some prisoners.

— Six transports ran the rebel batteries at Vicksburg with but little damage, although they were fired upon without intermission as long as they were within range.

April 22.—Upon the trial of the information laid by the United States against the British steamer *Peterhoff*, at New York, which ship was supposed to have been intended to run the blockade with contraband of war, the mail bag of the steamer was given up to the British Consul without examination, in pursuance of orders of Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

April 23.—Tuscumbia, Alabama, was recaptured by General Dodge, who attacked the rebel General Chalmers, then holding the town. Federal loss, 100.

April 25.—Greenland Gap, West Virginia, was successfully defended by 75 men under Captain Wallace, 23d Illinois regiment, against 1500 rebel raiders under General Jones, from 5 P.M. until after dark, when the rebels fired a church in which the Federal troops were, and compelled them to surrender. The rebel killed and wounded exceeded 80, among whom were one colonel and several line officers. Union loss, 2 killed and 4 wounded. General Kelly, in his dispatches, characterized this as one of the most gallant defenses of the war.

April 26.—8000 rebels, under Marmaduke and Burbridge, attacked General McNeil at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and were repulsed after 3 hours' fighting. The same day the attack was renewed, and they were again repulsed. They then retreated. Federal loss, 20 killed and wounded. Rebel loss, 50 killed, 200 wounded. The same night the retreating rebels were met by United States troops under General Vanderver and severely punished.

— Raids made by small parties of Imboden's, Jenkins's, and Harper's cavalry, upon several towns and villages in Western Virginia, viz. Piedmont, Cranberry Summit, Oakland, Rowlesburg, and Altamont, which were generally supposed to be reconnoissances to ascer-

tain the feasibility of a grand advance by Lee's army upon Pittsburgh.

April 27.—Morgantown, West Virginia, was captured by Imboden's and Jenkins's cavalry, about 2000 in number. Great excitement followed in Pittsburgh and Wheeling, which were supposed to be in danger. The rebels stole without restriction whatever they wanted, and carried off a large number of horses.

— The camp of the 1st Texas legion, on Carter's Creek, Pike, Kentucky, was broken up by Watkin's Kentucky cavalry. 128 rebels were taken prisoners, with horses, mules, tents, &c. 8 wagon-loads of arms were burned.

— The United States sloop of war *Preble* took fire accidentally at Pensacola, Florida, was burned, and finally blown up.

April 28.—The 76th Ohio regiment, Colonel Wood, returned to Milliken's Bend, Mississippi, from an expedition into the interior of the State, during which they destroyed 350,000 bushels of corn and 30 cotton-gins and grist-mills.

April 29.—The rebel batteries at Grand Gulf, Louisiana, were attacked by the United States fleet under Admiral David D. Porter, comprising four gunboats. The lower batteries were silenced after a fight of 5 hours and 30 minutes, but the upper batteries were difficult to reach by the artillery of the boats. At 6 o'clock in the evening all the gunboats passed by the batteries. Federal loss, 24 killed, 56 wounded. On the rebel side, the commander of the forts, Colonel Wade, was killed, and several more were killed and wounded.

— Fairmount, West Virginia, was captured by rebel cavalry under General Jones, 5000 strong. It was defended by 300 Federal soldiers, who made a good fight, but being surrounded were compelled to surrender. The rebels destroyed the suspension bridge over the Monongahela, one of the finest structures of the kind in the United States.

— The Army of the Potomac, under Major-General Hooker and the corps commanders, Generals Howard, Slocum, and Meade, crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford. The cavalry force under General Stoneman also crossed. The corps of Generals Reynolds, Sickles, and Sedgwick also crossed the river four miles below Fredericksburg. There was some resistance by the rebel pickets and skirmishers, which was soon overcome. Upon the right, the corps of Meade, in the advance, marched to Chancellorsville, ten miles south-west of Fredericksburg and in the rear of that town, and held it as a point for the concentration of the great body of the Federal troops.

May 1.—Major-General U. S. Grant, who had landed his troops at Boulinsburg, Mississippi, the day before, met the rebels 11,000 strong, and after a battle of some hours' duration routed them, with a loss of 1000 killed and wounded, and 500 prisoners. Among the killed were General Tracy and Lieutenant-Colonel Pettus. Federal loss, 100 killed and 500 wounded. The rebels retreated towards Vicksburg, destroying two bridges over Bayou Pierre, which were rebuilt and the pursuit continued.

— Port Gibson, Mississippi, was taken by Union troops under Generals McClernand, Carr, Osterhaus, Smith, and Hovey, after a severe field fight. Rebel loss, 400 killed and 750 wounded. Federal loss, 350 killed and 700 wounded.

— Monticello, Kentucky, was captured by General Carter, U.S. Army, with 5000 men.

May 2.—General Sedgwick, with three of the army corps, having made a feint below Fredericksburg, and having occupied the ground on the south side of the river, withdrew his troops to the north side of the river, and then recrossed. In the meanwhile the 3d and 2d corps had been sent to reinforce the main body of the army under Hooker, and General Sedgwick was left with the 6th corps and one division of the 2d corps. With this force General Sedgwick again crossed the Rappahannock, and took possession of Fredericksburg.

— First day of the battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia, called by the rebels "The Battle of the Wilderness."

Moon's Phases.	PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHINGTON.	Sun on Merid. of moon Mark.		
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	H. M.
First Quarter.....	8	10 36 mo.	10 30 mo.	10 53 mo.	10 41 mo.	10 29 mo.	1	11 49 27	
Full Moon.....	15	1 14 mo.	1 8 mo.	1 31 mo.	1 19 mo.	1 7 mo.	9	11 47 8	
Last Quarter.....	22	6 27 mo.	6 29 mo.	6 43 mo.	6 31 mo.	6 19 mo.	17	11 45 17	
New Moon.....	30	10 27 mo.	10 29 mo.	10 44 mo.	10 32 mo.	10 20 mo.	25	11 44 6	

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR Philadelphia, New York City, Con- necticut, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.						CALENDAR FOR Boston, New England, New York State, Mich., Wis., Iowa, and Oregon.						ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.
		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Phila.	H. W. N. Y'k.	H. M. H. M.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston	H. M. H. M.	H. M.	
1	Saturday	5 56	5 43	5 55	2 18	8 37	5 56	5 43	5 55	11 51			♄ ♃ ♆	
40] Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.													Day's length, 11 hours 47 minutes.	
2	Sunday	5 57	5 42	6 28	2 51	9 18	5 57	5 42	6 27	morn			♄ in ♋. ♄ stationary.	
3	Monday	5 58	5 41	7 4	3 38	9 58	5 58	5 40	7 2	0 36			♄ sets 6h. 28m.	
4	Tuesday	5 59	5 39	7 47	4 27	10 38	5 59	5 39	7 43	1 12			♄ ♃ ♆. ♄ stationary.	
5	Wednesday	6 0	5 38	8 33	5 18	11 22	6 1	5 38	8 28	1 52			Fom. south 9h. 54m.	
6	Thursday	6 1	5 37	9 24	6 11	morn	6 2	5 36	9 20	2 36			♄ in perigee. ♃	
7	Friday	6 2	5 35	10 22	7 5	0 15	6 3	5 34	10 20	3 29			Mark. south 9h. 54m.	
8	Saturday	6 3	5 34	11 25	8 0	1 11	6 4	5 33	11 23	4 25			♄ rises 8h. 32m.	
41] Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.													Day's length, 11 hours 31 minutes.	
9	Sunday	6 4	5 32	morn	8 55	2 14	6 5	5 31	morn	5 28			♄ gr. elong w.	
10	Monday	6 5	5 31	0 33	9 49	3 18	6 6	5 29	0 31	6 32			Alg. south 10h. 47m.	
11	Tuesday	6 6	5 29	1 43	10 43	4 25	6 8	5 28	1 42	7 39			Arie. south 12h. 37m.	
12	Wednesday	6 7	5 28	2 5	11 38	5 28	6 9	5 26	2 54	8 42			♄ in ♄.	
13	Thursday	6 8	5 26	4 6	12 32	6 25	6 10	5 24	4 6	9 39			♄ ♃ ♆. ♆ in perigee.	
14	Friday	6 9	5 25	5 20	1 28	7 17	6 11	5 22	rises.	10 31			♄ Neptune ♄.	
15	Saturday	6 10	5 23	rises.	2 8	8 4	6 12	5 20	5 34	11 18			Fom. south 9h. 15m.	
42] Twenty-First Sunday after Trinity.													Day's length, 11 hours 13 minutes.	
16	Sunday	6 11	5 22	6 19	2 48	8 54	6 13	5 19	6 17	ev. 8			♃ sets 6h. 56m.	
17	Monday	6 12	5 20	7 7	3 45	9 43	6 14	5 17	7 4	0 57			♄ gr. Hel. Lat. N.	
18	Tuesday	6 13	5 18	7 59	4 41	10 29	6 15	5 16	7 56	1 43			♄ ♃ ♆.	
19	Wednesday	6 14	5 17	8 53	5 36	11 17	6 17	5 14	8 51	2 31			♄ ♃ ♆.	
20	Thursday	6 15	5 15	9 50	6 29	ev. 10	6 18	5 13	9 46	3 24			Mark. south 9h. 3m.	
21	Friday	6 16	5 14	10 46	7 20	1 1	6 19	5 11	10 44	4 15			Alg. south 10h. 4m.	
22	Saturday	6 18	5 13	11 43	8 8	1 55	6 21	5 10	11 40	5 9			♄ in ♋.	
43] Twenty-Second Sunday after Trinity.													Day's length, 10 hours 55 minutes.	
23	Sunday	6 19	5 12	morn	8 53	2 50	6 22	5 8	morn	6 4			♄ stationary.	
24	Monday	6 20	5 11	0 40	9 37	3 42	6 23	5 7	0 37	6 56			♄ rises 5h. 35m.	
25	Tuesday	6 21	5 9	1 37	10 20	4 31	6 24	5 5	1 34	7 44			♄ in apogee.	
26	Wednesday	6 22	5 8	2 33	11 2	5 22	6 25	5 4	2 30	8 36			Mark. south 8h. 40m.	
27	Thursday	6 23	5 6	3 30	11 44	6 6	6 27	5 2	3 28	9 20			♄ ♃ ♆.	
28	Friday	6 24	5 4	4 26	12 27	6 50	6 28	5 1	4 26	10 4			Alg. south 9h. 36m.	
29	Saturday	6 25	5 3	5 25	1 12	7 31	6 29	5 0	5 24	10 45			♄ ♃ ♆. ♄ ♃ ♆.	
44] Twenty-Third Sunday after Trinity.													Day's length, 10 hours 33 minutes.	
30	Sunday	6 26	5 2	6 23	1 58	8 9	6 31	4 58	sets.	11 23			☉ eclips. invis.	
31	Monday	6 27	5 1	sets.	2 35	8 53	6 32	4 57	5 41	morn			Arie. south 11h. 18m.	

FEASTS, FASTS, AND HOLY DAYS.

- |                          |                              |                              |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. St. Renigius.         | 13. St. Edward.              | 23. St. Severinus.           |
| 4. St. Francis Assisium. | 14. St. Callistus.           | 24. St. Raphael (Archangel). |
| 8. St. Bridget.          | 17. St. Hedwig.              | 25. St. Crispin.             |
| 9. St. Denis.            | 18. St. Luke the Evangelist. | 26. St. Amandus.             |
| 10. St. Symphorien.      | 19. St. Peter Alcantara.     | 28. St. Simon and St. Jude.  |



Skirmishing had been going on along the lines since the crossing of the Rappahannock by the Federal troops. The position taken by General Hooker in the flank and rear of the strong rebel works at Fredericksburg had a tendency to cause the withdrawal of the main body of Lee's forces from Fredericksburg. The latter organized a strong attack upon the right wing of the United States troops. This movement was executed by "Stonewall" Jackson with 40,000 men, who surprised the 11th army corps under General Howard on the extreme right. A swift and furious assault was made upon this corps. A portion of it gave way disgracefully and fled, bearing down in their flight upon the troops massed behind them, and occasioning a panic and confusion throughout the army. Another portion of the 11th, the brigades of Bushbeck and McLean, held their own, and prevented the disaster from becoming a complete rout of Hooker's troops. By this disaster, the corps of Sickles and Slocum, which had been pushing forward on the centre of the line, were in great danger. A night attack upon the rebels was resolved upon to restore the Federal lines. This movement was commenced at 11 o'clock, and was entirely successful.

May 3.—Second day of the battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia. The contest was resumed, the object upon the part of the Federals being to repair the disasters occasioned by "Stonewall" Jackson's success against the right wing, and to drive the rebels from the rear of our army. The battle lasted for six hours, at the expiration of which time the rebels were driven back, and the United States troops repossessed themselves of the intrenchments previously thrown up, with the rebels between them and Fredericksburg.

— Battle of Marye's Hill, Virginia. Major-General Sedgwick's force in possession of Fredericksburg, Virginia, moved against the strong intrenchments of the rebels in the rear of the town, before which Burnside's army had been repulsed at the first battle of Fredericksburg. After heavy skirmishing and severe losses, an assault was made upon Marye's Hill, the centre of the enemy's works. This position was attacked by the 61st Pennsylvania, Colonel Spear, 43d New York, Colonel Baker, supported by the 1st Long Island, Colonel Cross, and 82d Pennsylvania, Major Bassett, forming the column on the right. On the left the column was composed of the 7th Massachusetts, Colonel Johns, 36th New York, Colonel Welsh, supported by the 6th Maine and 5th Wisconsin. The enemy opened upon the forlorn hope a terrible fire, in which officers and men fell thick and fast, but the storming party persevered and finally carried the hill, capturing 8 guns and 800 prisoners. In this assault there were killed on the Federal side, Colonel Spear, 61st Pennsylvania, Major Haycock, 6th Maine, Major Faxon, 6th New York, and other officers and men; wounded, Major Healy, New York, Major Bassett, 82d Pennsylvania, and other officers and men.

— General Averill with his cavalry command returned to United States Ford, Virginia, having been out 23 days, and having gone as far south as Rapidan Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Fitzhugh Lee's and W. H. Lee's rebel cavalry were driven out of Culpeper Court House, where a lot of flour was burned. At Rapidan Station the rebels lost Colonel Rosse, killed, and several prisoners.

— The fleet under Admiral Porter made preparations for a new attack upon the rebel batteries at Grand Gulf, Louisiana, but before the gunboats were arranged in line of battle, the rebels abandoned the works, blowing up their ammunition and spiking their guns.

— A strong reconnaissance in force was made on the right bank of the Nansmond River, by Union troops under General Getty. The rebels contested the advance, and there was spirited fighting. Killed, Colonel Ringgold, 103d New York, and killed, wounded, and missing, about 70 on our side.

— An attack was made by Moseby's rebel guerrillas upon Heintzelman's troops near Warrenton Junction, Virginia. The enemy was repulsed with heavy loss.

May 4.—General Hooker finding himself hardly pressed by the rebels, and being without the reinforcement of Sedgwick's division, withstood constant skirmishing attacks during the day. At night, upon consultation with the corps commanders, it was decided to abandon the field and recross the Rappahannock. About midnight the troops began to cross by pontoon bridges, which were in great danger in consequence of a storm and the swollen condition of the river. They succeeded in doing so without being discovered by the rebels, and left their dead and many of their wounded on the field to the tender mercies of the enemy. In these battles the Federal loss was at least 15,000. General Hooker estimated the rebel loss at 18,000 men *hors du combat*, including 5000 prisoners, with 15 colors and 7 guns. Among the killed on the Federal side were Generals Berry and A. W. Whipple; Colofels McKnight, 105th Pennsylvania; Riley, 75th Ohio; Lancaster, 175th Pennsylvania; Stainbrook, 109th Pennsylvania; Stevens, New York; Miles, 61st New York; Town, 95th Pennsylvania; Collet, 1st New Jersey; Lieutenant-Colonels Scott, 3d Wisconsin; Chapin, 86th New York; Majors Keenan, 8th Pennsylvania cavalry; Strouse, 46th Pennsylvania; Faxon, 88th New York; Joseph R. Chandler, 114th Pennsylvania; Chapman, 28th Pennsylvania, and many other line officers and men. Among the wounded were Major-Generals Howard, Couch, and Sickles; Brigadier-Generals Devens, Mott, Greene, Ward, and Geary; Colonels Willets, 12th New Jersey; Pierson, 1st New York; Parks, 2d New York; Burling, 6th New Jersey; Potter, 12th New Hampshire; Ramsey, 8th New Jersey; Gregory, 91st Pennsylvania; Hayman, 37th New York; Sewell, 5th New Jersey; Hecker, 82d Illinois; Noble, 17th Connecticut; Von Vegesack, 20th New York; Johns, 7th Massachusetts; Brown, 36th New York; Richardson, 25th New York; Von Gilsa, New York; Ross, 20th Connecticut; Deaver, 148th Pennsylvania; Buck, 2d New Jersey; Irwin, 140th Pennsylvania; Lieutenant-Colonels Cook, 145th New York; Lounsbury, New York; Collins, New York; Knight, 24th New Jersey; Norton, 126th New York; Avery; Majors Angell, 5th New Jersey; Wiloughby, 137th New York; Higgins, 86th New York; Woodal, 1st Delaware; Thomas, 16th New Jersey; Anthony, 129th Pennsylvania; Town, 95th Pennsylvania; Cress, 5th New Hampshire. Prisoners: General Hayes, Colonels Matthew, 128th Pennsylvania; Bostwick, 27th Connecticut; Glantz, 103d Pennsylvania; Packer, 5th Connecticut. On the rebel side there are known to have been killed, Major-General T. J. ("Stonewall") Jackson (shot by his own men and died from the effects of an amputation), General Paxton; Colonels T. S. Garnett, Mallory, Virginia; Lieutenant-Colonels L. W. Walker, Stafford, Louisiana; Majors Stover, Price, Virginia. Wounded, Generals A. P. Hill, McGowan, Heth, Nichols, Maloney, Ransom, McLaws; Colonels Edmundson, Virginia; Warren, Virginia; Monagan, Louisiana; Major Selden.

— Fort de Russy, at the mouth of the Red River, Louisiana, was taken possession of by the United States Mississippi squadron, under Admiral Porter.

— The Federal troops on the Nansmond advanced in three columns upon the rebel intrenchments, under the command of General Corcoran, General Terry, and General Getty. The rebels had retreated during the night. They were pursued for some distance, but not overtaken.

May 5.—Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, was arrested at his residence at Dayton, Ohio, by United States soldiers acting under command of Major-General Burnside. An attempt was made to rescue him, but it failed. At night a mob set fire to the office of the *Journal*, and several houses adjoining were destroyed. Troops from Cincinnati were sent for and restored order.

May 6.—Alexandria, Louisiana, was taken possession of by the fleet under Admiral Porter. General Banks arrived on the 7th, and the command was turned over to him.

— C. L. Vallandigham was brought before a court-martial at Cincinnati. He refused to plead to the charges

Moon's Phases.	PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHINGTON.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.		
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H.	M. S.
First Quarter.....	4	6 52 ev.	6 46 ev.	7 9 ev.	6 57 ev.	6 45 ev.	1	11	43 42
Full Moon.....	13	0 32 ev.	0 26 ev.	0 49 ev.	0 37 ev.	0 25 ev.	9	11	44 2
Last Quarter.....	21	2 16 mo.	2 10 mo.	2 32 mo.	2 20 mo.	2 8 mo.	17	11	45 16
New Moon.....	29	2 16 mo.	2 10 mo.	2 33 mo.	2 21 mo.	2 9 mo.	25	11	47 23

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR Philadelphia, New York City, Connecticut, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.						CALENDAR FOR Boston, New England, New York State, Mich., Wis., Iowa, and Oregon.						ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.
		Sun	Sun	Moon	H. W.	H. W.	Sun	Sun	Moon	H. W.	H. W.			
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			
1	Tuesday	6 28	5 0	6 30	3 14	9 37	6 33	4 55	6 24	morn	♄ ♃ ♆	♄ ♃ ♆		
2	Wednesday	6 29	4 59	7 20	4 7	10 22	6 34	4 54	7 20	0 23	Altair south 4h. 58m.			
3	Thursday	6 30	4 58	8 17	5 1	11 8	6 35	4 53	8 11	0 58	Fom. south 7h. 56m.		☾	
4	Friday	6 31	4 57	9 18	5 56	12 0	6 36	4 51	9 12	1 34	♃ sets 6h. 16m.			
5	Saturday	6 33	4 55	10 24	6 50	morn	6 38	4 50	10 18	2 12	Mark. south 8h. 0m.			
45)		Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.						Day's length, 10 hours 23 minutes.						
6	Sunday	6 34	4 54	11 31	7 43	0 55	6 39	4 49	11 28	2 57	Alg. south 9h. 1m.			
7	Monday	6 35	4 53	morn	8 36	1 55	6 40	4 48	morn	3 50	Arietis south 10h. 51m.			
8	Tuesday	6 37	4 52	0 40	9 28	2 56	6 42	4 46	0 38	4 51	♃ rises 6h. 22m.			
9	Wednesday	6 38	4 51	1 50	10 20	3 59	6 43	4 45	1 49	6 11	♄ in ☿.			
10	Thursday	6 39	4 50	2 59	11 13	5 0	6 44	4 44	3 1	7 28	♄ ☿ ☽ su. ♄ Neptune ☾.			
11	Friday	6 41	4 49	4 9	12 8	6 0	6 46	4 43	4 12	8 40	☽ in perigee.			
12	Saturday	6 42	4 48	5 21	1 4	6 54	6 47	4 42	5 25	9 36	Fom. south 7h. 25m.			
46)		Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity.						Day's length, 10 hours 6 minutes.						
13	Sunday	6 43	4 47	rises	1 44	7 44	6 48	4 41	rises	10 27	Mark. south 7h. 29m.			
14	Monday	6 45	4 46	5 44	2 24	8 32	6 50	4 40	5 38	11 14	♃ sets 5h. 23m.			
15	Tuesday	6 46	4 45	6 38	3 21	9 24	6 51	4 39	6 32	11 58	☽ in aphelion.		☾	
16	Wednesday	6 47	4 44	7 35	4 16	10 10	6 52	4 38	7 29	ev. 41	♄ ♃ ☾.			
17	Thursday	6 48	4 43	8 32	5 9	10 52	6 53	4 37	8 26	1 22	Alg. south 8h. 17m.			
18	Friday	6 49	4 42	9 31	5 59	11 40	6 54	4 36	9 26	2 2	♃ rises 4h 10m.			
19	Saturday	6 50	4 41	10 30	6 47	ev. 27	6 55	4 35	10 26	2 45	♄ in aphelion.			
47)		Twenty-sixth Sunday after Trinity.						Day's length, 9 hours 51 minutes.						
20	Sunday	6 51	4 40	11 26	7 32	1 15	6 57	4 35	11 24	3 29	Arietis south 10h. 0m.			
21	Monday	6 52	4 40	morn	8 15	2 2	6 58	4 34	morn	4 14	♄ ☿ ♃.			
22	Tuesday	6 53	4 39	0 22	8 57	2 53	6 59	4 33	0 21	5 12	☾ in apogee.			
23	Wednesday	6 54	4 38	1 19	9 39	3 44	7 0	4 33	1 19	6 21	Ald. south 12h. 16m.			
24	Thursday	6 55	4 37	2 16	10 22	4 34	7 2	4 32	2 17	7 27	Mark. south 6h. 46m.			
25	Friday	6 56	4 37	3 12	11 5	5 26	7 3	4 31	3 15	8 32	♄ ♃ ☾.			
26	Saturday	6 57	4 36	4 11	11 51	6 13	7 4	4 30	4 15	9 26	Alg. south 7h. 42m.			
48)		First Sunday in Advent.						Day's length, 9 hours 39 minutes.						
27	Sunday	6 58	4 36	5 11	12 40	7 2	7 5	4 30	5 16	10 10	☽ sets 6h. 42m.			
28	Monday	6 59	4 36	6 11	1 31	7 43	7 6	4 29	6 17	10 48	Arietis south 9h. 28m.			
29	Tuesday	7 0	4 36	sets	2 12	8 31	7 8	4 29	sets	11 26	♄ ♃ ☾. ♄ ☿ ☾.			
30	Wednesday	7 2	4 36	7 11	2 55	9 22	7 9	4 29	6 5	morn	♄ ♃ ☾.		☾	

FEASTS, FASTS, AND HOLY DAYS.

- 1. All Saints.
- 2. All Souls.
- 3. St. Vitalis.
- 5. St. Malachi.

- 11. St. Martin.
- 13. St. Didacus.
- 17. St. Gregory.
- 20. St. Felix.

- 22. St. Cecilia.
- 23. St. Clement.
- 28. St. Saturninus.
- 30. St. Andrew.

against him, which were founded upon disloyal sentiments uttered in a speech made by him at Mount Vernon, Ohio.

May 7.—A force under Major-General E. A. Keyes was sent forward to Whitehouse, Virginia, accompanied by gunboats.

—The rebel General Van Dorn was killed at Spring Hill, in Tennessee, by Dr. Peters, whose wife he had seduced.

—Colonel Kilpatrick, of Stoneman's command, arrived at Gloucester Point, Va.

—Rebel batteries at Warrenton, Mississippi, were destroyed by United States gunboats, the shells of which set the works, of logs covered with cotton bales, on fire.

May 8.—Port Hudson, Louisiana, was bombarded by the Union fleet, which operation was continued for several days following.

—Colonel Clayton, with United States cavalry, left Helena, Mississippi, for a raid into Arkansas. He was gone 10 days and returned safely, having destroyed 200,000 bushels of corn, several storehouses, mills, &c.

—General Stoneman, with the main body of his column, arrived at the Rappahannock and crossed at Kelly's Ford, joining Hooker. During the extensive raid made by his command, the whole country in the rear of Lee's army was traversed by the cavalry. He divided his force into three columns: one, under General Averill, crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford and proceeded direct to Culpeper; a column under General Buford marched to Gordonsville; the third column, under General Stoneman, proceeded direct to Richmond and went within two miles of that city. Here a portion under Kilpatrick were detached, and went down the Peninsula to Gloucester Point. Stoneman made a circuit, and crossed the Rappahannock in safety. The damage done by this expedition was immense; they destroyed railroads, bridges, and depots, and railroad trains and locomotives, and factories, mills, and forges, with grain, provisions, ammunition, &c., taking 500 prisoners, and throwing the people of Southern Virginia into a panic. The whole of Lee's railroad communications with Richmond were for a time cut off. The expedition executed this daring circuit and damage with very slight loss.

—A proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, giving notice of his intention to put the national militia law in force, and giving notice to all aliens who had declared their intentions of becoming citizens of the United States, that if they remained in the country after 65 days they would be held to be liable to enrolment and draft.

May 10.—The blockade-running steamer West Florida was destroyed at sea by the United States gunboats Owasco, Lieutenant John Madigan, and the Katahdin, Lieutenant P. C. Johnson.

—The rebel General Morgan, with 4000 men, was defeated at Horse Shoe and Bottom Narrows, Kentucky, losing 90 killed. The Union troops, under Colonel Jacob, lost 42 men.

May 11.—Crystal Springs, Mississippi, destroyed by General Grant's cavalry.

May 12.—The 1st Texas (U.S.) cavalry under Colonel Davis left Amite River, Louisiana, for a raid along the Jackson Railroad into Mississippi. They defeated the rebels at Tifaw and pursued them to Camp Moore, where a depot and a railroad bridge over the Tangipahoe River were burned, and cars and railroad property destroyed. At Independence, Hammond Station, and Ponchatoula similar destruction was effected. The expedition returned safely.

—Raymond, Mississippi, was taken by General McPherson, of Grant's army, after a brisk fight of more than 2 hours. Union loss, 51 killed and 180 wounded; rebel loss, 800 killed, wounded, and prisoners.

May 14.—Jackson, Mississippi, captured by General Grant, after a fight of 3 hours with rebel forces under Joseph E. Johnston. The enemy retreated northward, having lost 400 killed and wounded, and 17 guns. Union loss, 70 killed and 200 wounded. Jackson was held for 3 days. Before it was abandoned, General Grant burned

depots, factories, foundries, Confederate offices and works, and two bridges.

May 16.—Battle of Champion Hills or Baker's Creek or Edwards's Station, by all of which names it has been designated. General Grant attacked General Pemberton's rebel army near the Big Black River, and after 5 hours' fighting compelled it to fall back beyond the river. The rebels lost 4000 men and 29 guns. Their general, Tilghman, was killed. Federal loss, 1700 killed and wounded.

—Clement L. Vallandigham was found guilty of expressing disloyal sentiments by the court-martial at Cincinnati, and ordered by General Burnside to be closely confined in Fort Warren, Boston Harbor. On the 22d of May the President changed the sentence to transportation to the South across the enemy's lines.

May 17.—Battle of the Big Black Bridge, Mississippi, between General Grant and the rebels under General Pemberton. The latter was defeated, and lost 3000 killed and wounded, 3000 prisoners, and 29 pieces of artillery. He retreated to Vicksburg, and was followed closely by General Grant.

—The rebel steamer Cuba was burned at sea by her crew, being chased by the United States gunboat De Soto, and hardly pressed.

May 18.—General Grant's army crossed the Big Black River in the rear of Vicksburg, upon pontoon bridges, and immediately proceeded to invest every avenue of approach to the city.

—The rebels evacuated their works at Haines's Bluff, near Vicksburg, Mississippi, in consequence of the vigorous proceedings of General Grant. The navy under Admiral Porter took possession of the bluffs and 14 forts, and then moved down and shelled Vicksburg.

May 20.—A force of rebels under Price, Steele, and Cooper, was defeated by Colonel Phillips, near Fort Gibson, Arkansas. Union loss, 26 killed and 20 wounded. Rebel loss estimated heavier.

—General Schofield assumed the command of the Department of Missouri, in place of General Curtis, relieved.

May 21.—A general assault was made upon the rebel works at Vicksburg, and the Union troops were repulsed at all parts of the line, with a loss of 2000 killed and wounded, after a contest of 9 hours.

—An expedition sent by Admiral Porter up the Yazoo River went to Yazoo City, under Lieutenant-Commander Walker, and destroyed three powerful steam rams, one of them iron-plated, a navy yard, with machine shops, saw-mills, blacksmith's shops, &c.; the property thus disposed of was worth \$2,000,000.

—The rebel batteries at Walnut Hills and Snyder's Bluff were taken by General Steele, of Grant's army, after a fight of 5 hours.

May 22.—A second assault was made by Grant's troops upon the rebel batteries at Vicksburg. The United States forces were repulsed with heavy losses, estimated at 2000 killed and wounded. The officers suffered severely.

—A rebel encampment at Gum Swamp, North Carolina, was captured, destroyed, and the troops dispersed by an expedition under command of Colonel J. Richter Jones, 58th Pennsylvania volunteers. On the return the Federal soldiers were pursued by the rebels, and skirmishing ensued. Colonel Jones was killed inside of our own lines. Federal loss, 1 killed, 7 wounded, and 60 missing. Rebel loss, 2 killed, 5 wounded, and 195 taken prisoners.

May 23.—General Steele, of General Grant's army, carried the rifle pits on the north of Vicksburg, Mississippi.

May 24.—Clement L. Vallandigham was delivered over to the rebel pickets, near Shelbyville, Tennessee, protesting that he was a citizen of the United States, and had been sent there against his will.

—Austin, Mississippi, was burned by Colonel Ellet, of the Marine Brigade, as a punishment for a guerilla attack at that point upon one of his steamboats the day before.

—Lieutenant-Commander Walker left the Missis-

Moon's Phases.	PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHINGTON.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.		
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	S.
First Quarter.....	6	2 33 mo.	2 27 mo.	2 50 mo.	2 38 mo.	2 26 mo.	1	11 49	30
Full Moon.....	13	2 11 mo.	2 5 mo.	2 28 mo.	2 16 mo.	2 4 mo.	9	11 52	53
Last Quarter.....	21	0 2 mo.	11 55 ev.	0 18 mo.	0 6 mo.	11 54 ev.	17	11 56	41
New Moon.....	28	4 21 ev.	4 15 ev.	4 37 ev.	4 25 ev.	4 18 ev.	25	12 0	11

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR Philadelphia, New York City, Con- necticut, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.					CALENDAR FOR Boston, New England, New York State, Mich., Wis., Iowa, and Oregon.					ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.
		Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Phila.	H. W. N. Yk.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston	H. M.	
1	Thursday	7 24	36 7	11 3	51 10	9 7	10 29	7 7	0 36	♂ ☽ ☉.		
2	Friday	7 34	36 8	16 4	46 10	53 7	11 29	8 14	1 23	♂ ♀ ☽.		
3	Saturday	7 44	36 9	23 5	40 11	45 7	12 28	9 13	2 7	Alg. south 7h. 15m.		
49] Second Sunday in Advent.											Day's length, 9 hours 31 minutes.	
4	Sunday	7 54	36 10	31 6	33	morn 7	13 28	10 31	2 59	Arie. south 9h. 5m.		
5	Monday	7 64	35 11	41 7	35 0	37 7	14 28	11 40	3 51	♀ sets 6h. 57m.		
6	Tuesday	7 74	35	morn 8	16 1	33 7	15 28	morn 4	4 47	☾ in perigee.		
7	Wednesday	7 84	35 0	49 9	7 2	33 7	16 28	0 49	5 47	♂ Neptune ☾.		
8	Thursday	7 94	35 1	57 9	59 3	35 7	17 28	1 58	6 49	♂ gr. Hel. Lat. S.		
9	Friday	7 104	35 3	5 10	52 4	37 7	18 28	3 6	7 51	Ald. south 11h. 13m.		
10	Saturday	7 114	35 4	12 11	47 5	37 7	19 28	4 14	8 51	♂ gr. Hel. Lat. S.		
50] Third Sunday in Advent.											Day's length, 9 hours 23 minutes.	
11	Sunday	7 124	35 5	17 12	43 6	35 7	20 28	5 4	9 49	♂ ☽ ☽.		
12	Monday	7 134	35 6	19 1	38 7	26 7	21 28	rises. 10	10 40	♀ sets 6h. 13m.		
13	Tuesday	7 134	35	rises. 2	17 8	12 7	22 28	5 18	11 26	♂ ☽ ☽.		
14	Wednesday	7 144	36 6	18 2	56 9	1 7	23 28	6 15	ev. 15	Cap. south 11h. 32m.		
15	Thursday	7 144	36 7	17 3	48 9	46 7	23 28	7 15	1 0	♀ rises 6h. 21m.		
16	Friday	7 154	36 8	15 4	38 10	26 7	24 28	8 14	1 40	Neptune stationary.		
17	Saturday	7 164	36 9	13 5	24 11	6 7	24 29	9 11	2 20	Alg. south 6h. 20m.		
51] Fourth Sunday in Advent.											Day's length, 9 hours 18 minutes.	
18	Sunday	7 164	37 10	11 6	9 11	49 7	25 29	10 9	3 3	♂ ☽ ☽.		
19	Monday	7 174	37 11	08 6	52 ev.	32 7	25 29	11 6	3 46	Arie. south 8h. 6m.		
20	Tuesday	7 174	38	morn 7	34 1	17 7	26 30	morn 4	3 1	☾ in apogee.		
21	Wednesday	7 184	38 0	3 8	16 2	3 7	26 30	0 2	5 17	☉ in ♋. Winter begins.		
22	Thursday	7 184	39 1	0 8	59 2	55 7	27 31	1 0	6 9	♂ gr. elong. east.		
23	Friday	7 184	39 1	57 9	43 3	48 7	27 31	1 57	7 2	♂ ♀ ☽.		
24	Saturday	7 194	40 2	56 10	30 4	43 7	28 32	2 57	7 56	Ald. south 10h. 14m.		
52] Christmas.											Day's length, 9 hours 21 minutes.	
25	Sunday	7 194	40 3	55 11	19 5	39 7	28 32	3 58	8 53	♂ rises 2h. 3m.		
26	Monday	7 204	41 4	54 12	11 6	35 7	29 33	4 59	9 49	☐ Neptune ☉.		
27	Tuesday	7 204	41 5	53 1	7 7	26 7	29 34	5 58	10 40	♂ ♀ ☽.		
28	Wednesday	7 214	42 6	47 2	2 8	12 7	29 34	sets 11	26	Cap. south 10h. 37m.		
29	Thursday	7 214	42	sets 2	48 9	5 7	29 35	5 58	morn	♀ in ♍. ♀ stationary.		
30	Friday	7 224	43 7	10 3	32 9	53 7	30 36	7 9	0 19	♂ ♀ ☽.		
31	Saturday	7 224	44 8	19 4	27 10	38 7	30 37	8 20	1 7	♂ ♀ ☽.		

FEASTS, FASTS, AND HOLY DAYS.

- |                        |                           |                              |
|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2. St. Candidus.       | 7. St. Ambrose.           | 21. St. Thomas the Apostle.  |
| 3. St. Francis Xavier. | 8. Immaculate Conception. | 25. Christmas.               |
| 4. Barbara.            | 15. St. Ignatius.         | 26. St. Stephen.             |
| 8. St. Bibiana.        | 16. St. Eusebius.         | 27. St. John the Evangelist. |
| 6. St. Nicholas.       | 18. St. Arnoldus.         | 28. Holy Innocents.          |

issippi squadron near Vicksburg, upon a second expedition up the Yazoo River. He was successful in destroying nine rebel steamers, worth \$700,000, a saw-mill, and other property.

May 26.—The United States gunboat Cincinnati was sunk near Vicksburg, Mississippi, by the fire from the rebel batteries. She went down with her flags flying. 25 of the crew were killed and wounded, and 15 were drowned.

May 27.—The rebel fortifications at Port Hudson, which had been closely invested by Major-General Banks, were assaulted along the whole line by the divisions of Weitzel, Emory, Grover, Augur, and Sherman; the artillery under command of General Arnold. Weitzel took a six gun battery. Sherman, after hard fighting, was driven back from the right. On the centre there was a desperate struggle for the ground, and some advantages were gained on the Federal side. Some of the outer works were carried, but the principal fortifications were untaken. The Union loss was about 1000 killed and wounded. Among the killed were Colonel Daniel S. Cowles, 128th New York regiment; Colonel Clark, 8th Michigan; Colonel Paine, 2d Louisiana regiment. Wounded, General T. W. Sherman, General Neal Dow, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, 2d Zouaves. Rebel loss not known. In this assault the native negro troops, 1st Louisiana regiment, were placed in the front. General Banks reported of them, "They answered every expectation—no troops could be more determined or daring." During the assault the enemy's works were bombarded by the fleet under Admiral Farragut.

May 28.—Bluffton, South Carolina, was destroyed by an expedition under Colonel Barton, sent out from Hilton Head, South Carolina.

May 30.—Colonel Kilpatrick, with that part of Stoneman's cavalry which had gone to Gloucester Point, Virginia, left that place to join General Hooker. He crossed the Dragon River at Saluta, and thence proceeded through Middlesex county to Urbana, on the Rappahannock, crossing that river at Union Point, and reporting at headquarters. This completed the operations of the Stoneman raid.

—An immense caravan arrived at New Orleans with spoils from the Teche country, Louisiana. It consisted of 600 wagons, 6000 negroes, 3000 mules, and 1508 head of cattle.

June 1.—The United States gunboat Alert caught fire at the Norfolk Navy Yard and was blown up.

June 2.—A cavalry expedition under General Blair, U.S. Army, returned to Walnut Hills from the Yazoo country, having destroyed several bridges, grist-mills, cotton-gins, and cotton, between the Big Black and the Yazoo.

June 3.—The steamers John Adams and Harriet A. Weed returned to Beaufort from an expedition up the Combahee River, South Carolina, with 300 men of the 2d South Carolina (colored) volunteers under command of Colonel Montgomery. A rebel pontoon bridge was destroyed, with cotton, rice, and other property worth \$1,000,000. 725 negroes were brought back, with horses, &c.

—The ship Tacony, of Philadelphia, was taken by the rebel pirate Florida No. 2, formerly the Clarence H. Haldeman, of Baltimore, which had been taken by the steam privateer Florida and fitted out as a tender under the command of Lieutenant Charles W. Reed. Several other American vessels had been captured by the Florida No. 2, but upon the capture of the Tacony, the Clarence was abandoned and set on fire, and the rebel flag hoisted upon the Tacony.

June 4.—A fight at Saluria, Mississippi, between United States troops, 3000 in number, under Colonel Kimball, and a rebel force under Wirt Adams. The latter was routed, losing 100 prisoners and some killed and wounded. Union loss, 1 killed and 17 wounded.

—A rebel foundry, mills, &c., were destroyed at Aylett's Station, Va., by the crews of 3 United States gunboats and transports sent up the Mattapony River.

—Colonel Cornyn, who had left Corinth 2 days before upon a raiding expedition, reached Florence, Ala-

bama, and surprised the rebels there, who fled. Shops, factories, mills, and machine shops were destroyed, with corn, bacon, &c. 100 rebels were taken prisoners, and 500 horses and mules captured, and 150 negroes. Federal loss, 2 killed and 3 wounded.

June 4.—A fight at Franklin, Tennessee, between rebels under Forrest, and Colonel Faulkner's Kentucky (Union) cavalry. The rebels were driven from the town.

June 5.—The Isaac Smith, formerly a Union gunboat, and captured by the rebels in the Stono River, South Carolina—attempting to run out of Charleston harbor, was sunk by the United States blockading fleet.

—Howe's division of Hooker's army crossed the Rappahannock one mile below Fredericksburg on pontoons, drove the rebel skirmishers out of their rifle pits, and took some prisoners. The troops held their positions during the night, and returned next morning without molestation. The object of the reconnoissance was to ascertain whether a strong force of rebels still remained in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg.

June 8.—2500 rebels under McCullough attacked the 23d Iowa regiment and 600 colored troops at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana. The enemy was repulsed—the blacks acting with great determination; they lost 100 out of 134 killed. The wounded on the Union side were about 150. The rebels left 120 dead on the field, and took away many wounded. Federal loss, 110 killed and 200 wounded.

June 9.—9000 United States cavalry of Pleasanton's command, under Generals Buford and Gregg, and a brigade of infantry, crossed the Rappahannock between Culpeper Court House and Beverly Ford, and attacked Stuart's rebel cavalry under General Fitzhugh Lee. The fight lasted from 5 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, by which time the whole of Stuart's cavalry, consisting of 12,000 horsemen with 16 pieces of artillery, were driven back 3 miles on the right and 5 on the left. The engagement was generally with sabres. Killed on the Federal side, Colonel B. F. Davis, 8th New York regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Irven, 10th New York. Wounded, Colonel Wyndham, 1st New Jersey; Lieutenant-Colonel Broderick, 1st New York; Major Morris, 6th Pennsylvania; Major Stillwire, 1st New Jersey. This bold attack retarded for a time the rebel invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

—Colonel Lawrence William Orten, of the rebel service, formerly Lawrence Williams, United States cavalry, and Lieutenant Dunlop, of the rebel army, were arrested within the United States lines at Franklin, Tennessee, clothed in full Federal uniforms and pretending to be inspectors of the United States army, having with them forged orders and passes purporting to be by Adjutant-General E. D. Towsend, U.S. Army, countersigned by General W. S. Rosecrans. They were tried by court-martial, found to be spies, and hung.

June 10.—The British steamer Havelock, attempting to run into the harbor of Charleston, was chased by the blockading fleet, run ashore, and set on fire.

June 11.—An attack was made upon Triune, Tennessee, by Forrest, with 5000 rebel cavalry and 12 guns. They were beaten off by General R. B. Mitchell, in command, losing 21 killed, 65 wounded, and 10 prisoners. Union loss, 6 killed.

—The state of Pennsylvania was divided into two military departments, for the purposes of defence. The Western District, west of Johnstown and the Laurel Ridge Mountains, to be called "The Department of the Monongahela," and to be commanded by Major-General Brooks, headquarters, Pittsburgh; "The Department of the Susquehanna," under the command of Major-General D. N. Couch, headquarters, Chambersburg.

—250 rebel cavalry crossed the Potomac and made a dash into Poolesville, Maryland, burned a small camp, and retreated.

—Darlen, Georgia, burned and destroyed by United States troops, Colonel Montgomery.

—Clement L. Vallandigham was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, by a convention assembled at Columbus.

June 12.—Governor Morton of Indiana issued a proclamation to the people of that state, warning them

against resisting the United States militia law or the officers in discharge of their duties.

June 12.—Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania issued a proclamation stating that the War Department had received information that a large rebel force of cavalry, artillery, and mounted infantry had been prepared for the purpose of making a raid into Pennsylvania, and calling upon the people of the State to volunteer for its defence, in accordance with the "general orders" of General Couch, prescribing the mode of organization, &c.

Brigadier-General Quincy A. Gilmore assumed the charge of the Department of the South, vice Major-General David Hunter, relieved.

June 13.—The United States steamer Somerset, Lieutenant-Commander F. A. Crosman, destroyed the extensive rebel salt works at Alligator Harbor, Florida—8 buildings, 45 salt boilers, and 200 bushels of salt.

The advance of Ewell's rebel troops, 20,000 strong, arrived before the Federal pickets at Front Royal, Virginia. The latter were driven in, and resistance made by the troops supporting them was overcome. By night several of the roads to Winchester were in the possession of the rebels.

June 14.—A second assault was made by the Union troops upon the rebel defences at Port Hudson, Louisiana. The work was intrusted to the divisions of General Grover, General Weitzel, General Paine, and feints were made by the troops of General Augur. The obstructions made by the enemy were so many, that it was impossible to reach their fortifications, and after a desperate struggle the United States troops were repulsed with a loss of 1000 killed and wounded.

Skirmishing took place during the greater part of the day at Winchester, Virginia. At 5 o'clock in the evening the rebels planted two eight gun batteries west of the main fort, and took the outworks by a charge at the point of the bayonet. A charge was then made by them on the main fort, which was repulsed with slaughter. During the night, General Milroy, who was in command, held a council of officers, and it was decided to abandon Winchester, which was done before daybreak, thus giving up to the rebels all the artillery and siege guns, with 18 field pieces, 6000 muskets, ammunition, horses, mules, &c. About four miles out they met with a rebel brigade, and attempting to charge them were repulsed, and retreated thence to Harper's Ferry as rapidly as they could, having lost 2000 killed, wounded, and missing. Milroy had 7000 men under his command at the time when the rebels appeared.

Martinsburg, Virginia, was captured by the rebel General Rhodes, who took several cannon, stores, &c., and 200 prisoners.

June 15.—The President of the United States issued a proclamation, declaring that the invasion of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio was threatened, and calling for 10,000 militia from Maryland, 50,000 from Pennsylvania, 10,000 from West Virginia, and 30,000 from Ohio, for six months' service.

Governor Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, issued a proclamation, urging the people of the State to enrol themselves for defence.

The advance of Lee's rebel army in Maryland was contested at Hagerstown by a regiment of infantry under Colonel Smith, who fought them for an hour and a half, but, being surrounded, surrendered.

June 16.—950 rebel cavalry, under General Jenkins, entered Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

The United States marine brigade, Colonel Ellet, took possession of Richmond, Mississippi, drove out 3500 rebels, captured 30 prisoners, and burned the town.

June 17.—A raid was made into Indiana by 200 rebel cavalry, who crossed the Ohio River at Flint Rock. They passed through the towns and villages of Leavensworth, Corydon, Mitchell, Paoli, and Orleans. They were met and fought at Paoli, Orleans, and other places by Indiana Home Guards. They attempted to return by the ford of the Ohio where they had crossed, but were prevented by an armed steambot, and troops on land. The whole party was finally captured.

June 17.—A force of rebel cavalry captured a train on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Point-of-Rocks, Maryland, destroying the locomotive and 23 cars, with their contents.

The rebel iron-clad frigate *Chattahoochie*, 6 guns, Lieutenant Guthrie, burst a boiler and was blown up at *Chattahoochie*, Florida.

The rebel iron-clad steamer *Atlanta*, formerly the British steamer *Fingal*, carrying 7 guns, was captured by the United States Monitor *Weehawken*, Captain John Rodgers, in Warsaw Sound, Georgia. After firing six shots, the *Atlanta* surrendered, having in fifteen minutes been penetrated by three shots from the *Weehawken*. The *Atlanta* was fully equipped for a destructive attack upon the United States vessels of the blockading fleet, and was accompanied to Warsaw Sound by rebel steamers from Savannah filled with ladies and gentlemen, who expected to see the Yankees easily whipped.

June 18.—Jenkins's rebel cavalry withdrew from Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

A cavalry fight at Aldie, Virginia, between United States cavalry under General Kilpatrick and General Fitzhugh Lee's rebel cavalry. Several desperate charges were made, and the fight lasted over 3 hours. The rebels were routed and 100 prisoners taken. Colonel Doughty, of the Maine cavalry, was killed, and Colonel De Cesnola taken prisoner.

June 19.—100 rebel cavalry crossed the Ohio River for a raid into Indiana.

A portion of Rhodes's rebel cavalry entered McConnelsburg, Pennsylvania, and sacked the town.

June 20.—An attack was made upon the bridge at Lafourche Crossing, Louisiana, by 4 rebel regiments, which made a charge, but were repulsed, losing a lieutenant-colonel, 53 dead on the field, and 50 prisoners. Union loss, 8 killed and 16 wounded.

June 21.—General Pleasanton, with the Federal cavalry, fought Stuart's rebel cavalry, and drove them from beyond Middleburg through Upperville and Ashby's Gap, a distance of 8 miles. Frequent charges were made. The rebels lost 2 guns and 4 caissons, and 100 killed and wounded, among whom were Colonels Williams and Hampton, killed, and General Fitzhugh Lee and Colonel Butler, wounded.

June 22.—Clement L. Vallandigham arrived at Nassau, N. P., having run the blockade in the rebel steamer *Lady Davis*.

June 23.—The rebel advance in force reoccupied Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. The Union troops at the town fell back.

An expedition under Colonel S. H. Sanders arrived at Boston, Kentucky, having penetrated East Tennessee as far as Massey's Creek, and having torn up the railroad, burned three important bridges, and taken guns, ammunition, horses, stores, &c., besides destroying mills, saltpetre works, and other property.

June 24.—The Army of the Cumberland, under Major-General Rosecrans, commenced its march from Murfreesboro, Tennessee, toward the rebel lines. There was a skirmish at Guy's Gap, between McCook's division in the advance and a rebel brigade. Federal loss, 225 killed and wounded. Also at Liberty Gap, between Willich's division and rebel troops, with a loss of 50 killed and wounded. Also at Hanover Gap, by Colonel Wilder, who drove the rebels, losing 50 killed and wounded. On the 25th, at the same place, Federal loss, 40 killed and 100 wounded.

June 25.—Pennsylvania cavalry under Colonel S. P. Spear penetrated within 6 miles of Richmond, Virginia, having left White House for the purpose of a raid. They destroyed grain, stores, bridges, railroads, &c., and took 150 prisoners, among them General William H. Fitzhugh Lee, son of the rebel commander-in-chief, Lieutenant-Colonel Hargrave, and 7 company officers.

An assault was made by McPherson's corps upon the rebel works at Vicksburg. A terrible struggle took place in a breach which was made in one of the rebel forts by the explosion of a mine. Seven Federal regiments were in the fight, which was mostly carried

on by hand grenades. Lieutenant-Colonel Melancthon Smith and Major Fisk were killed, and many wounded. Union loss, 100. Rebel loss supposed to be greater. The fort was held by the assailants.

June 25.—The Pembroke, an American merchant steamer, was fired upon, on the coast of Japan, by armed vessels belonging to the Prince of Nogato, one of the nobles of Japan hostile to foreigners. The Pembroke managed to escape without sustaining much damage. On the 16th of July the United States ship Wyoming went to the place and destroyed the steamer, sunk the brig, and had a brisk fight with six shore batteries.

June 26.—The rebel advance reached Carlisle, Pennsylvania. General Knipe, commanding the Federal militia, abandoned the town.

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, was occupied by General Early, of Longstreet's corps.

Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania issued a proclamation, calling for 60,000 men for three months or for the emergency.

Brashear City, Louisiana, was captured by the rebels. They took 1000 Federal prisoners, 600 negroes, 20 guns, with an immense quantity of stores, &c., of all sorts, ammunition, &c., the value of which was probably \$2,000,000.

The rebels by a flank movement were compelled to abandon their works at Beech Grove, Tennessee, and were pursued by General Rosseau, of Rosecrans's army, to Fairfield.

Liberty Gap, Tennessee, was taken from Cleburn's division by Rosecrans's army. Union loss, 300 killed and wounded. Colonel Gavan, 2d Arkansas, and Major Claybrook (rebels) were killed.

Manchester, Tennessee, was occupied by General Reynolds, of Rosecrans's army.

General Stanley's United States cavalry made a dash into Shelbyville, Tennessee, drove the rebels first into and then from their fortifications, and then into and across the Duck River, in which 100 of them were drowned. 60 officers and 700 prisoners were taken. Union loss, 6 killed and 40 wounded.

Rear-Admiral Andrew H. Foote, U.S. Navy, died at the Astor House, in the city of New York. Admiral Foote had been out of service for some months, in consequence of a wound received in the discharge of his duty at Fort Donelson. He was appointed to the navy in 1822.

June 27.—Major-General George G. Meade was appointed to the command of the Army of the Potomac, in place of General Hooker, relieved.

York, Pennsylvania, was surrendered to the rebels by the chief burgess, David Strong, and "a committee of safety."

The rebel forces advancing towards Wrightsville, on the Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, opposite Columbia, were skirmished with by a regiment of militia under Colonel Frick. The latter then retreated to Columbia and set fire to the bridge across the Susquehanna, which was totally destroyed.

The Archer, a schooner captured by the rebel pirate Tacony or Florida No. 2, Lieutenant Charles W. Reed, came into Portland, Maine, with the whole crew of the privateer on board. They had shifted their flag from the Tacony to the Archer, and burned the Tacony. The latter was the object of pursuit by several armed Federal vessels, and they hoped to elude the pursuers by this trick. In the harbor of Portland, in the night, they boarded and captured the United States cutter Caleb Cushing, and put out to sea. They were discovered and chased by steamers, on board of which field artillery was placed. Failing in their efforts to escape with the vessel, they set fire to her and took to their boats. The latter were captured with all the rebels, but the Cushing was blown up.

The rebel General Greene made an assault upon Donaldsonville, Louisiana, and was repulsed after a fight of 3 hours, losing 100 killed and left on the field, 300 wounded, and 120 prisoners. Federal loss, 6 killed and 14 wounded.

June 28.—A skirmish at Oyster Point, 4 miles from

Harrisburg, by the rebel advance and the 1st New York regiment and Captain E. S. Miller's battery of Philadelphia.

June 29.—The rebel force at Carlisle and York, Pennsylvania, fell back, to concentrate, in consequence of the advance of the Army of the Potomac under General Meade. Whilst in occupation of York, a demand was made by General Early upon the citizens of the town, that they should furnish for the use of the rebel army \$100,000 in cash, and clothing, provisions, &c., estimated to be worth \$200,000 more.

A skirmish at McConnelsville, Pennsylvania, between Pierce's Federal cavalry and Imboden's guerillas. The latter were driven from the town, losing 2 killed and 33 prisoners. The Federals had 2 wounded.

June 30.—Battle at Hanover Junction, Pennsylvania, between General Pleasanton's cavalry and the rebel cavalry.

Colonel Wilder's cavalry returned to Manchester, Tennessee, having penetrated in the rear of Bragg's lines as far as Hillsboro and Dechard, destroying property, railroads, bridges, &c., and taking prisoners. The expedition travelled 126 miles in two days and a half.

Martial law was declared in Baltimore, Maryland, by Major-General Schenk.

July 1.—Tullahoma, Tennessee, was occupied by General Rosecrans, the rebels having abandoned it and retreated.

The Board of Officers, U.S. Army, sitting at Washington, decided the following as the order of rank of the major-generals of volunteers, the commissions all bearing the same date: 1. George B. McClellan; 2. John C. Fremont; 3. Nathaniel P. Banks; 4. John A. Dix; 5. Benjamin F. Butler.

General Getty, with 10,000 men, left White House, Virginia, for the purpose of destroying the remaining bridges across the South Anna River. He met a large force of rebels at Baltimore Cross Roads, near the bridges, and after skirmishing, retired, having lost 2 killed and 5 wounded. He tore up some miles of railroad track, destroyed a depot, and returned.

Carlisle, Pennsylvania, was occupied by Union militia under General Smith. In the afternoon, a force of rebels returned and demanded the surrender of the town, which was refused. The enemy bombarded the town, and managed to set fire to the United States Barracks, which were at some distance from it. The gas-works and some other buildings were destroyed. Federal loss, 1 killed and 16 wounded.

First day of the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The 1st army (United States) corps, Major-General Reynolds, marching north, encountered the rebel commands of Longstreet and Hill posted advantageously. The latter were driven through Gettysburg, but rallying with reinforcements, the Federal troops fell back in good order, during which movement they managed to take prisoners General Archer and a whole rebel brigade. During these operations General Reynolds was killed. The 11th corps, Major-General Howard, now came up and went into the battle, which raged all day and with such disadvantage to the Federal troops that they retired to a strong position south of Gettysburg. In this day's battle, the Federal troops engaged numbered 22,000. The rebels were estimated at 50,000.

July 2.—Second day of the battle of Gettysburg. The United States army was advantageously posted on a series of hills in horse-shoe form, south of Gettysburg. On this position, after skirmishing all day, the rebels made a furious attack about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, opening with a heavy artillery fire, under cover of which they made several attempts to carry the left flank of the Federal lines by assault in heavy column. These were repulsed with effect at 8½ o'clock in the evening, and the enemy withdrew from the field.

July 3.—Third day of the battle of Gettysburg. Artillery firing in the morning, and an assault upon the right wing of the Federal army, which was repulsed. The enemy then concentrated all his artillery, 150 pieces, upon the left centre of General Meade's lines, and opened

with all of them about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. This terrific fire was carried on for three hours, during which time two assaults were made upon the same position, and both were repulsed handsomely, with a loss of 3000 prisoners on the part of the enemy, among them General Armistead and many colonels and officers of lesser rank. During the night Lee made preparations to retreat, and had already sent off a considerable portion of his troops before morning. He left his dead and the greater part of his wounded upon the field. Upon the Federal side were killed, Major-General John F. Reynolds; Brigadier-Generals Paul and Zook; Colonels W. W. Dudley, 19th New York; Cross, New Hampshire; Dennis O'Kane, 69th Pennsylvania; R. P. Roberts, 140th Pennsylvania; Taylor, Pennsylvania Bucktails; Ward, 15th Massachusetts; Lieutenant-Colonels Miles, Pennsylvania Bucktails; Martin Tchudy, 69th Pennsylvania; Majors A. J. Grover, 76th New York; S. Lowere, 62d Pennsylvania. Wounded, Major-Generals Sickles, Hancock, and Butterfield; Brigadier-Generals Barlow, Gibbons, Graham, Warren, and Hunt; Colonels R. R. Cummings, 142d Pennsylvania; Roy Stone, 145th Pennsylvania; George H. Biddle, 95th New York; Fairchild, 2d Wisconsin; A. L. Root, 94th New York; H. A. Morrow, 34th Michigan; W. Kryznanowski; A. Von Hartung, 74th Pennsylvania; F. Mahler, 75th Pennsylvania; J. J. Lockman, 119th New York; James S. Robinson, 82d Ohio; Colville, 1st Minnesota; Lieutenant-Colonels A. Mitzel, 74th Pennsylvania; Jackson, 134th New York; Miles, 3d Pennsylvania; G. McFarland, 151st Pennsylvania; Majors George F. Kanipe, 54th New York; Kearney, 11th New Jersey. Brigadier-General Graham was taken prisoner. Of the rebels there were killed, Generals Barksdale, Mississippi; Bradley L. Johnson, Maryland; Armistead, Garnett, Semmes, Georgia; Colonels Avery, North Carolina; Groner, Virginia; Miller, Mississippi; Smith, North Carolina; Edmonds, Virginia; De Saussure, South Carolina; Moulter, Georgia; Jones, Georgia; Carrington, Virginia; Carter, Mississippi; Williams, Virginia; Allen, Virginia; Major Wilson, Virginia. Wounded, Major-Generals Trimble (taken prisoner) and Hood; Brigadier-Generals Heth, Pender (died), Pickett, Kemper, Scales, Jones, Anderson, Hampton, Jenkins; Colonels Bennet, Parker, Thomas, Brown, Georgia; Kennedy, South Carolina; Griffin, Holden, Mississippi; Gantt, Hunton, Stuart, Patton, Virginia; Luce, Mississippi, Lightfoot, Alabama; Humphries, Stone, Conly, Mississippi; Lieutenant-Colonels Whittle, Virginia; Heiser, McElroy, Mississippi; Hagan, Alabama; Mosely, Mississippi; Majors Gee, Georgia; Bradley, Mississippi; Berkeley, Wilson, Virginia; Culver, Alabama; Blair, Mississippi. The rebel loss was estimated by General Meade to be 5000 killed, 9000 wounded, 9500 prisoners, 3000 deserters; total, 26,500. The Federal loss has been estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 killed, wounded, and missing.

July 4.—General Bragg evacuated Tullahoma, Tennessee, and retreated to Chattanooga.

—Battle of Helena, Arkansas. 10,000 rebels under Generals Holmes, Price, and Marmaduke, attacked the Federal works, defended by General Prentiss with 9000 men, assisted by the gunboat Tyler. The rebels charged on the works under a heavy fire, before which they were unable to stand. They finally retreated, having lost 350 killed on the field, 1500 wounded, and 1200 prisoners. Total loss, 2800. Federal loss, 230 killed and wounded. Among the rebels killed were Generals McKee and Parsons, several colonels, and officers of lower grades.

—The rebel gunboat Torpedo, formerly the Dragon, came down the James River, Virginia, having on board Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the so-called Confederate Government. By flag of truce it was reported that Stephens was the bearer of a letter from Jefferson Davis to President Lincoln, and he requested permission to go to Washington in the Torpedo, to present the letter to President Lincoln in person. This request was declined by the President and Cabinet, but before their determination could be communicated, the Torpedo had left its moorings and proceeded up the James River, without waiting for an answer.

July 4.—Vicksburg was surrendered to the United States troops under General Grant. There were captured 1 lieutenant-general (Pemberton), 4 major-generals, 13 brigadiers, 31,263 men, 200 pieces of artillery, including 60 siege guns, 66,000 small arms, a heavy stock of ammunition, a large supply of army clothing, and a much heavier stock of provisions than was expected. The prisoners were paroled and sent into the rebel lines. During the siege 2 brigadier-generals were killed in the town and 1 wounded. It has been estimated that in the campaign of 64 days, ending with the capture of Vicksburg, the rebel losses were 48,700 killed, wounded, and prisoners, 71,000 small arms, and 230 pieces of artillery. The Federal losses were as follows:—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Port Gibson . . . . .	130	718	5
14 mile Creek . . . . .	4	24	
Raymond . . . . .	69	341	32
Jackson . . . . .	40	240	6
Champion Hills . . . . .	426	1342	189
Big Black Bridge . . . . .	29	242	2
Vicksburg . . . . .	545	3688	303
	1243	6595	537

Total, 8375.

July 5.—General Kilpatrick with Federal cavalry captured a rebel train at Smithburg, Maryland, and took 160 ambulances and wagons, which were destroyed. He also took 2 guns and 167 prisoners.

—The 20th Kentucky regiment, 400 strong, surrendered Lebanon, Kentucky, to John Morgan's rebel cavalry, 4000 in number. The latter burned the railroad depot and some houses.

July 6.—Captain H. W. Sawyer, 1st New Jersey cavalry, and Captain John Flynn, 1st Indiana, were designated, by lots drawn at the Libby Prison, Richmond, to be shot in retaliation for the shooting of Captain W. P. Corbin and T. J. McGraw, rebel spies caught recruiting for the rebel army within the Union lines, and executed by order of General Burnside at Sandusky, Ohio, May 15th.

—General Pierce, U.S. Army, occupied Greencastle, Maryland, and captured 500 prisoners, 3 guns, and 10 wagons of the enemy.

—An expedition under General Ransom left Vicksburg for Natchez, where were captured 18 guns, a large quantity of ammunition, 5000 beef cattle, and 9000 hogsheads of sugar, intended for the use of the rebel army.

July 8.—A fight near Funkstown, Maryland, between Kilpatrick's United States cavalry and a large rebel force. Federal loss, 50 killed and wounded. Rebel loss, 100 killed and wounded, and 50 prisoners.

—Eleven rebel regiments of cavalry, with 10 pieces of horse artillery, commanded by General John Morgan, numbering 5000 men, crossed the Ohio River at Brandenburg, for the purpose of making a raid through Indiana. They went at first to Corydon, then to Salem (July 9), where they burned a railroad depot and took 500 prisoners. They successively occupied various towns and villages, burning bridges, railroad depots, tearing up tracks, and stealing everything valuable that came in their way. They pursued an irregular course through Indiana, being headed off and pursued by the Union troops. 65,000 men volunteered for the purpose of meeting the invaders in two days, a large number of whom were accepted and armed. Morgan made several attempts to get near the Ohio River for the purpose of recrossing, but was turned back by fear of the heavy forces in front of him. He finally crossed the lines and entered the State of Ohio.

July 9.—Port Hudson, Louisiana, was surrendered by the rebel General Gardner to Major-General Banks, U.S. Army, with 31 field pieces, 20 siege guns, 5000 small arms, a large supply of ammunition, and 5500 men, 1 major-general, 1 brigadier, and 5 colonels and other officers.

July 10.—General Gilmore's United States troops surprised the rebel forces in their fortifications on the south end of Morris Island, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina,



and after a brisk fight routed the enemy and took possession of their intrenchments and 11 heavy guns. The assaulting column was led by General Strong, and the movement was assisted by four Monitors under command of Admiral Dahlgren. This left the rebels only in possession of Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg on that island.

July 11.—An attempt was made to carry the rebel Battery Wagner on Morris Island, Charleston Harbor, which failed. The Union troops were repulsed. Total of losses on the Federal side by operations on Morris Island, including the assault on Fort Wagner, 290 killed, wounded, and missing up to this time.

Fort Powhatan, on the James River, Virginia, was bombarded by United States gunboats, and captured after a short siege.

July 12.—Hagerstown, Maryland, was taken by General Kilpatrick's cavalry.

July 13.—A riot commenced in the city of New York, ostensibly in opposition to the draft for a militia, under the law of the United States, commonly called "the conscription law." The mob burned the provost marshal's office for one of the drafting districts. The provost guard was beaten off, several houses were burned, and brutal attacks were made upon citizens, soldiers, and particularly upon negroes, who were beaten and some hung. Attacks were made upon newspaper offices, stores, and dwelling-houses, and much valuable property was stolen.

Rebel cavalry were defeated at Jackson, Tennessee, by troops under Colonel Hatch. Rebel loss, 700 killed, wounded, and prisoners, with horses, mules, &c.

Lee's rebel army crossed the Potomac at Williamsport and Falling Waters, during the night and the morning of the next day, by means of a pontoon bridge and scows.

Yazoo City, held by about 800 rebels, was captured by General Herron. 250 prisoners were taken. The rebels burned 4 transport steamers below the city. The United States gunboat De Kalb was blown up by torpedoes. The rebels burned 14 large steamers up the Yazoo, to prevent their capture.

July 14.—Colonel Kilpatrick occupied Williamsport, Maryland, which he found abandoned by the rebels. He then crossed to Falling Waters, where he attacked the rebel rear guard and took 2500 prisoners. Their general, Pettigrew, was killed, and 2 guns and caissons, and 2 battle flags were taken.

Second day of the riot at New York. The mob continued its ferocious demonstrations, burning down buildings, robbing and assaulting negroes and white persons. The military now endeavored to repress them. There were several fights between the mob and the soldiers, in which ball and bayonets were freely used by the latter. Colonel O'Brien, a volunteer militia officer in command of 250 men, was captured by the rioters, beaten, and then hung to a lamp post.

A mob gathered in Boston and broke open some gun-shops, and were about to proceed to other out-lets, but the military being promptly on hand, fired upon them and put down the riot, after killing 5 men and wounding 12.

Rioting on Staten Island, New York. A railroad depot was set on fire and some dwellings.

The Federal troops under General Parke advancing on Jackson, Mississippi, had a skirmish with a portion of the rebel forces. After half an hour's fight, the latter retreated with a loss of 300.

July 15.—The rebels abandoned Jackson, Mississippi, and retreated, after setting fire to their storehouses holding provisions for the army. The flames spread, and burned about 40 houses.

The rebel General W. Fitzhugh Lee and Captain Winder, prisoners at Fort Monroe, were ordered to be held as hostages for the safety of Captains Sawyer and Flynn, condemned to death by the rebel authorities at Richmond.

The President of the United States issued a proclamation recommending that the 6th of August be celebrated as a day of thanksgiving, praise, and prayer, for the recent victories of the Union troops.

Third day of the New York riots. There were violent demonstrations in various parts of the city, which were dealt with by grape, canister, and musket-balls. Negro houses in various parts of the city were sacked and burned, and the unfortunate inhabitants treated with brutal ferocity.

July 16.—The rebel General Joseph E. Johnston evacuated Jackson, Mississippi, which was taken possession of by General Grant's troops under General Sherman. Over 40 locomotive engines were taken—an irreparable loss to the rebels.

Fourth day of the New York riots. The disorders were generally quelled, but there were some outbreaks during the day and evening, which were promptly met by the police and military. During these riots about 150 persons were killed, and the property destroyed was estimated at \$2,000,000.

Rioting at Brooklyn, New York. The Atlantic docks were attacked, and an elevator there was burned, and other damage done.

Colonel De Bussy, with 1000 cavalry and a brigade of infantry, left Jackson, Mississippi, for Canton, in the same State. They had several skirmishes with the rebels, burned a depot, two locomotive trains of cars, and considerable cotton. There was a fight at Bear Creek, in which the rebels were routed. Canton was taken, and a forge and foundry for making cannon was destroyed, with 13 machine-shops and railroad buildings, 5 locomotives, 50 cars, 100,000 feet of lumber, and 600 bales of cotton. The railroad bridge over the Big Black and a pontoon bridge were also destroyed, with trestle-work, railroad tracks, &c. The expedition returned, having lost only 20 men, and taken 72 prisoners. The railroad was rendered useless for 40 miles.

A fight at Elk Creek, Kansas, between General Blunt's troops and rebels under General Cooper. The latter were routed, losing 1 gun, 60 killed, 30 wounded, and 100 prisoners. Federal loss, 10 killed and 24 wounded. Cooper retreated.

July 18.—An expedition under General Potter left Newbern, North Carolina, for an extensive raid through North Carolina. They were gone 5 days, during which they destroyed a rebel gunboat, depots and trains of cars, a cotton factory in working order, railroad bridges, and munitions of war, worth about \$2,000,000.

An expedition sent up the Red River, Louisiana, under Lieutenant-Commander Selfridge, returned to Vicksburg. Four steamers were destroyed by this expedition, together with a large quantity of ammunition, provisions, &c., collected for the use of the rebel army.

A heavy bombardment was made upon Ports Wagner, Morris Island, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, by the United States troops under General Gilmore and the iron-clad fleet. After nine hours firing an attempt was made to carry Fort Wagner by assault, which was made by ten regiments under the command of General Strong and Colonel Putnam. These troops succeeded in the face of a dreadful fire, in scaling the works and mounting the parapet, where the colors of the 6th Connecticut were planted. They were swept down by enfilading fires. The 54th Massachusetts (colored) also got over the parapet, but were furiously attacked by large numbers of the rebels, who threw themselves on them with wild passion. The result was that all the Federal troops were beaten back. There were killed on the Federal side Colonel Putnam, Colonel Shaw, 54th Massachusetts (colored), Lieutenant-Colonel Green, 48th New York. Wounded, General Strong, General Seymour, Major Filleo.

July 19.—Colonel Dick Morgan and 300 men of John Morgan's rebel raiding party were captured in Buffington, Ohio.

The rebel Morgan's raiding band made an effort to cross the Ohio river near Copleyville, but were prevented by a gunboat, losing 150 killed and drowned, and 1000 prisoners. Morgan turned back into Ohio, and made off in the direction of Gallipolis.

July 20.—General Shackelford captured about 1500 men of Morgan's guerillas near Geiger's creek, Ohio. Morgan escaped.

July 20.—Jeff Davis issued a proclamation ordering a conscription of all the remaining white population of the rebel States, between the ages of 18 and 45 years of age:

July 22.—A railroad bridge over Tar River, North Carolina, was destroyed by a cavalry expedition sent out by Major-General Foster. The depot at Rocky Mount was burned, with a cotton factory and 5000 bales of cotton, and two trains of cars.

Wytheville, Virginia, was captured by United States cavalry under Colonels Powell and Toland, who took 120 prisoners, 2 guns and 700 muskets. Colonel Toland was killed, Colonel Powell wounded, and 63 Federals killed and wounded. Rebel loss 75 killed and a large number wounded. The railroad was destroyed, and the Union troops having been fired upon from houses in the town, it was burned.

July 23.—A fight near Manassas Gap, Virginia, between General Spinola's brigade, 800 strong, and about 6000 rebels under General Anderson. Notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, the Federals made a determined charge on the rebels, and put them to flight with a loss of 2500 killed and wounded. Federal loss 28 killed, 106 wounded, 157 missing.

July 24.—Battle of the Big Mound, Dakota Territory, between United States troops under General Sibley and Sioux Indians. The latter were routed with heavy loss and pursued.

July 26.—The rebels under General John H. Morgan, Colonel Cluke, and the balance of the command, 400 in number, were captured below New Lisbon, Ohio. Morgan and his officers were sent to the penitentiary, and held as hostages for the treatment of Colonel Straight and his officers, captured by the rebels as prisoners of war.

Battle of Stony Lake, Dakota Territory. The Indians were put to flight.

July 28.—William L. Yancy, the rebel leader who desired "to fire the Southern heart and precipitate the Cotton States into a revolution," died at Montgomery, Alabama.

July 29.—Battle of Dead Buffalo Lake, Dakota Territory. The Indians were again routed, and retreated in great confusion from the Territory across the Missouri River.

275 rebels of Scott and Pegram's troops attacked the Federal troops at Paris, Kentucky, and were repulsed.

Colonel Sanders attacked the main rebel force at Winchester, Kentucky, and they retreated.

July 30.—President Lincoln issued a proclamation declaring that the United States will protect its troops of all colors. It was therefore ordered that a rebel soldier should be executed for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of nations, and that for every one enslaved by the enemy or sold into slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works and continued until the other shall be released, and receive the treatment due to a prisoner of war.

July 31.—Scott's and Pegram's rebels were attacked at Lancaster, Kentucky, and lost 20 killed and 100 prisoners.

August 1.—An expedition under Major Ransom went to Woodville, 70 miles from Natchez, and destroyed 5 locomotives and 57 cars, burned a cotton factory and goods worth \$200,000.

The Peterhoff English steamer was condemned at New York by the United States Prize Court, for carrying contraband of war at the time of capture.

A skirmish near Brandy Station, between Buford's Federal cavalry, with infantry supports, and a large rebel force.

August 3.—Scott's and Pegram's rebel troops crossed the Cumberland River and abandoned Kentucky, having suffered serious losses during their expedition.

The President revoked the order of July 15, for 100,000 militia for six months' service, the exigency having passed.

August 4.—Thomas E. Bramlette (Union) was elected Governor of Kentucky by 50,862 majority.

August 5.—The Anglo-rebel pirate steamer Alabama

put into Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, capturing an American ship in full sight of land. This vessel was reported to be the fifty-sixth American vessel captured by the Alabama since she was permitted to leave England. The greater number of these and their cargoes were burned at sea.

August 8.—The rebel privateer ship Tuscaloosa, formerly the United States merchant bark Conrad, put into Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope.

August 13.—A skirmish at Pineville, Missouri. A rebel attack was repulsed, the enemy losing 30 killed and wounded, with horses, wagons, stores, &c.

An expedition started from Lagrange, Tennessee, for Grenada, Mississippi. It was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips. They reached Grenada on the 17th, drove 2000 rebels out of it, and destroyed 57 locomotives, 400 cars, depot buildings, machine shops, blacksmith shops, and ordnance stores. Before they completed their operations they were joined by Colonel Winslow of General Grant's army, with a force sent from below.

August 16.—The Anglo-rebel pirate steamer Georgia put into Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, having captured 15 vessels since she entered upon her career.

August 17.—A grand attack was made on Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, by General Gilmore's land batteries, and the iron-clad fleet of 7 ships and 7 wooden gunboats. The firing was heavy and effective. The rebel forts and batteries replied vigorously. Fleet-Captain George W. Rodgers, commanding the Catskill, was killed. Fort Sumter was very much damaged.

August 20.—Lawrence, Kansas, was invaded by the rebel chief Quantrell, with 800 guerillas, who killed and wounded 100 unarmed citizens, many of the women, and set fire to the town, destroying property valued at \$2,000,000.

August 21.—General Rosecrans's army appeared before Chattanooga, Georgia, and opened fire on the city. One steamboat was sunk and another disabled by the artillery fire.

The United States brig Bainbridge foundered in a gale off Cape Hatteras. 79 of the crew were lost—only one sailor was saved.

General Gilmore having breached Fort Sumter and rendered it untenable as a fortification, demanded the surrender of that fort and Morris Island in 4 hours, threatening to shell Charleston in 24 hours if the demand was not complied with. No attention was paid to this demand.

August 22.—General Gilmore threw heavy rifled shells into Charleston, South Carolina, from a 280-pounder gun nicknamed "the Swamp Angel," mounted on a battery located in a marsh, and distant 5 miles from the city—a range before that time never attained by any piece of artillery in the world.

In compliance with complaints of the British and Spanish consuls at Charleston, South Carolina, of the shortness of time for the removal of non-combatants, women, and children, General Gilmore agreed to suspend the bombardment for two days.

The rebel Generals Steele and Cooper, with 11,000 men, retreated from a force of 4500 men, offering battle near the Arkansas River, Arkansas, and were pursued to Perryville, 100 miles south of the Arkansas.

August 23.—General Gilmore threw more rifled shells into Charleston, South Carolina, loaded with an incendiary composition, commonly called "Greek fire."

Six deserting substitutes attached to the 119th Pennsylvania regiment, were ordered to be shot on the 26th inst., which sentence was carried into effect against five of them.

August 24.—Major-General Q. A. Gilmore reported to General Halleck, that after seven days' bombardment, Fort Sumter was "a shapeless and harmless mass of ruins." The breaching batteries were between 3330 and 4240 yards from the fort. The rebels reported that 9551 shot had been fired at Sumter, 3945 struck inside and 2130 outside. The flag was shot away 14 times.

August 25.—The United States gunboat Satellite and tug Reliance were captured near the mouth of the Rap-

pahannock River, by parties coming from the shore, who boarded them in boats. With these vessels they captured 2 schooners, and then went up the Rappahannock for safety.

— A committee of the Liverpool (Eng.) Emancipation Society memorialized Earl Russell to stop the departure of two iron steam rams built on the river Mersey for the use of the rebel government.

August 26.—General Davidson, U.S. Army, drove Marmaduke's rebel cavalry out of Brownsville, Arkansas, capturing a colonel and some men.

— The rebel General Jeff Thompson, with 100 guerillas, was captured by Colonel Woodson's Federal cavalry, at Pocahontas, Arkansas.

— The rifle pits of the rebels at Vinegar Hill, Morris Island, in front of Fort Wagner, were carried by General Gilmore's troops, with a loss of 10 killed and 17 wounded. Hand grenades and cohorns or small mortars were used on both sides.

August 27.—A battle at Rocky Gap, West Virginia, between 3000 United States cavalry under General Averill and rebels under General Jones. Averill had been sent out by General Kelly, and had destroyed the rebel saltpetre works at Pendleton. In the action at the springs he lost about 100 killed and wounded, and retired after two days of fighting.

August 28.—General Davidson with 8000 men engaged 7000 rebels at Bayou Metoe, Arkansas. There was artillery firing with slight losses on both sides.

August 29.—Battle of Bayou Metoe, Arkansas. General Davidson by his artillery dislodged the rebels, who after a brisk fight fled, first setting fire to a bridge which it had been their principal object to defend. The rebels lost 100 killed and wounded, and 300 prisoners. Federal loss, 39 killed and wounded.

August 31.—The rebel steamer supposed to be the Gibraltar or Sumter, was sunk in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina, by the guns of a battery on Sullivan's Island, the garrison supposing it to be a Federal steamer or gunboat. The Gibraltar or Sumter had a number of rebel soldiers on board, many of whom were drowned.

— Fort Smith, Arkansas, was captured by General Blunt, U.S. Volunteers.

September 1.—Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor, was bombarded by the United States fleet. Fleet-Captain O. C. Badger was severely wounded and afterwards died.

September 2.—General Gilmore's saps having advanced so near Fort Wagner on Morris Island, South Carolina, that it was in danger of successful assault, and Beauregard believing that it was impossible to hold it much longer, the batteries Wagner and Gregg, and the whole of Morris Island, Charleston Harbor, were abandoned in the night to the United States troops, the guns, 19 in number, being spiked.

— Major-General Burnside took Kingston, Tenn., moving in co-operation with General Rosecrans on the bank.

— General Kilpatrick with cavalry went to Port Conway, on the Rappahannock, and opened fire on the gunboats Satellite and Reliance, captured by the rebels August 25. The Satellite was sunk, and the Reliance so damaged as to be useless.

September 4.—A bread riot took place at Mobile, Ala., by women. A regiment of soldiers refused to quell it. A company of cadets which attempted to quell the disturbance, were put to rout by the female rioters.

September 7.—Admiral Dahlgren demanded the surrender of Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, from the rebel General Beauregard. The latter answered that he "could have the fort when he could take it and hold it."

September 8.—Thirty launches loaded with sailors and marines made an attempt to carry the ruins of Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, by assault. The difficulties were much greater than expected. The attacking party was repulsed, losing 80 killed and wounded, and 113 prisoners.

— General Sully, U.S. Army, attacked over 400 lodges of hostile Indians near White Stone Hill, N. W. Territory, fought and dispersed them with a loss of over 100 warriors killed.

September 8.—Six iron-clads engaged Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor, for 7 hours, during which time one of the magazines of that fort was exploded by a shell.

September 9.—The United States gunboats Clifton and Sachem were captured by the rebels at Sabine Pass, La. They were riddled by the fire from the fortifications on shore. They were operating for the landing of a column of United States troops under Major-General Franklin, to be employed in a movement against Louisiana and Texas. In consequence of the failure at this point, the movement was abandoned.

— Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, was taken by General Shackelford, of Burnside's army. The rebel General Frazier, with 2000 men and 14 pieces of artillery, were captured.

— Lieutenant-Colonel Hays, with 300 men of the 18th Ohio regiment, surrendered at Tilford, Tennessee, to 1800 rebels under Jackson, after a fight of 2 hours.

— The rebels having evacuated Chattanooga, Georgia, it was taken possession of by Major-General Rosecrans and his army.

— Colonel Cloud defeated 1000 rebels under Colonel Steerman, at Damonville, Arkansas, and captured their camp.

September 10.—Little Rock, Arkansas, was occupied by Major-General Steele.

September 15.—The President of the United States issued a proclamation, suspending the writ of habeas corpus in all cases of a military nature, concerning soldiers, sailors, spies, deserters, prisoners of war, civil officers of the United States, persons charged with resisting the draft, and of persons charged with military or naval offences.

September 19.—First day of the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia. The rebels made a heavy attack, in mass, upon the extreme left of General Rosecrans's lines, held by General Brannan's division. After a severe contest, five Federal brigades were routed and two divisions were attacked. The latter resisted stoutly, and with the aid of well-posted batteries checked the advance. A rally was made, the rebels were beaten back, and the lost ground recovered, under the skillful management of Major-General Thomas, who recovered several guns that had been captured, and took 500 prisoners. The rebel troops here engaged were Buckner's and Longstreet's corps. About the time that the attack on the Federal left was repulsed, the rebels made a strong movement against the centre. This portion of the line yielded, was reinforced, and yielded again; another rally was made, and another break followed. The rebel success was checked by reinforcements sent by General Rosecrans, and they fell back. The original Federal lines were then regained upon the whole field. After night a new attack was made upon the Union lines, which was again repulsed.

September 20.—Second day of the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia. The rebels commenced with a desperate attack upon the extreme left of the Federal lines, held by Major-General Thomas. Several charges were made upon the breastworks by Longstreet's, D. H. Hill's, and Buckner's corps. The ground was held for some time, but finally the United States troops gave way, being greatly outnumbered, but rallied again. Meanwhile heavy demonstrations had been made against the centre of the line, which was cut in two by the terrific force of the enemy. McCook's and Crittenden's divisions did not hold their ground. General Thomas, who was now separated from the line of the army, re-formed his shattered brigades. The rebels again turned their united strength against this gallant remnant. They stood their ground, and were saved by reinforcements under General Granger, who met the rebels before they had reached Thomas, and by a brilliant charge drove them from a hill. A desperate effort was made to take this position, but it failed. The rebels fell back to reorganize and reinforce for a new attack. This was attempted with greater violence than ever, but Thomas was firm, and his men poured into the enemy a terrific fire from artillery and musketry. All the efforts of the rebels were vain, and the battle was concluded by a splendid charge

by General Turchin, after which the rebels fell back and abandoned the field, having inflicted heavy loss upon the Federal army and suffered severely themselves, but having failed to gain the prize for which the battle was fought—the recapture of Chattanooga. At night, General Thomas withdrew to Rossville, and concentrated his force with the rest of the army. General Rosecrans then threw up fortifications and prepared himself to hold his position until he could be reinforced. In this battle of two days, the loss in the infantry force of Rosecrans's army was returned as 1655 killed, 9342 wounded, and 4685 prisoners and missing; total, 15,682. With the cavalry losses it is supposed that the total will be 16,000. The rebels claimed that they had captured 25 colors and 36 guns, and 15,000 stand of arms. Their own papers admitted a loss of 17,899, but it is believed to have been more. One rebel general, Adams of Texas, and 1200 men, were taken prisoners the first day. On the Federal side there were killed, General Lytle; Colonels Key, King, Bartleson, 101st Illinois. Wounded, General Morton; Colonels Hey, Bradley, Jones, 36th Ohio; Carroll, 10th Indiana; Craxter, 4th Kentucky; Frankhouse, 98th Illinois; Bradley, Anderson, 6th Ohio; Armstrong, 93d Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonels Hunt, 4th Kentucky; Maxwell, 2d Ohio; Mudge, 11th Michigan; Tripp, 6th Indiana; Bryan, 75th Indiana; Vaughan, 7th Kentucky; Stanley, 18th Ohio; Majors Vaunted, Weldman, 18th Kentucky; Johnston, 22d Illinois; Dawson, 19th Infantry, and many other officers. On the rebel side there were killed, Major-General Hood; Brigadier-Generals Preston Smith, Tennessee; Wolford, Georgia; Waltham, Mississippi; B. H. Helm, Kentucky; Deshler; Colonels J. M. Jewett, Kentucky; Bland, South Carolina; Ould, South Carolina; Wheaton, Alabama; Harper, Haid, Richmond; Lieutenant-Colonel Inge, Alabama; Majors Rice and Graves. Wounded, Major-Generals Gregg, Preston, Cleburne; Brigadier-Generals Daniel Adams, Benning, Baum, John C. Brown, John Helm. — Brown; Colonel John M. Lillard; Major Haskel, Tennessee.

September 21.—J. M. Mason, the rebel commissioner in England, notified Earl Russell at London that his commission was at an end, and that he was ordered to remove from the country.

September 24.—The President of the United States issued a proclamation, raising the blockade against Alexandria, Virginia.

October 1.—A portion of General Dana's (U.S.) brigade were outflanked and overpowered near Morganza, La., losing 480 prisoners.

October 2.—Fight at Anderson's Cross Roads, Tenn. Two regiments of Federal cavalry attacked Wheeler's rebel cavalry and defeated them, killing 120, taking 87 prisoners, and retaking United States Government property, including 809 mules, taken by Wheeler a few days before.

October 3.—President Lincoln issued a proclamation designating the 26th of November as a day of general thanksgiving.

—McMinnville, Tennessee, captured by Wheeler's rebel cavalry, together with the garrison, a Federal infantry regiment. The assailants burned a train of cars, destroyed the railroad depot, &c. They also destroyed a train of wagons on their march to the place.

October 5.—A raid was made upon the rear of General Rosecrans's lines by Forrest's rebel cavalry. They burned a railroad bridge south of Murfreesboro.

October 6.—An attempt was made to blow up the United States iron-plated frigate Ironsides, in Charleston Harbor, by means of a torpedo. The instrument of destruction was suspended from the bow of a small cigar-shaped steamer, which was driven against the Ironsides at full speed. A tremendous explosion followed, which threw a large body of water on the deck of the Ironsides, but did no serious damage to the vessel. Lieutenant Glassett, the commander of the rebel steamer, was taken prisoner, having been thrown overboard by the force of the explosion. On board the Ironsides, Ensign Charles Howard was killed by a musket-shot fired by Glassett, as his steamer was approaching the frigate.

—Chattanooga, Alabama, was bombarded by the

rebels from Lookout Mountain, without any important effect.

October 7.—The rebel steamers General Taylor and Fulton were destroyed in the Red River, Louisiana, by an expedition under Lieutenant Couchong, U.S. Navy.

October 9.—Two iron-plated rams built on the Mersey, England, by the Lairds for the use of the rebel government, were seized by order of the British government, upon a charge of an intention to evade the neutrality laws.

—An expedition under General I. J. Wistar, which had been sent to Matthews county, Virginia, to suppress guerillas and naval parties, returned, having taken some prisoners, with 100 cattle, horses, arms, &c. and destroyed 150 sloops and boats which had been employed in contraband trade on the Chesapeake Bay.

October 10.—A fight at Madison Court House, Virginia, between Kilpatrick's (Federal) and Stuart's (rebel) cavalry. The latter were successful in driving the former back to their infantry supports, and a considerable number of prisoners were taken. Most of these were recaptured by an infantry charge.

—Battle at Blue Springs, Kentucky, between Burnside's troops and the rebels. The latter were defeated and driven to Zollicoffer and Bristol. Six bridges were burned by the Federal troops, 3 locomotives, and 35 cars. Federal loss, 100 killed and wounded. Rebel loss supposed to be greater.

—Rebels at Bible Ridge, Tennessee, were defeated by Union cavalry. They were followed to Henderson and Zollicoffer, and routed at each place, losing in both days' fight 300 killed and wounded.

—Battle at Farmington's Farm, Tenn. Wheeler's rebel cavalry were defeated by Union troops under General George Crook. The rebels lost 4 guns, 1000 muskets, 240 prisoners, and a considerable number of killed and wounded. They retreated across the Tennessee River, having lost during their raid in the rear of Rosecrans's lines, 2000 killed, wounded, and prisoners.

October 11.—The Anglo-rebel blockade-runner steamer Douro was chased and run ashore off New Inlet, N. C. abandoned, and totally destroyed. The Douro had been captured once before, but being sold was purchased by parties who transferred her to the rebels.

October 12.—A fight at Merrill's Crossing of Salt Fork, Missouri, between 1600 Federal troops under General E. B. Brown and 2000 rebels under Shelby, who had made an incursion into the State. The fight was commenced near night, in the midst of a rain, and continued as long as the parties could see. It was resumed in the morning, the enemy being on the retreat. They were routed, with the loss of 1 gun. Federal loss, 30 killed and wounded. Rebel loss, 53 killed, over 70 wounded, and several prisoners.

October 14.—Battle at Bristoe Station, Va. General Lee formed the plan of getting between the forces of General Meade at the Rapidan, and Washington, by sending a portion of his troops through Thoroughfare Gap to Manassas and Centreville, Va. General Meade, penetrating the plan, fell back rapidly towards Washington, crossing the Rappahannock and marching northwardly. His activity frustrated the rebel designs. At Bristoe Station a portion of the 5th corps and the 2d corps under General Warren, marching by the flank, were attacked by a portion of the rebels of Hill's corps, under General Heth. A spirited fight ensued, in which the rebels were beaten and forced to retreat, with a loss of 6 guns, 2 colors, and 450 prisoners. On the Federal side there were killed, Colonel Mallon, 42d New York (Tammany) regiment, and several line officers, and about 200 killed and wounded. The rebels lost General Cooke, Colonel Ruffin, 1st North Carolina, Colonel Thompson, 5th North Carolina cavalry, and 500 killed and wounded. The defeat of Lee in this battle, and of his attempt to get into the rear of Meade, caused the former to retreat as rapidly as he had advanced. Meade followed him closely until he recrossed the Rappahannock.

October 15.—Canton, Mississippi, was captured by General McPherson, U.S. Army, after a fight in which the rebels lost 200 prisoners.

# REVENUE STAMPS

REQUIRED BY ACTS OF CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
AND AMENDED ACT OF MARCH 3D, 1863.

Administration (Letters).—See "Probate."

Agreement or contract, other than those specified in Schedule B, for every sheet or piece of paper upon which either of the same shall be written, stamp 5 cents.

Agreement for the hire, rent, or use of lands. See "Lease."

Appraisement, for each piece of paper, stamp 5 cents.

Assignment of Lease.—Same stamp as on original instrument.

Assignment of Mortgage.—Same stamp as the original instrument.

Assignment of Policy of Insurance.—A stamp equal to the original instrument.

Bill of Exchange (foreign) or letter of credit drawn in, but payable out of the United States, if drawn singly, or otherwise than in a set of three or more, according to the custom of merchants and bankers, shall pay the same rates of duty as inland bills of exchange or promissory notes.

If drawn in sets of three or more, for every bill of each set where the sum made payable shall not exceed \$150, or the equivalent thereof in any foreign currency in which such bills may be expressed, according to the standard of value fixed by the United States, stamp 3 cents.

Above \$150 and not above \$250, 5 cents.

" 250	" "	500, 10	" "
" 500	" "	1000, 15	" "
" 1000	" "	1500, 20	" "
" 1500	" "	2250, 30	" "
" 2250	" "	3500, 50	" "
" 3500	" "	5000, 70	" "
" 5000	" "	7500, \$1;	

for every \$2500 or part thereof in excess of \$7500, 30 cents.

Bill of exchange (inland), draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding \$20, otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note, shall have a stamp or stamps affixed thereon denoting a duty, upon every sum of \$200 or any fractional part thereof:—

If payable on demand or at any time not exceeding thirty-three days, including the grace, from the date or sight, of 1 cent.

If payable at any time not less than thirty-three days, as aforesaid, and not exceeding sixty-three days, including the grace, from date or sight, of 2 cents.

If payable at any time not less than sixty-three days, as aforesaid, and not exceeding ninety-three days, including the grace, from date or sight, of 3 cents.

If payable at any time not less than ninety-three days, as aforesaid, and not exceeding four months from date, or sight and grace, of 4 cents.

If payable at any time not less than four months, as aforesaid, and not exceeding six months from date, or sight and grace, of 6 cents.

If payable at any time exceeding six months from date, or sight and grace, of 10 cents.

Bill of exchange, draft, order, or promissory note, signed, issued, accepted, or paid, without being duly stamped, subjects the offenders to fine of \$200.

Bill of lading or receipt (other than charter-party) for any goods, merchandise, or effects, to be exported from a port or place in the United States to any foreign port or place, stamp 10 cents.

Bill of sale, to transfer ship or vessel:—

If the consideration does not exceed \$500, stamp 25 cents.

If it exceeds \$500 and is less than \$1000, 50 cents.

Above \$1000, for every additional \$1000 and fractional parts, 50 cents.

Bond of any description other than such as may be required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged, stamp 25 cents.

Bond of indemnity to surety, or for the execution of

an office, and to account for money received therefor, stamp 50 cents.

Personal bond for the payment of money, for every sum of \$200, or fractional part, stamp 10 cents.

Certificate of profits, or any certificate or memorandum showing an interest in the property or accumulations of any incorporated company:—

If for a sum not less than \$10 and not exceeding \$50, stamp 10 cents.

For a sum exceeding \$50, 25 cents.

Certificate of damage, or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such, stamp 25 cents.

Certificate of deposit of any sum of money in any bank or trust company, or with any banker or person acting as such:—

If for a sum not exceeding \$100, stamp 2 cents.

For a sum exceeding \$100, 5 cents.

Certificate of any other description than those specified, 10 cents.

Certificate of stock in an incorporated company, stamp 25 cents.

Certificates other than specified in Schedule B (named above), stamp 5 cents.

Charter-party for any ship, vessel, or steamer:—

If the registered tonnage does not exceed 150 tons, \$1.

If it exceeds 150 and not exceeding 300 tons, \$3.

If it exceeds 300 and not exceeding 600 tons, \$5.

If it exceeds 600 tons, \$10.

Check.—Bank check, draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding \$20, at sight or on demand, stamp 2 cents.

Coin, gold or silver, or bullion. Contracts for the loan of money thereon, if to be performed after a period exceeding three days, must be written or printed, and signed by the parties, their agents and attorneys. They must be stamped equal in amount to one-half of one per cent., and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on the amount loaned, pledged, or deposited.

Renewals of such loans, pledges, &c., shall be subject to the same duty as the first loan or pledge.

Contract, broker's note, or memorandum of sale of any goods or merchandise, stocks, bonds, exchange, notes of hand, real estate, or property of any kind or description issued by brokers or persons acting as such, stamp 10 cents.

Conveyance, deed, instrument, or writing, whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to, or vested in, the purchaser or purchasers, or any other person or persons, by his, her, or their direction, stamps as follows:—

When the value or consideration is between	} \$100 and	\$500,	\$0.50
" " " "		500	" 1000, 1.00
" " " "		1000	" 2500, 2.00
" " " "		2500	" 5000, 5.00
" " " "		5000	" 10,000, 10.00
" " " "	10,000	" 20,000, 20.00	

For every additional \$10,000, or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$20,000, \$20.

Entries of any goods, wares, or merchandise, at any custom-house, either for consumption or warehousing:—  
Not exceeding \$100 in value, stamp 25 cents.

Exceeding \$100, and not exceeding \$500 in value, 50 cents.

Exceeding \$500 in value, \$1.

Entry for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bonded warehouse, 50 cents.

Inland Bill.—See "Bill of Exchange (Inland)."

Insurance (Life).—Policy of insurance, or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, whereby any insurance shall be made upon any life or lives:—

When the amount insured shall not exceed \$1000, stamp 25 cents.

Exceeding \$1000, and not exceeding \$5000, 50 cents.

Exceeding \$5000, \$1.

Insurance policy or ticket against injuries to persons while travelling, needs no stamp.

Renewals of expired policies require stamps. Permits or agreements to vary the terms of a policy, require stamps as "agreements."

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.—Each policy of insurance or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, by which insurance shall be made or renewed upon property of any description, whether against perils by the sea or by fire, or other peril of any kind, made by any insurance company, or its agent, or by any other company or person, stamp 25 cents.

If the amount of the premium does not exceed \$10, stamp 10 cents.

Assignment of policy requires the same stamp as the original instrument.

Lease, agreement, memorandum, or contract for the hire, use, or rent of any land, tenement, or portion thereof:—

If for a period of time not exceeding three years, stamp 50 cents.

If for a period exceeding three years, \$1.

Leases or agreements to lease from month to month are subject to full stamp, 50 cents.

Legal Documents.—Writ or other original process by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either law or equity, stamp 50 cents.

Writ, summons, or other process, issued by a justice of the peace, or issued in any criminal or other suits commenced by the United States or any state, shall be exempt.

Lottery tickets, fractional parts of tickets, or policy of numbers in any lottery, and all lottery devices, certificates, or tokens:—

When the retail price of the same does not exceed \$1, stamp 50 cents.

When the retail price exceeds \$1, for each and every dollar and fractional part thereof, 50 cents.

Manifest for custom-house entry or clearance of the cargo of any ship, vessel, or steamer for a foreign port:—

If the registered tonnage of such ship, vessel, or steamer, does not exceed 300 tons, stamp \$1.

Exceeding 300 tons and not exceeding 600 tons, \$3.

Exceeding 600 tons, \$5.

Manifests, bills of lading, and passage tickets of steamboats or other vessels plying between United States and ports of British North America, do not need stamps.

Marriage certificates, stamp 10 cents.

Measurement of any article.—The certificate does not require a stamp.

Measurement of weight of animals requires no stamp.

Medicines or Preparations.—For and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other enclosure containing any pills, powders, tinctures, troches or lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, spirits, oils, or other preparations or compositions whatsoever, made and sold, or removed for consumption and sale, by any person or persons whatever, wherein the person making or preparing the same has, or claims to have, any private formula or occult secret or art for the making or preparing the same, or has, or claims to have, any exclusive right or title to the making or preparing the same, or which are prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed for sale under any letters patent, or held out or recommended to the public by the makers, vendors, or proprietors thereof as proprietary medicines, or as remedies or specifics for any disease, diseases, or affections whatever, affecting the human or animal body.—stamps as follows:—

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other enclosure, with its contents, shall not exceed, at the retail price or value, the sum of 25 cents, stamp 1 cent.

Over 25 cents and up to 50 cents, 2 cents.

Over 50 cents and up to 75 cents, 3 cents.

Over 75 cents and up to \$1, 4 cents.

Above \$1, for each 50 cents or fractional part of value, additional 2 cents.

Medicines uncompound, or compounded according to the United States or other national Pharmacopoeia, or according to dispensatories, formularies, or text-books in common use among physicians and apothecaries, or

in any pharmaceutical journal, or by any college of pharmacy, and not offered under any other name or guise, are exempt from stamp tax.

Prescriptions put up according to written recipe or prescription of physicians or surgeons, are exempt from stamp tax.

Memorandum checks, receipts, or evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at a time designated, are considered promissory notes, and must be stamped accordingly.

Money to be paid on demand.—Any written or printed evidence of, is a promissory note.

Mortgage of lands, estate, or property, real or personal, heritable or movable whatsoever, or personal bond for the payment of any definite or certain sum of money:—

For every sum of \$200 or fractional part thereof, stamp 10 cents.

Passage tickets from the United States to a foreign port costing \$30 or less, stamp 50 cents.

Pawnbrokers' checks are liable as agreement, stamp 5 cents.

Perfumery and cosmetics, same stamps as medicines and preparations.

Personal bond, given as security for the payment of any definite or certain sum of money exceeding \$100, is liable to stamp duty.

For every \$200 or fractional part thereof, stamp 10 cents.

Playing-cards in packs of any number, stamps as follows:—

If the price per pack does not exceed 18 cents, 1 cent.

If the price per pack is over 18 cents, and not more than 25 cents, 2 cents.

If the price per pack is over 25 cents, and not more than 30 cents, 3 cents.

If the price per pack is over 30 cents, and not more than 36 cents, 4 cents.

If the price per pack is over 36 cents, 5 cents.

Power of attorney or proxy for voting at any election for officers of any incorporated company or society, except religious, charitable, or literary societies, or public cemeteries, stamp 10 cents.

Power of attorney to receive or collect rents, stamp 25 cents.

Power of attorney to sell and convey real estate, or to rent or lease the same, or to perform any and all other acts not specified in the law, stamp \$1.

Power of attorney, conveyance, or document of any kind, made in a foreign country to be used in the United States, pays the same duty as required on a similar instrument made and issued in the United States. Either party to a foreign power may affix the stamp.

Power of attorney for the sale or transfer of any scrip, or certificate of deposit, or memorandum showing an interest in the profits or accumulations of any corporation or association, if for a sum not exceeding \$50, stamp 10 cents.

Power of attorney made by a stockholder in a corporation, for the transfer of shares in such corporation, stamp 25 cents.

Probate of Will or Letters of Administration, where the estate and effects for or in respect of which such probate or letters of administration applied for shall be sworn or declared not to exceed the value of \$2500, stamp 50 cents.

Over \$2500 and less than \$5000, . . . . . \$1

" 5000 " 20,000, . . . . . 2

" 20,000 " 50,000, . . . . . 5

" 50,000 " 100,000, . . . . . 10

" 100,000 " 150,000, . . . . . 20

For every additional \$50,000, or fractional part, \$10.

Promissory notes need the same stamps as inland bills of exchange. See "Bills of Exchange (Inland)."

Protest of note, bill of exchange, acceptance, check, or draft, or any marine protest, stamp 25 cents.

Receipts or evidences of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at a time designated, require the same stamps as promissory notes.

Stamps.—Penalties for misuse. Signing, issuing, or making any instrument, document, or paper of any kind

or description, without the same being duly stamped, penalty \$50.

Such unstamped instrument, document, or paper shall be deemed invalid and of no effect.

The forgery of stamps is a felony, punishable with forfeiture of forged stamps and the articles on which they are placed, a fine of \$1000, and imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding 5 years.

Removal of a stamp already used, from any instrument, document, &c., with intent to defraud the United States, is liable to the same punishment.

Stamps are to be cancelled and destroyed when used, the person using or affixing the same, writing thereon his initials and the date, under penalty of \$50 for neglect to cancel.

The taking off of any stamped cover or wrapper, to be used on any other article, incurs a penalty of \$50 in each case.

Evasion of stamp duties by manufacturers of patent medicines, cosmetics, perfumery, &c., penalty \$100.

Instruments, documents, and papers issued without stamps, before June 1, 1863, do not become invalid thereby; but before such unstamped instruments can be used, or admitted in evidence in any court, it must be shown that the proper stamp is affixed, and \$5 paid to the collector of the district in which the court is held.

No instrument, document, writing, or paper of any description, shall be held invalid, for the want of the particular kind or description of stamp designated for and denoting the duty charged on such instrument, document, writing, or paper: provided a legal stamp or stamp denoting a duty of equal amount, shall have been duly affixed and used thereon.

Telegraphic dispatch or message:—

The charge for which for the first ten words does not exceed 20 cents, stamp 1 cent.

When the charge for the first ten words exceeds 20 cents, 3 cents.

Sending telegraphic dispatches without being stamped, penalty \$10.

Warehouse receipt for goods, merchandise, or property of any kind, held on storage in public or private warehouse or yard, stamp 25 cents.

Warrant of attorney, accompanying a bond or note, does not require a stamp, if the bond or note has a legal stamp.

## LICENSE DUTIES

UNDER ACTS OF CONGRESS AND AMENDED ACT OF MARCH 3, 1863.

Apothecaries' license, \$10.

Apothecaries whose annual gross receipts or sales do not exceed \$1000, are not required to take out license.

Apothecaries who sell liquors, wines, cordials, bitters, Schiedam schnapps, &c., must take out an additional license as retail dealers in liquors.

Apothecaries who use wines and spirituous liquors exclusively in the preparation or making up of medicines for sick, lame, or diseased persons, need no license therefor.

Apples.—Distillers of, to an amount less than 150 barrels a year, pay \$12.50 for license for that purpose, and for a greater quantity as other distillers.

Architects' and civil engineers' license, \$10.

Auctioneers' license, \$20.

Bagatelle tables are rated as billiards.

Bakers require dealers' license.

Bankers' license, \$100.

Bankers also doing business as brokers, and land warrant brokers, must take out three licenses.

Bar-rooms or saloons for the sale of liquor require a tavern license. If they furnish food, they must also have an eating-house license; but they need not a tobaccoist license for tobacco, snuff, or cigars sold on the premises.

Billiard-rooms open to the public, either with or without price, license for each table, \$5.

Bowling-alleys open to the public, with or without price, license for each alley, \$5.

Bread-carts, owned, hired, and run for the purpose of selling (peddling) bread from house to house, require pedlars' license.

Brewers from malt, wholly or in part, who manufacture less than 500 barrels per year, pay \$25 for a license.

Over 500 barrels, \$50.

Brick kilns require dealers' license.

Brokers' license, \$50.

Brokers doing business also as bankers and land warrant brokers, must take out three licenses.

Butchers who sell meat at retail, if their annual sales exceed \$1000, license \$10.

If they take out a \$10 license, they are not required to take out licenses as retail dealers, upon account of selling other articles at the same store, stall, or premises.

If they retail meat exclusively from a cart or wagon, by themselves or agents, they pay \$5 license, if their annual sales exceed \$1000.

Carpenters or builders who furnish the materials used by them exceeding \$1000 worth per annum, are liable to license as dealers.

Cattle brokers who buy and sell and deal in cattle, hogs, or sheep, license \$10.

Circuses, buildings, tents, spaces, or areas where feats of horsemanship or acrobatic sports are exhibited, license \$50.

Claim agents, and agents for procuring patents, license \$10.

Coachmen (Hackney), license \$3.

Coal oil distillers or refiners, license \$50.

Commercial brokers, license \$50.

Confectioners who sell, at retail, confectionery, sweetmeats, comfits, or other confections, in any building, license \$10.

Confectioners whose annual gross receipts or sales do not exceed \$1000, are not required to take out license.

Contractors and builders of buildings, ships, bridges, canals, or railroads, by contract, if their contracts exceed \$25,000 per annum, license \$25.

Curriers.—See "Tanners."

Cutters of precious stones must take out manufacturers' license.

Dealers.—See "Wholesale Dealers," "Retail Dealers."

Dentists' license, \$10.

Distillers' license, \$50.

Any person or copartnership distilling or manufacturing less than 300 barrels per year, shall pay \$25 for a license.

Dyers and printers of cloths must take out license as manufacturers.

Eating-houses, license \$10.

Eating-houses whose annual sales do not exceed \$1000, are not required to take out license.

Exhibitions, or shows for money, other than jugglers, theatres, or circuses, license \$10.

License procured for exhibitions in one state, does not authorize exhibitions or shows for money in another state. But one license shall be required to authorize exhibitions within any one state.

Farmer, who sells the products of his own farm by travelling from house to house, is not a pedlar.

Fish carts, owned, hired, and run, for the purpose of selling (peddling) fish from house to house, require pedlars' license.

Fruit carts, owned, hired, and run, for the purpose of selling (peddling) fruit from house to house, require pedlars' license.

Grocers, who sell flour to consumers or bakers, in lots of 20 or 50 barrels, should take out wholesale dealers' license.

Grocers delivering goods, previously purchased, by wagons or carts, do not require pedlars' license for such wagons.

Horse dealers, who buy and sell horses or mules, license \$10.

If such horse dealers have taken out license as livery-stable keepers, no new license is required.

Hotels, inns, and taverns pay for license as follows:—

First class, where rent or yearly valuation shall be \$10,000 or more, \$200.

Second class, where rent or yearly valuation shall be between \$5000 and \$10,000, \$100.

Third class, where rent or yearly valuation shall be between \$2500 and \$5000, \$75.

Fourth class, where rent or yearly valuation shall be between \$1000 and \$2500, \$50.

Fifth class, where rent or yearly valuation shall be between \$500 and \$1000, \$25.

Sixth class, where rent or yearly valuation shall be between \$300 and \$500, \$15.

Seventh class, where rent or yearly valuation shall be between \$100 and \$300, \$10.

Eighth class, where rent or yearly valuation shall be less than \$100, \$5.

Steamers and vessels providing passengers with food or lodging, take out license in the fifth class.

Insurance agents or brokers who act for fire, marine, life, mutual, or other insurance companies, if their receipts from their agencies exceed \$600 per annum, license \$10.

Jackass (male) kept for the use of mares. The owners receiving money therefor require a \$10 license.

Jacks and Stallions.—Contracts for the use of, and all accounts, notes, or demands when the owner has no license, are invalid.

Jugglers who perform by sleight of hand, license \$20. Land Warrant Broker's license, \$25.

Lawyer's license, \$10.

Licenses must be taken out annually by persons, partnerships, or corporations subject thereto, and registry made with assessors, of the necessary particulars of the business.

Persons liable to take out license who do not do so, forfeit for each offence three times the amount of the duty imposed for such license, one-half to United States and one-half to collector.

A license to carry on business does not permit it to be exercised in any other than the place named, except as to lawyers, physicians, surgeons, and dentists.

Where persons carry on more than one business subject to license, a license for one pursuit or employment does not authorize them to exercise any other.

Upon the death of a person licensed, the license may be continued, upon application, by the executors, administrators, wife, or child of the deceased.

Upon the removal of a person licensed, from the premises named in the license, the assignees of the person who removes may be authorized to conduct the business in the same place, for the residue of the original term.

Persons removing from houses or premises in which they were authorized to carry on a business or trade, may have their licenses transferred by endorsement, without fresh license or additional duty or fee, upon making a fresh entry of the same.

Licenses are to be assessed by assistant assessors on and after the first Monday of May in each year. All licenses whenever granted continue in force until the first Monday of May succeeding. For licenses for part of a year, a rateable sum is to be paid.

Any person who knowingly exercises or carries on a business or trade which requires a license, without taking out such license, in addition to other penalties shall be liable, upon conviction, to imprisonment not exceeding two years.

Lime kilns require dealers' license.

Livery-stable keeper's license, \$10.

Lottery ticket dealer's license, \$1000.

Gift enterprises, contemplating the sale of tickets by which prizes may be drawn, are lotteries within the meaning of the act amendatory of the Tax Law, and their managers are liable to a tax of \$1000 apiece.

Manufacturers by hand or machinery, who offer for sale any goods, wares, or merchandise, exceeding annually the sum of \$1000, license \$10.

Marble in the rough, or manufactured, sold to those who sell again, requires a wholesale dealer's license, and if retailed, a retail license.

Marketmen, generally, are rated as retail dealers.

Masons need no license.

Meat carts, owned, hired, and run, for the purpose of selling (peddling) meat from house to house, require pedlars' license.

Milk.—The sale of purchased milk requires dealers' license.

Milk may be sold by the owner of the cows which produce it, without license.

Newspapers.—Publishers of, must take out dealer's license to sell papers upon the premises.

Newspaper pedlars do not require license.

Nurserymen require licenses as wholesale or retail dealers, as the case may be.

Painters of houses and buildings need no license.

Painters of signs pay license and duty.

Pawnbrokers' license, \$50.

Peaches.—Distillers of less than 150 barrels a year, license \$12.50; over 150 barrels, license same as other distillers.

Pedlars (except persons peddling newspapers, Bibles, or religious tracts) who sell or offer to sell, at retail, goods, wares, or other commodities, travelling from place to place, in the street, or through different parts of the country:—

First class pedlar who travels with more than two horses, license \$20.

Second class pedlar who travels with two horses, \$15.

Third class pedlar who travels with one horse, \$10.

Fourth class pedlar who travels on foot, \$5.

Pedlar of jewelry, license \$25.

Pedlar who sells, or offers to sell, dry goods, foreign and domestic, by one or more original packages or pieces, at one time, to the same person or persons, license \$50.

Pedlar is not exempted to the value of \$1000, but must take out license to make sales to any amount.

A person who buys and sells as an occupation, and does his business while travelling from house to house, or place to place, must take out license as a pedlar.

Physician's license, \$10.

Photographer's license, where receipts do not exceed \$500, \$10.

Where they are over \$500 and under \$1000, \$15.

Where they are over \$1000, \$25.

Photographers may travel from place to place under their licenses, if the latter specify that they are to travel.

Photographic Album makers require license as manufacturers.

Potters require licenses as manufacturers.

Printers' Ink factories require dealers' license.

Printing establishments require dealers' license.

Publishers of books, magazines, pamphlets, newspapers, reviews, and other similar publications, are liable to assessment as dealers.

Real Estate.—Persons who sell, rent, or purchase real estate, are commercial brokers, and must be licensed.

Rectifiers of spirituous liquors or wines, or who mix distilled spirits, whiskey, brandy, gin, or wine with any other materials for sale under the name of whiskey, rum, brandy, gin, wine, or any other name or names:—

For any quantity of spirituous liquors, not exceeding 500 barrels or casks, containing not more than 40 gallons to each barrel or cask of liquor so rectified, \$25; and \$25 additional for each additional 500 such barrels, or any fractional part thereof.

Retail Dealers are persons whose business or occupation it is to sell goods, wares, or merchandise of foreign or domestic production, drugs, medicines, cigars, snuff, and tobacco (excluding wines, spirituous and malt liquors) whose annual sales exceed \$1000, and do not exceed \$25,000. License \$10.

Retail dealer in liquors is every person (other than the brewer or distiller) who shall sell or offer for sale any distilled spirits, fermented liquors and wines of any description, in quantities of three gallons or less, and whose annual sales do not exceed \$25,000. The license of a retail dealer in liquors does not authorize the sale of any spirits, liquors, wines, or malt liquors to be drunk on the premises. License \$20.

Saddlers require license as manufacturers.



**Saw-mills require dealers' license.**

Seal engraver who makes seals or stamps for general sale must take out license as a manufacturer; but not if he only does work to order.

Shoemakers require license as manufacturers.

Shows for money, or exhibitions other than theatres, circuses, and jugglers, each license, \$10.

Stonecutters require license as manufacturers.

Stonemasons need no license.

Surgeon's license, \$10.

Tallow chandler's and soap maker's license, \$10.

Tanners who make up their leather into shoes, saddles, or other articles, require separate licenses for those employments.

Tanners and curriers need but one license.

Theatre license, \$100.

Tobaccoists who sell, at retail, cigars, snuff, or tobacco in any form, license \$10.

Tobaccoists whose annual sales do not exceed \$1000, are not required to take out license.

Tree dealers, who buy to sell again, require license as "pedlars," if they peddle their trees; also as "dealers," if they have places of business.

Vegetable carts, owned, hired, and run for the purpose of selling (peddling) vegetables from house to house, require pedlars' license.

Wholesale Dealers sell the same goods as retail dealers (see "Retail Dealers"), if their annual sales are:—

Between	\$25,000 and	\$50,000,	license \$25.
"	50,000 "	100,000,	" 50.
"	100,000 "	250,000,	" 100.
"	250,000 "	500,000,	" 200.
"	500,000 "	1,000,000,	" 300.
"	1,000,000 "	2,000,000,	" 500.
Over	2,000,000,	for every million in excess,	\$250 per million.

Wholesale dealer in liquors is any person (other than the brewer or distiller) who sells or offers for sale any distilled spirits, fermented liquors, and wines of all kinds, in quantities of more than *three gallons* at one time, or whose annual sales shall exceed \$25,000. License duties are for the same amount required by wholesale dealers, according to annual sales.

License to a wholesale liquor dealer confers no authority to sell at retail. Nor does a license to sell liquor, either at wholesale or retail, confer a right to sell any other merchandise.

## UNITED STATES ARMY REGISTER, Corrected to August, 1863.

### GENERAL OFFICERS.

#### MAJOR-GENERALS.

George B. McClellan.	Ulysses S. Grant.
John C. Fremont.	Vacancy.
Henry W. Halleck (commanding army).	

#### BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Irwin McDowell (M. G. V.).	John Pope, (M. G. Vol.).
Robert Anderson.	Joseph Hooker (M. G. Vol.).
W. S. Rosecrans (M. G. V.).	George G. Meade (M. G. V.).
Philip St. George Cooke.	Two vacancies.

#### ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Adjutant-General—Brigadier-General Lorenzo Thomas. Assistant Adjutant-Generals—Colonels Edward D. Townsend and Don Carlos Buell (M. G. Vol.); Lieutenant-Colonels W. A. Nichols, Seth Williams (B. G. Vol.), Richard C. Drum, and James B. Fry (A. D. C. and Provost-Marshal General, with rank of Colonel).

#### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Judge Advocate General—Colonel Joseph Holt.  
Judge Advocate—Major Levi C. Turner.

#### INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Inspectors-General—Colonels Randolph B. Marcy, Delos B. Sacket, Henry Van Rensselaer, and Edmund Schriver.

Assistant Inspectors-General—Majors Nelson H. Davis, James Totten (B. G. Vol.), John Buford (B. G. Vol.), Roger Jones, and Absalom Baird (B. G. Vol.).

#### SIGNAL OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT.

Chief Signal Officer—Colonel Albert J. Myer.

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Quartermaster-General—Brigadier-General Montgomery C. Meigs.

Assistant Quartermasters-General—Colonels Charles Thomas, Thomas Swords, and George H. Crossman.

Deputy Quartermasters-General—David H. Vinton, Ebenezer S. Sibley (Colonel brevet), Edwin B. Babbitt, and Osborne Cross.

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Commissary-General of Subsistence—Brigadier-General Joseph P. Taylor.

Assistant Commissaries-General of Subsistence—Colonels Amos B. Eaton and Alexander E. Shirus.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-General—Brigadier-General William A. Hammond.

Assistant Surgeon-General—Colonel Robert C. Wood. Medical Inspector-General—Colonel Jos. K. Barnes.

Medical Inspectors—Lieutenant-Colonels John M. Cuyler, Richard H. Coolidge, Charles C. Keeney, Edward P. Vellum, George H. Lyman, William H. Mussey, George T. Allen, Lewis Humphreys, and eight others recently added, but names not announced.

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Paymaster-General—Colonel Timothy P. Andrews.  
Deputy Paymasters-General—Lieutenant-Colonels George H. Ringgold and Hiram Leonard.

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Chief of Engineers—Brigadier-General Joseph G. Totten.

Colonels Rene P. De Russy, Hartman Bache, James D. Graham, and Richard Delafield.

Lieutenant-Colonels Henry Brewerton, Thomas J. Crain (A. D. C. Colonel), Alexander H. Bowman (Supt. Military Academy, with local rank of Colonel), John G. Barnard (B. G. Vol.), George W. Cullum (B. G. Vol.), Henry W. Benham, Daniel P. Woodbury (B. G. Vol.), and James H. Simpson (Colonel Vol.).

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Chief of Ordnance—Brigadier-General James W. Ripley.

Colonels George D. Ramsay and William Maynadier. Lieutenant-Colonels William A. Thornton, Robert H. K. Whiteley, and Peter V. Hagner.

#### FIRST CAVALRY.

Colonel George A. H. Blake.  
Lieutenant-Colonel William N. Grier.  
Majors Andrew J. Smith (B. G. Vol.), Washington L. Elliott (B. G. Vol.), and Albert G. Brackett.

#### SECOND CAVALRY.

Colonel Thomas J. Wood (B. G. Vol.).  
Lieutenant-Colonel Enoch Steen.  
Majors John W. Davidson (B. G. Vol.), Alfred Pleasanton (M. G. Vol.), and Charles J. Whiting.

#### THIRD CAVALRY.

Colonel Marshall S. House.  
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles E. Ruff.  
Majors Benjamin S. Roberts (B. G. Vol.), Thomas Duncan, and Edward W. B. Newby.

**FOURTH CAVALRY.**

Colonel John Sedgwick (M. G. Vol.).  
 Lieutenant-Colonel James Oakes.  
 Majors Samuel D. Sturgis (M. G. Vol.), George Stone-  
 man (M. G. Vol.), and Richard W. Johnston (B. G. Vol.).

**FIFTH CAVALRY.**

Colonel George H. Thomas (M. G. Vol.).  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence P. Graham (B. G. Vol.).  
 Majors Junis N. Palmer (B. G. Vol.), Joseph H. Whit-  
 tlesey, and Eugene A. Carr (B. G. Vol.).

**SIXTH CAVALRY.**

Colonel David Hunter (M. G. Vol.).  
 Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Emory (M. G. Vol.).  
 Majors Edward H. Wright (A. D. C. Col.), James H.  
 Carleton (B. G. Vol.), and Robert M. Morris.

**FIRST ARTILLERY.**

Colonel Isaac Vodges (B. G. Vol.).  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Henry S. Burton.  
 Majors James B. Ricketts (B. G. Vol.) and John M.  
 Brannan (B. G. Vol.).

**SECOND ARTILLERY.**

Colonel William W. Morris (B. G. brevet).  
 Lieutenant-Colonel William F. Barry (B. G. Vol.).  
 Majors William H. French (B. G. Vol.) and Harvey  
 A. Allen.

**THIRD ARTILLERY.**

Colonel Thomas W. Sherman (M. G. Vol.).  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis G. Arnold (B. G. Vol.).  
 Majors Joseph A. Haskin (A. D. C. Lieut.-Col.) and  
 Augustus A. Gibson (Col. Vol.).

**FOURTH ARTILLERY.**

Colonel Horace Brooks.  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett H. Hill.  
 Majors Joseph Roberts and Edward O. C. Ord (M. G.  
 Vol.).

**FIFTH ARTILLERY.**

Colonel George Nauman.  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Henry J. Hunt (B. G. Vol.).  
 Majors Francis N. Clarke, William Hays, and George  
 W. Getty (B. G. Vol.).

**FIRST INFANTRY.**

Colonel Carlos A. Waite.  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Seth Eastman.  
 Majors Maurice Maloney and Anderson D. Nelson  
 (Col. Vol.).

**SECOND INFANTRY.**

Colonel Sidney Burbank.  
 Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Patten.  
 Majors Arthur G. Lee and John C. Robinson (B. G.  
 Vol.).

**THIRD INFANTRY.**

Colonel William Hoffman (Commissary-General of  
 Prisoners).  
 Lieutenant-Colonel William Chapman.  
 Majors William E. Prince and T. Hendrickson.

**FOURTH INFANTRY.**

Colonel Silas Casey (M. G. Vol.).  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Robert C. Buchanan.  
 Majors H. M. Judah (B. G. Vol.) and F. T. Dent.

**FIFTH INFANTRY.**

Colonel Daniel Butterfield (M. G. Vol.).  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas L. Alexander.  
 Majors Robert S. Granger (B. G. Vol.) and Charles D.  
 Gordan.

**SIXTH INFANTRY.**

Colonel Hannibal Day.  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel P. Whiting.  
 Majors Henry W. Wessels (B. G. Vol.) and G. W.  
 Wallace.

**SEVENTH INFANTRY.**

Colonel John J. Abercrombie (B. G. Vol.).  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Albemarle Cady.  
 Majors Granville O. Haller and Henry C. Wallen.

**EIGHTH INFANTRY.**

Colonel Pitcairn Morrison.  
 Lieutenant-Colonel (vacant).  
 Majors A. Sully (B. G. Vol.) and D. A. Russell (B. G.  
 Vol.).

**NINTH INFANTRY.**

Colonel G. Wright (B. G. Vol.).  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Caleb C. Sibley.  
 Majors Henry H. Wharton (Col. Vol.) and A. W.  
 Bowman.

**TENTH INFANTRY.**

Colonel Edmund B. Alexander.  
 Lieutenant-Colonel William S. Ketchum (B. G. Vol.).  
 Majors Julius Hayden and Samuel B. Hayman.

**ELEVENTH INFANTRY.**

Colonel Erasmus D. Keyes (B. G. Brevet and M. G.  
 Vol.).  
 Lieutenant-Colonel John T. Sprague (Adj. Gen. State  
 of New York).  
 Majors Delancey Floyd Jones, Frederick Steele (B. G.  
 Vol.), and Jonathan W. Gordon.

**TWELFTH INFANTRY.**

Colonel William B. Franklin (B. G. Brevet and M. G.  
 Vol.).  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher C. Augur (M. G. Vol.).  
 Majors H. B. Clitz, L. B. Bowen, and D. Woodruff.

**THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.**

Colonel William T. Sherman (M. G. Vol.).  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac V. D. Reeve.  
 Majors Samuel W. Crawford (B. G. Vol.), Daniel  
 Chase, and Henry R. Seiden.

**FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.**

Colonel Charles P. Stone (B. G. Vol.).  
 Lieutenant-Colonel John H. King (B. G. Vol.).  
 Majors George Sykes (M. G. Vol.), Grotius R. Gid-  
 dings, and Lewis C. Hunt (B. G. Vol.).

**FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.**

Colonel Oliver L. Shepherd.  
 Lieutenant-Colonel John P. Sanderson.  
 Majors William H. Sidell, John R. Edie, and Albert  
 Tracy (A. D. C. Cal.).

**SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.**

Colonel Andrew Porter (M. G. Vol.).  
 Lieutenant-Colonel James V. Bomford.  
 Majors Franklin F. Flint, Adam J. Slemmer, and  
 Sidney Coolidge.

**SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.**

Colonel Samuel P. Heintzelman (B. G. Brevet and M.  
 G. Vol.).  
 Lieutenant-Colonel James D. Greene.  
 Majors Andrew Doubleday (M. G. Vol.), William H.  
 Wood, and George L. Andrews (B. G. Vol.).

**EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.**

Colonel Henry B. Carrington (B. G. Vol.).  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Charles S. Lovell.  
 Majors Frederick Townsend, James W. Caldwell, and  
 William T. H. Brooks (M. G. Vol.).

**NINETEENTH INFANTRY.**

Colonel Edward R. S. Canby (B. G. Vol.).  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Edward A. King.  
 Majors Samuel K. Dawson, Pinkney Lugenbell, and

# GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS.

August 1, 1863.

## MAJOR-GENERALS.

Augur, Chris. B.  
Banks, Nathaniel P.  
Burnside, Ambrose E.  
Butler, Benjamin F.  
Butterfield, Daniel.  
Buell, Don Carlos.  
Brooks, William T. H.  
Birney, David D.  
Blunt, James G.  
Blair, Frank P.  
Curtis, Samuel R.  
Cadwalader, George.  
Couch, Daniel L.  
Crittenden, T. L.  
Casey, Silas.  
Cox, J. D.  
Dix, John A.  
Doubleday, Abner.  
Dana, Nap. J. T.  
Foster, John G.  
Franklin, William B.  
French, William H.  
Garfield, James B.  
Grant, Ulysses S.  
Granger, Gordon.  
Hunter, David.  
Hitchcock, E. A.  
Heintzelman, S. P.  
Hooker, Joseph.  
Howard, Oliver O.  
Hancock, William S.  
Hartsuff, George L.  
Humphreys, A. A.  
Hamilton, Schuyler.  
Hurlbut, Stephen A.  
Keyes, Erasmus D.  
Logan, John A.  
McClelland, J. A.

McDowell, Irvin.  
McPherson, James B.  
McCook, A. McD.  
Meade, George G.  
Milroy, Robert H.  
Morris, Thomas A.  
Newton, John.  
Negley, James S.  
Oglesby, Richard J.  
Ord, Edward O. C.  
Pope, John.  
Parke, John G.  
Palmer, John M.  
Peck, John J.  
Prentiss, B. M.  
Pleasanton, Alfred.  
Rosecrans, William S.  
Rousseau, Lovel H.  
Reynolds, J. J.  
Schenck, Robert C.  
Sigel, Franz.  
Sherman, William T.  
Slocum, Henry W.  
Sedgwick, John.  
Sheridan, Philip H.  
Sturges, Samuel D.  
Stoneman, George.  
Sickles, Daniel E.  
Stanley, David S.  
Stanel, Julius H.  
Schofield, John M.  
Steele, Frederick.  
Schurz, Carl.  
Sykes, George.  
Thomas, George H.  
Wallace, Lewis.  
Wright, Horatio G.  
Washburn, Cad. C.

## BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Abercrombie, J. J.  
Alvord, Benjamin.  
Arnold, Lewis J.  
Asboth, Alex.  
Andrews, George L.  
Averill, W. W.  
Allen, Robert.  
Barry, William F.  
Barnard, John G.  
Braman, John M.  
Boyle, Jer. O.  
Buford, Nap. B.  
Buford, John.  
Baird, Absalom.  
Benton, William P.  
Briggs, Henry S.  
Burbridge, S. G.  
Bowen, James.  
Bartlett, J. J.  
Brayman, Mason.  
Barlow, F. C.  
Buell, Clarence.  
Bussy, ———.  
Busteded, Richard.  
Carr, Eugene A.  
Carr, Joseph B.  
Cook, John.  
Canby, Edward R. S.  
Crawford, S. W.  
Carleton, James H.  
Corcoran, Michael.  
Caldwell, John C.  
Carter, Samuel P.  
Cruft, Charles.  
Crook, George.  
Cullum, George W.

Custer, George A.  
Carrington, H. B.  
Coroden, Robert W.  
Davis, Jefferson C.  
Davidson, John W.  
Davies, Thomas A.  
Dodge, Grenville M.  
Devens, Charles.  
Derrom, ———.  
Dow, Neal.  
Dwight, W.  
Ewing, H. B.  
Emory, William H.  
Elliott, Wash. L.  
Ellet, Alfred W.  
Ferry, Otis S.  
Fry, Speed S.  
Fisk, C. B.  
Ferrero, Edward.  
Graham, Laur. P.  
Gorman, Willis A.  
Grover, Curie.  
Geary, John W.  
Gillmore, Q. A.  
Griffin, Charles.  
Gordon, George H.  
Greene, Oliver B.  
Greene, George S.  
Gibbon, John.  
Granger, Robert S.  
Getty, George W.  
Gilbert, Charles C.  
Gregg, D. McM.  
Grierson, H. B.  
Hamilton, Ch. S.  
Hatch, John W.

Hascall, Milo S.  
Hackleman, P. A.  
Hayes, Alex.  
Hovey, Charles H.  
Haupt, Herman.  
Hunt, Henry J.  
Hunt, Lewis C.  
Howe, Albion P.  
Hazen, William B.  
Ingalls, Rufus.  
Johnson, R. W.  
Jackson, C. F.  
Jackson, H. G.  
Jackson, N. J.  
Judah, Henry M.  
King, John H.  
King, Rufus.  
Kelly, Benjamin F.  
Ketchum, William S.  
Kimball, Nathan.  
Kenly, John R.  
Kane, Thomas L.  
Kiernan, ———.  
Lockwood, H. H.  
Lauman, Jacob G.  
Lawler, ———.  
Low, ———.  
Montgomery, W. R.  
Martindale, John H.  
McKeon, Thomas J.  
McArthur, John.  
Manson, Mahlon.  
Mitchell, Robert B.  
Mott, Gershom.  
Meredith, Solomon.  
Morrel, George W.  
Morton, J. S.  
Merritt, Wesley.  
Marston, George.  
Mason, John S.  
Marcy, Randolph B.  
Nagle, James.  
Naglee, Henry M.  
Osterhaus, Peter J.  
Orme, W. W.  
Owens, J. T.  
Paul, Gabriel R. (since killed).  
Prince, Henry.  
Patrick, M. R.  
Paine, Eleazar.  
Porter, Andrew.  
Palmer, Innisdell.  
Potter, R. B.  
Pitcher, Thomas G.  
Pratt, Calvin E.  
Quimby, Isaac F.  
Rickets, James B.  
Robinson, John C.  
Roberts, Benjamin S.  
Revere, Joseph W.  
Russell, David A.  
Stone, Charles P.  
Sherman, T. W.

Strong, William K.  
Schoepf, Albin.  
Shears, Fred.  
Smith, Andrew J.  
Smith, William S.  
Smith, William F.  
Smith, Green C.  
Smith, M. L.  
Smith, Gus. A.  
Saxton, Rufus.  
Seymour, T.  
Sullivan, J. C.  
Solomon, Fred.  
Steedman, James.  
Spinola, Francis B.  
Sully, Alfred.  
Sibley, H. H.  
Slough, John P.  
Shepley, George F.  
Scammon, E. P.  
Sweeny, Thomas W.  
Shackelford, ———.  
Sheridan, Philip H.  
Tower, Zealous B.  
Tyler, Daniel.  
Tyler, Erastus B.  
Tyler, Robert O.  
Terry, Alfred P.  
Terry, Henry D.  
Taylor, George W.  
Taylor, Nelson.  
Tuttle, James M.  
Turchin, John E.  
Thayer, John M.  
Tyndale, Hector.  
Tobert, A. T. A.  
Totten, James.  
Vogdes, Israel.  
Veach, James C.  
Viele, Egbert L.  
Van Cleve, H. P.  
Van Allen, James H.  
Van Dever, W. O.  
Vinton, Charles L.  
Williams, A. S.  
Williams, Seth.  
Wadsworth, James I.  
Wright, George.  
Ward, John H. H.  
Ward, W. T.  
West, Joseph R.  
Wood, Thomas J.  
Woodbury, D. P.  
Wessells, H. W.  
Weber, Max.  
White, Julius.  
Warren, Fitz-Henry.  
Warren, Gouv. K.  
Willich, August.  
Wilcox, Orlando B.  
Weitzel, Godfrey.  
Wild, ———.  
Wheaton, Frank.

## Military Geographical Departments and their Commanders.

Department of the West—Major-General U. S. Grant.  
Department of the Cumberland—Major-General George H. Thomas.  
Department of the Ohio—Major-General A. E. Burnside.  
Department of New England—Major-General John A. Dix.  
Department of the Gulf—Major-General N. P. Banks.  
Department of North Carolina } Major-General Benja-  
Department of Virginia . . . } min F. Butler.  
Department of the North-west—Major-General John Pope.

Department of the Potomac—Major-General George G. Meade.  
 Department of Washington—Major-General S. P. Heintzelman.  
 Department of the Monongahela—Major-General W. T. H. Brooks.  
 Department of the Susquehanna—Major-General Darius N. Couch.  
 Department of Western Virginia—Brigadier-General B. F. Kelly.  
 Department of New Mexico—Brigadier-General James H. Carleton.  
 Department of the Pacific—Brigadier-General George Wright.  
 Department of Key West—Brigadier-General J. M. Brannan.  
 Department of Kansas—Major-General James G. Blunt.  
 Middle Department—Major-General Robert C. Schenck.  
 Department of the South—Brigadier-General Q. A. Gilmore.  
 Department of Missouri—Major-General John M. Schofield.

## The Army Corps.

The several army corps with their commanders were as follows, November 1, 1863:—

1st Army Corps . . .	Maj.-Gen. John Newton.
2d " " . . .	" " G. K. Warren.
3d " " . . .	" " Daniel E. Sickles.
4th " " . . .	" " Gordon Granger.
5th " " . . .	" " George Sykes.
6th " " . . .	" " John Sedgwick.
7th " " . . .	Consolidated with others.
8th " " . . .	Maj.-Gen. Robert C. Schenck.
9th " " . . .	" " John G. Parke.
10th " " . . .	Brig.-Gen. Q. A. Gilmore.
11th " " . . .	Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard.
12th " " . . .	" " H. W. Slocum.
13th " " . . .	" " E. O. C. Ord.
14th " " . . .	" " John M. Palmer.
15th " " . . .	" " W. T. Sherman.
16th " " . . .	" " S. A. Hurlbut.
17th " " . . .	" " J. B. McPherson.
18th " " . . .	" " B. F. Butler.
19th " " . . .	" " N. P. Banks.
20th " " . . .	} Consolidated with others.
21st " " . . .	
22d " " . . .	
23d " " . . .	Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman.
Cavalry Corps . . .	" " G. L. Hartsuff.
	" " George Stoneman.

## THE REBEL ARMY ESTABLISHMENT.

Those with an asterisk [\*] affixed to their names are graduates of West Point.

### GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

\*Robert E. Lee, appointed from Virginia.

### ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL.

\*Samuel Cooper, appointed from Virginia.

### QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

\*A. C. Myers, appointed from Louisiana.

\*Larkin Smith (Assist.).

### CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

\*Benjamin Huger, appointed from South Carolina.

### GENERALS—REGULAR ARMY.

- \*Samuel Cooper, appointed from Virginia.
- \*Joseph E. Johnston, appointed from Virginia.
- \*Robert E. Lee, appointed from Virginia.
- \*P. G. T. Beauregard, appointed from Louisiana.
- \*Braxton Bragg, appointed from Louisiana.

### MAJOR-GENERALS—PROVISIONAL ARMY.

- \*Theo. N. Holmes, N. C.
- \*William J. Hardee, Ga.
- \*James Longstreet, Ala.
- \*J. B. Magruder, Va.
- \*Mansfield Lovell, D. C.
- \*E. Kirby Smith, Fa.
- \*William W. Loring, N. C.
- \*Sterling Price, Mo.
- \*John P. McCown, Tenn.
- \*Daniel H. Hill, N. C.
- \*Richard S. Ewell, Va.
- \*John C. Pemberton, Va.
- \*Ambrose P. Hill, Va.
- John C. Breckinridge, Ky.
- Wm. S. Cheatham, Tenn.
- Thomas C. Hindman, Ark.
- \*Rich'd H. Anderson, S. C.
- \*James E. B. Stewart, Va.
- \*Simon B. Buckner, Ky.
- \*James M. Withers, Ala.

### BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

- Henry A. Wise, Va.
- \*August R. Lawton, Ga.
- \*John H. Winder, Md.
- \*Ashbel A. Early, Va.
- \*Arnold Elzey, Md.
- \*Samuel Jones, Va.
- \*Wm. H. C. Whiting, Ga.
- \*Daniel Ruggles, Va.
- Charles Clark, Miss.
- \*Roswell S. Ripley, S. C.
- \*Isaac R. Trimble, Md.
- \*Paul O. Hebert, La.
- \*Richard C. Gatlin, N. C.
- L. Pope Walker, Ala.
- \*Albert B. Blanchard, La.
- \*Lafayette McLaws, Ga.
- \*Thomas F. Dayton, S. C.
- \*Nat. G. Evans, S. C.
- \*Cadmus C. Wilcox, Tenn.
- Richard E. Rodes, Ala.
- Richard Taylor, La.
- \*James H. Trapier, S. C.
- \*Samuel G. French, Miss.
- Wm. H. Carroll, Tenn.
- \*Hugh W. Mercer, Ga.
- \*Alex. P. Stuart, Tenn.
- \*W. Mont. Gardner, Ga.
- William Mahone, Va.
- \*Geo. H. Stewart, Va.
- \*Wm. W. Mackall, D. C.
- \*Henry Heth, Va.
- \*Johnson K. Duncan, La.
- \*Edward Johnson, Va.
- Howell Cobb, Ga.
- Joseph L. Hogg, Texas.
- Wm. S. Featherston, Miss.
- \*John H. Forney, Ala.
- \*Bush. R. Johnson, Tenn.
- \*Thomas K. Jackson, Tenn.
- \*Thomas Jordan, Va.
- \*John B. Hood, Texas.
- \*Thomas M. Jones, Va.
- Albert Rust, Ark.
- James J. Ramsey, Ga.
- Hamilton P. Bee, Texas.
- Henry McCulloch, Texas.
- Wm. Preston, Ky.
- \*R. Ransom, N. C.
- Wood, Ala.
- Kemper, S. C.
- Kershaw, S. C.
- \*D. Leadbeater, Tenn.
- Armstrong, —
- John S. Williams, Ky.
- N. B. Forrest, Tenn.
- Robert E. Garland, Va.
- \*A. W. Reynolds, Va.
- Jenkins, S. C.
- Solon Borland, Ark.
- \*M. L. Smith, Miss.
- Wm. B. Taliaferro, Va.
- \*Geo. E. Pickett, Va.
- Wright, Ga.
- George Maury, Tenn.
- Blanton Duncan, Ky.
- \*L. A. Armistead, Va.
- Maxey, —
- S. R. Gist, S. C.
- \*D. M. Frost, Mo.
- Bev'ly R. Robertson, Va.
- J. B. S. Roane, Ark.
- C. L. Stevenson, —
- Wade Hampton, S. C.
- A. G. Jenkins, Va.
- Fields, —
- Martin, N. C.
- \*Fitz-Hugh Lee, Va.
- John R. Jones, Va.
- James E. Slaughter, —
- Henry Hayes, La.
- Henry W. Hilliard, Ala.
- \*Abraham Buford, Ky.
- Wilcox, —
- Perry, —
- Posey, —
- Gordon, —
- Smith, —
- J. D. Imboden, Va.
- Alex. Iverson, Ga.
- Chalmers, —

## THE REBEL GOVERNMENT.

- President—JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi.
- Vice-President—ALEX. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia.
- Secretary of State—JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, of La.
- Secretary of War—JAMES A. SEDDON, of Va.
- Secretary of Treasury—CHAS. G. MEMMINGER, of S. C.
- Secretary of Navy—STEPHEN R. MALLORY, of Fla.
- Attorney-General—THOMAS H. WATTS, of Ala.
- Postmaster-General—JAMES H. REAGAN, of Texas.
- Speaker of Senate—ALEX. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia.
- Speaker, pro tem.—R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia.
- Speaker of House of Representatives—T. S. BOCOCK, Va.

## THE REBEL NAVY, Nov. 1, 1863.

- Alabama, alias "290," Captain R. Semmes.
- Florida, alias "Oreto," Captain Barney.
- Georgia, alias "Japan," Captain Maffett.
- Tuscaloosa ("Conrad," captured), Captain Lowe.

## Casualties among General Officers of the Union Army during the Rebellion.

KILLED OR DIED FROM WOUNDS IN BATTLE UP TO OCTOBER 30, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. Philip Kearney, at Chantilly.  
 Maj.-Gen. Isaac L. Stevens, Chantilly.  
 Maj.-Gen. Jesse L. Reno, South Mountain.  
 Maj.-Gen. J. K. T. Mansfield, Antietam.  
 Maj.-Gen. Israel B. Richardson, Antietam.  
 Maj.-Gen. Hiram G. Berry, Chancellorsville.  
 Maj.-Gen. A. W. Whipple, Chancellorsville.  
 Maj.-Gen. John F. Reynolds, Gettysburg.  
 Brig.-Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, Wilson's Creek.  
 Brig.-Gen. F. W. Lander, Edwards' Ferry.  
 Brig.-Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, Shiloh.  
 Brig.-Gen. Thomas Williams, Baton Rouge.  
 Brig.-Gen. H. Bohlen, Rappahannock Ford.  
 Brig.-Gen. George W. Taylor, Manassas.  
 Brig.-Gen. Isaac P. Rodman, Antietam.  
 Brig.-Gen. P. A. Hackleman, Corinth.  
 Brig.-Gen. James S. Jackson, Perryville.  
 Brig.-Gen. W. K. Terrill, Perryville.  
 Brig.-Gen. G. D. Bayard, Fredericksburg.  
 Brig.-Gen. C. F. Jackson, Fredericksburg.  
 Brig.-Gen. Joshua W. Sill, Stone River.  
 Brig.-Gen. E. N. Kirk, Stone River.  
 Brig.-Gen. E. Kirby, Chancellorsville.  
 Brig.-Gen. George Boomer, Vicksburg.  
 Brig.-Gen. Stephen H. Weed, Gettysburg.  
 Brig.-Gen. S. K. Zook, Gettysburg.  
 Brig.-Gen. E. J. Farnsworth, Gettysburg.  
 Brig.-Gen. George C. Strong, Morris Island.  
 Brig.-Gen. W. H. Lytle, Chickamauga.

### DIED.

Maj.-Gen. Charles F. Smith.  
 Maj.-Gen. O. M. Mitchell.  
 Maj.-Gen. William Nelson.  
 Maj.-Gen. E. V. Sumner.  
 Brig.-Gen. J. H. Keim.  
 Brig.-Gen. R. L. McCook.  
 Brig.-Gen. F. E. Patterson.  
 Brig.-Gen. Thomas Welsh.  
 Brig.-Gen. C. D. Jamison.  
 Brig.-Gen. J. B. Plummer.  
 Brig.-Gen. James Cooper.

### RESIGNED.

Maj.-Gen. E. D. Morgan.  
 Maj.-Gen. Charles S. Hamilton.  
 Maj.-Gen. C. M. Clay.  
 Maj.-Gen. R. J. Oglesby.  
 Brig.-Gen. J. W. Phelps.  
 Brig.-Gen. C. M. Thruston.  
 Brig.-Gen. J. W. Denver.  
 Brig.-Gen. Willis A. Gorman.  
 Brig.-Gen. James Craig.  
 Brig.-Gen. T. T. Crittenden.  
 Brig.-Gen. A. C. Harding.  
 Brig.-Gen. M. S. Wade.  
 Brig.-Gen. William G. Campbell.  
 Brig.-Gen. James Shields.  
 Brig.-Gen. John Cochrane.  
 Brig.-Gen. Thomas F. Meagher.  
 Brig.-Gen. Leonard F. Ross.  
 Brig.-Gen. C. C. Dodge.

### CASHIERED.

Maj.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter.

### DISMISSED.

Brig.-Gen. J. W. Revere.

### RETIRED.

Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool.  
 Brig.-Gen. W. S. Harney.  
 Brig.-Gen. Harvey Brown.

## Casualties among General Officers of the Rebel Army during the Rebellion.

KILLED OR DIED FROM WOUNDS IN BATTLE UP TO OCTOBER 31, 1863.

Gen. A. S. Johnston, Shiloh.  
 Lieut.-Gen. T. J. Jackson, Chancellorsville.  
 Brig.-Gen. Robert S. Garnet, Carrick's Ford.  
 Brig.-Gen. Barnard E. Bee, Bull Run.  
 Brig.-Gen. J. F. Barton, Bull Run.  
 Brig.-Gen. F. K. Zollicoffer, Mill Spring.  
 Brig.-Gen. Ben McCulloch, Pea Ridge.  
 Brig.-Gen. James McIntosh, Pea Ridge.  
 Brig.-Gen. A. H. Braddon, Shiloh.  
 Brig.-Gen. J. W. Ashby, Cross Keys.  
 Brig.-Gen. Robert Hatten, Fair Oaks.  
 Brig.-Gen. Richard Griffith, Chickahominy.  
 Brig.-Gen. Thomas G. Rhett, Chickahominy.  
 Brig.-Gen. Charles S. Winder, Cedar Mountain.  
 Brig.-Gen. R. E. Garland, South Mountain.  
 Brig.-Gen. L. O. B. Branch, Antietam.  
 Brig.-Gen. George B. Anderson, Antietam.  
 Brig.-Gen. — Stark, Antietam.  
 Brig.-Gen. John T. Hughes, Lexington, Mo.  
 Brig.-Gen. Henry Little, Iuka.  
 Brig.-Gen. — Moore, Corinth.  
 Brig.-Gen. Maxey Gregg, Fredericksburg.  
 Brig.-Gen. Thomas R. K. Cobb, Fredericksburg.  
 Brig.-Gen. J. E. Rains, Stone River.  
 Brig.-Gen. Roger Hanson, Stone River.  
 Brig.-Gen. E. F. Paxton, Chancellorsville.  
 Brig.-Gen. E. D. Tracy, Port Gibson.  
 Brig.-Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, Champion Hill.  
 Brig.-Gen. Martin E. Green, Vicksburg.  
 Brig.-Gen. William D. Pender, Gettysburg.  
 Brig.-Gen. Richard P. Garnet, Gettysburg.  
 Brig.-Gen. William Barksdale, Gettysburg.  
 Brig.-Gen. Paul J. Semmes, Gettysburg.  
 Brig.-Gen. J. J. Pettigrew, Falling Waters.  
 Brig.-Gen. A. E. Stein, Prairie Grove.  
 Brig.-Gen. Benjamin H. Helm, Chickamauga.  
 Brig.-Gen. Preston Smith, Chickamauga.  
 Brig.-Gen. — Wolford, Chickamauga.  
 Brig.-Gen. — Waltham, Chickamauga.  
 Brig.-Gen. — Deshler, Chickamauga.  
 Brig.-Gen. — Cooke, Bristoe.

### DIED.

Maj.-Gen. D. E. Twiggs.  
 Maj.-Gen. Earl Vau Dorn.  
 Maj.-Gen. J. S. Bowen.  
 Maj.-Gen. D. R. Jones.  
 Brig.-Gen. J. B. Grayson.  
 Brig.-Gen. P. St. G. Cocke.  
 Brig.-Gen. W. D. Smith.  
 Brig.-Gen. Daniel S. Donelson.  
 Brig.-Gen. John B. Floyd.  
 Brig.-Gen. T. A. Flournoy.  
 Brig.-Gen. J. B. Villipigue.  
 Brig.-Gen. J. K. Duncan.  
 Brig.-Gen. W. H. Carroll.

### RESIGNED.

Maj.-Gen. M. L. Bonham.  
 Maj.-Gen. Gus. A. Smith.  
 Maj.-Gen. George B. Crittenden.  
 Maj.-Gen. Leonidas Polk, D. D.  
 Brig.-Gen. T. T. Fauntleroy.  
 Brig.-Gen. G. W. Randolph.  
 Brig.-Gen. S. C. Anderson.  
 Brig.-Gen. Albert Pike.  
 Brig.-Gen. Humphrey Marshall.  
 Brig.-Gen. H. R. Jackson.  
 Brig.-Gen. L. T. Wigfall.  
 Brig.-Gen. J. R. Anderson.  
 Brig.-Gen. Robert Toombs.  
 Brig.-Gen. Roger A. Pryor.

# ARMIES OF THE WORLD.

(JANUARY, 1863.)

STATES.	WAR FOOTING.	PEACE FOOTING.	MILITIA.
Austria.....		248,680	587,695
Baden.....		16,734	8,003
Bavaria.....		200,369	56,500
Belgium.....		73,718	.....
Bolivia.....		1,500	.....
Buenos Ayres.....		6,000	8,000
Brazil.....		18,074	.....
Brunswick.....	4,517	2,476	.....
Chili.....		3,093	26,698
Costa Rica.....		200	5,000
China.....	1,500,000	.....	.....
Denmark.....		6,000	.....
Egypt.....		15,000	.....
France.....	757,725	404,192	.....
Guatemala.....		3,200	12,978
Great Britain.....		228,973	.....
Greece.....		10,911	.....
Hanover.....		26,938	.....
Hesse, Electoral.....		12,856	15,209
Hesse, Grand Duchy.....		11,702	.....
Holland.....		60,753	.....
Italy.....		225,660	18,042
Lichtenstein.....		840	.....
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....		5,381	.....
Montenegro.....		.....	25,000
Oldenburg.....		4,007	.....
Panama.....		19,385	.....
Paraguay.....		15,000	46,000
Peru.....		11,537	.....
Portugal.....		18,115	.....
Prussia.....	647,798	211,778	95,496
Rome.....		8,845	.....
Russia.....	1,600,000	977,332	.....
San Marino.....		1,189	.....
San Salvador.....		1,000	5,000
Saxe-Royal.....		25,296	.....
Saxe-Eisenach.....		3,350	.....
Spain.....		238,005	.....
Sweden }.....		124,807	.....
Norway }.....		35,115	.....
Switzerland.....		189,926	104,354
Turkey.....	300,000	120,000	.....
Uruguay.....		2,800	.....
Venezuela.....		10,000	.....
Wurtemberg.....		25,065	10,371

Report of the Secretary of the Navy, Dec., 1862—to which have since been added, or are being built, a large number of iron-clads. The United States Navy in December, 1863, it was estimated, would comprise nearly 600 vessels.

# VOLUNTEERS IN THE LOYAL STATES,

UP TO JANUARY 1, 1863.

STATES.	Three Months.	Nine Months.	Defence of State.	Three Years.	Total.
Maine.....	778	7,493	202	24,771	33,105
New Hampshire.....	800	2,023	.....	14,915	17,738
Vermont.....	782	4,777	.....	13,447	19,006
Massachusetts.....	3,736	16,896	.....	50,406	71,038
Rhode Island.....	3,147	2,069	.....	9,410	14,626
Connecticut.....	2,340	5,697	.....	20,182	28,219
New York.....	15,922	.....	.....	176,783	222,896
New Jersey.....	3,105	10,714	.....	16,395	20,214
Pennsylvania.....	20,919	15,103	50,000	161,257	250,356
Ohio.....	26,893	.....	.....	143,228	170,121
Indiana.....	4,698	.....	3,191	93,540	104,316
Illinois.....	4,901	.....	.....	130,539	135,440
Michigan.....	780	.....	.....	44,590	45,670
Wisconsin.....	810	491	.....	39,345	40,646
Minnesota.....	930	1,200	.....	10,136	12,266
Iowa.....	959	.....	.....	47,855	48,814
Missouri.....	.....	.....	878	10,540	27,457
Kentucky.....	.....	.....	1,860	41,163	43,908
Delaware.....	No returns	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	91,561	64,335	65,863	1,068,769	1,326,246

In addition to the above, Pennsylvania furnished for the special defence of the State, in June and July, 1863, probably 50,000 militia; and Indiana furnished in 1863, during John Morgan's raid, about 20,000 militia.

# INCREASE OF RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The increase of Railroads in the United States is shown by the following Table:—

STATES.	1850.	1860.
Maine.....	118 miles.	476 miles.
New Hampshire.....	171	537
Vermont.....	235	564
Massachusetts.....	1125	1469½
Rhode Island.....	50	167
Connecticut.....	236	591
New York.....	1208	2852
New Jersey.....	246	616
Pennsylvania.....	1159	1958
Maryland.....	318	368
Delaware.....	17	128
Virginia.....	854	1587
North Carolina.....	312	629
South Carolina.....	270	748
Georgia.....	666	1109
Florida.....	114	504
Alabama.....	615	1111
Mississippi.....	118	921
Louisiana.....	51	250
Texas.....	.....	152
Kentucky.....	56	386
Tennessee.....	33	832
Missouri.....	.....	706
Arkansas.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	280	3080
Indiana.....	86	1950
Illinois.....	105	2820
Michigan.....	379	687
Wisconsin.....	.....	735
Iowa.....	.....	361
Minnesota.....	.....	.....
California.....	.....	22
Oregon.....	.....	.....
Thirty-three States.....	7861	27186

# NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

(JANUARY, 1863.)

STATES.	Steamers.	Guns.	Sailing Vessels.	Guns.	Total Vessels.	Total Guns.
Austria.....	64	647	51	340	115	987
Brazil.....	10	.....	27	.....	37	.....
Chili.....	4	29	1	.....	5	.....
China.....	.....	.....	826	.....	826	.....
Denmark.....	28	340	69	804	97	1234
Egypt.....	2	.....	67	.....	69	.....
France.....	281	6804	197	2419	478	9718
Great Britain.....	582	10687	291	4061	873	14748
Greece.....	7	14	24	401	31	415
Holland.....	13	79	131	1667	144	1746
Italy.....	71	738	36	357	107	845
Peru.....	6	19	8	55	14	74
Portugal.....	10	82	16	212	26	294
Prussia.....	26	109	74	321	100	430
Russia.....	248	2887	62	304	310	2610
Spain.....	92	.....	44	.....	136	.....
Sweden }.....	24	.....	237	.....	261	.....
Norway }.....	15	.....	131	.....	146	.....
Turkey.....	23	.....	41	.....	64	.....
United States.....	323	1853	104	1415	427	3203
Venezuela.....	2	.....	4	.....	6	.....

IRON-CLADS.—In the above are included the following iron-clad ships and batteries, either finished or being built, viz. France, 94 iron-clads, 1142 guns; Great Britain, 4 iron-plated frigates; Russia, 1 iron-plated frigate, 1 battery; Italy, 2 iron-clad frigates; United States, 54 iron-clads, 261 guns, according to the

## THE CROPS IN THE LOYAL STATES FOR 1862-3.

CALCULATED AND ESTIMATED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1863.

The *Summer* crops of wheat, rye, barley, and oats for 1862 and 1863 are as follows (the figures representing the number of bushels):—

Total.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
1863,	191,068,239	20,798,287	16,760,597	174,858,167
1862,	189,993,500	21,254,956	17,781,464	172,520,997
	*1,074,739	†456,669	1,020,867	*2,337,170
	* Increase.		† Decrease.	

The *Fall* crops of corn, buckwheat, and potatoes for 1862 and 1863 are as follows:—

Total 1862, bush.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.
1863, "	586,704,474	18,722,995	113,533,118
" 1863, "	449,163,894	17,193,232	97,870,035
Decrease,	137,540,580	1,529,762	15,663,083

The monthly report of the Department for September shows that the amount of *wheat* and *flour* exported to all countries for the year ending September 1, 1863, is 40,686,308 bushels, and of *corn* 11,680,343 bushels. The domestic consumption, then, is as follows:—

Wheat crop for 1862, bushels . . .	189,993,500
Exported . . . . .	40,686,308
Domestic consumption . . . . .	149,307,192

Corn crop for 1862, bushels . . .	586,704,474
Exported . . . . .	11,680,342
Domestic consumption . . . . .	575,024,132

These exports and the domestic consumption exhibit the relative magnitude of the foreign and domestic markets.

The *average annual* importations of all grains into Great Britain and Ireland are 94,278,949 American bushels, but in 1860 the importation was 135,386,434 American bushels, and in 1861, 142,529,106 American bushels. It was as great in 1862, but not so large in 1863. From the condition of the crops in England in 1863, it is supposed that the demand for 1864 would return to the *general average* rather than to the great amount since 1860. The home demand for 1864 will be at least equal to that for 1863. Upon the supposition that the condition of the currency would remain as favorable as in November 1863, the amounts of wheat and corn for 1864 would be as follows:—

Wheat crop of 1863, bushels . . .	191,068,239
Domestic consumption . . . . .	149,307,192
Leaving for export . . . . .	41,761,047
Corn crop of 1863 . . . . .	449,163,894
Domestic consumption . . . . .	575,860,238
Leaving a deficiency of . . . . .	125,860,238

which must be provided for by greater economy in feeding, and a greater proportional consumption of wheat.

The *Tobacco* crop of 1863 is larger than that of 1862, by nearly fifty million pounds, although the frosts in the Western States were very injurious to it. But about one-half the crop there had been gathered before the frost of September 18th, and 75 per cent. more ground had been planted than in 1862.

The *Hay* crop of 1862 is estimated at 21,603,645 tons; that of 1863 at 19,980,482 tons—a decrease of 1,623,163 tons. Its quality is good.

## PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES

For the Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1863.

Four per cent. Temporary Loan . . .	\$27,672,518.00
Five per cent. Temporary Loan . . .	77,394,521.00
Old Treasury Notes . . . . .	41,600.00
Seven 3-10 Loan . . . . .	139,996,950.00
Two year 6 per cent. Loan . . . . .	276,200.00
Old Public Debt . . . . .	67,214,591.00
Suspended Requisitions . . . . .	25,250,056.00
United States Treasury Notes . . . .	395,924,360.00
Fractional Currency . . . . .	18,652,586.00
Twenty year Bonds . . . . .	50,000,000.00
Oregon War Debt . . . . .	876,450.00
Certificates of Indebtedness . . . . .	158,436,437.49
Five-Twenty Bonds . . . . .	256,089,231.71

Total . . . . . \$1228,832,771.11  
On the 1st of May, 1863, the public debt amounted to \$964,045,216. The increase in four months, up to September 1, has been \$264,787,575, which is at the rate of \$66,196,888.75 per month, and over \$2,200,000 per day. The total amount of the first issue of fractional currency was \$20,192,455. The total amount outstanding a few days ago was \$17,462,050.

The total amount of one and two dollar notes issued was \$33,776,000. Of these there are now outstanding \$33,716,607.

The total amount of five dollar notes issued has been \$87,054,000.

The total amount of ten dollar notes issued has been \$93,960,000.

## DEBT OF THE REBEL STATES.

Bonds, January 1, 1863 . . . . .	\$88,886,400
Call certificates, " . . . . .	66,488,970
Interest Notes . . . . .	121,472,000
Currency . . . . .	289,157,692
	\$566,005,062

Estimate of amount necessary up to July 1863 . . . . . 359,929,229

An equal amount to January 1, 1864 . . . . . 359,929,229

Estimated debt, January, 1864 . . . . . \$1285,963,520

## COAL FIELDS OF THE WORLD.

The following is a table of the areas and solid contents of the coal fields in the principal countries of the world, as given by Professor Rogers, in his "Description of the Coal Fields of North America and Great Britain," annexed to the "Government Survey of the Geology of Pennsylvania:"

	Sq. miles of coal area.	Total sq. miles.
United States, . . . . .	196,650	204,180
British Provinces and North America, . . . . .	7,530	
Great Britain, . . . . .	5,400	8,964
The rest of Europe, . . . . .	3,564	

The estimated quantities of coal in the principal countries are as follows, in tons:—

Belgium, . . . . .	36,000,000,000
France, . . . . .	59,000,000,000
British Islands, . . . . .	190,000,000,000
Pennsylvania, . . . . .	316,400,000,000

Great Appalachian coal field (this name is given to the bituminous coal fields which extend through parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia), . . . . . 1,387,500,000,000  
Indiana, Illinois, and Western Kentucky, . . . . . 1,277,500,000,000  
Missouri and Arkansas Basin, . . . . . 739,000,000,000  
All the productive coal fields of North America, . . . . . 4,000,000,000,000

## FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

There were shipped from the port of New York alone to Europe, between January 1 and October 1, 1863, upwards of thirty-seven millions in gold, in discharge of debts contracted for costly foreign goods—silks, woollens, trinkets, &c. Compared with former years, the export of gold was as follows for nine and a half months:—

1852 . . . \$22,244,000	1858 . . . \$22,915,000
1853 . . . 19,568,000	1859 . . . 61,129,000
1854 . . . 33,410,000	1860 . . . 41,062,000
1855 . . . 25,496,000	1861 . . . 3,294,000
1856 . . . 30,644,000	1862 . . . 47,526,000
1857 . . . 33,216,000	1863 . . . 37,214,000

The exports of breadstuffs during nine months were valued at over sixty millions of dollars. The following table will show the course of foreign trade at New York during that time:—

### Foreign Imports into New York.

	1861.	1862.	1863.
January to June	\$103,858,876	85,050,438	91,298,136
July . . . . .	14,938,851	20,503,202	10,003,677
August . . . . .	8,885,928	16,304,843	15,038,125
September . . . . .	7,305,461	14,147,717	15,499,940
<b>Total nine mos.</b>	<b>\$134,989,114</b>	<b>139,856,395</b>	<b>137,839,882</b>

### Exports of Domestic Produce and Merchandise at New York.

	1861.	1862.	1863.
January to June	\$66,601,231	61,873,912	91,661,634
July . . . . .	9,552,789	14,050,447	15,298,073
August . . . . .	9,652,301	13,046,389	10,666,058
September . . . . .	8,877,909	14,734,993	11,717,761
<b>Total nine mos.</b>	<b>\$95,684,230</b>	<b>103,705,741</b>	<b>129,344,427</b>

### Exports of Specie from New York.

	1861.	1862.	1863.
January to June	\$3,249,439	27,976,351	20,631,967
July . . . . .	11,020	8,067,337	5,268,881
August . . . . .	3,600	3,713,532	3,465,261
September . . . . .	15,756	3,085,919	3,480,385
<b>Total nine mos.</b>	<b>\$3,279,824</b>	<b>42,843,139</b>	<b>32,856,494</b>

By reducing the prices of imports (entered at gold values) to currency, it would seem that the imports of nine months, amounting apparently to \$137,839,000, were in reality about . . . . . \$190,000,000  
While the exports were only . . . . . 129,344,000

Showing a difference against us of . . . \$60,656,000

This, it must be borne in mind, is but the commerce of one port, but it is an index to the condition of our foreign trade throughout the country.

## UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, 1864.

President—ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.  
Vice-President—HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine.  
Secretary of State—WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of New York.  
Secretary of the Treasury—SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio.  
Secretary of War—EDWIN M. STANTON, of Penna.  
Secretary of the Navy—GIDEON WELLES, of Conn.  
Secretary of the Interior—JOHN P. USHER, of Mass.  
Postmaster-General—MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Md.  
Attorney-General—EDWARD BATES, of Missouri.  
Chief Justice, Supreme Court—ROGER B. TANEY, Md.  
Asst. Sec. of State—FRED. W. SEWARD, of New York.  
Asst. Sec. of War—P. H. WATSON, D. C.  
Asst. Sec. of the Navy—GUSTAVUS V. FOX, of Mass.  
Asst. Sec. of Treasury—GEORGE HARRINGTON, —.  
Asst. Postmaster-General—A. W. RANDALL, of Wis.

## EARLY PRODUCTS OF COTTON.

The first export of cotton from the United States to England was in 1781, when a vessel arrived at Liverpool with eight bags of cotton on board as a part of the cargo, and it was seized by the custom-house officers, under the conviction that it could not have been the growth of America. Old newspapers furnish the following account of the shipment of cotton from the United States, in the first four subsequent years:—

Jan. 1785—Diana, from Charleston, . . .	1 bag.
Feb. 1785—Tening, from New York, . . .	1 “
June, 1785—Grange, from Philadelphia, . . .	3 “
May, 1786—Thomas, from Charleston, . . .	3 “
June, 1786—Juno, from Charleston, . . .	4 “
April, 1787—John, from Philadelphia, . . .	6 “
June, 1787—Wilson, from New York, . . .	9 “
June, 1787—Grange, from Philadelphia, . . .	9 “
Aug. 1787—Henderson, from Charleston, . . .	40 “
Dec. 1787—John, from Philadelphia, . . .	44 “
Jan. 1788—Mosey, from Charleston, . . .	1 “
Jan. 1788—Grange, from Philadelphia, . . .	5 “
June, 1788—John, from Philadelphia, . . .	30 “
July, 1788—Harriet, from New York, . . .	62 “
July, 1788—Grange, from Philadelphia, . . .	111 “
July, 1788—Polly, from Charleston, . . .	73 “

An old newspaper, the Newport *Mercury* or the *Weekly Advertiser*, of December 19, 1758, contains an advertisement in the words following:—“Joseph Gardner, of Newport, Rhode Island, on his passage from the Island of Jamaica to Rhode Island, on the 25th of October last, picked up at sea, five bags of cotton. Whoever claims the same and proves his property, may receive them after paying salvage.”

It would seem from this advertisement that cotton in bags was afloat upon the ocean more than a century ago.

## SIGNS OF WEATHER.

Weather clear or cloudy, a rosy sky at sunset presages fine weather; a red sky in the morning, bad weather or much wind, perhaps rain; a gray sky in the morning, fine weather; a high dawn, wind; a low dawn, fair weather.

Soft-looking or delicate clouds foretell fine weather, with moderate or light breezes; hard-edged, oily-looking clouds, wind. A dark, gloomy, blue sky is windy; but a light, bright, blue sky indicates fine weather. Generally, the softer the clouds look the less wind (but perhaps more rain) may be expected; and the harder, more “greasy,” rolled, tufted, or ragged, the stronger the coming wind will prove. Also, a bright yellow sky at sunset, presages wind; a pale yellow, wet; and thus, by the prevalence of red, yellow, or gray tints, the coming weather may be foretold almost exactly, if aided by instruments. Small, inky-looking clouds foretell rain; light scud clouds driving across heavy masses show wind and rain; but if alone, may indicate wind only.

High upper clouds crossing the sun, moon, or stars, in a direction different from that of the lower clouds, or the wind when felt below, foretell a change of wind.

After fine, clear weather, the first signs in the sky of a coming change are usually light streaks, curls, wisps, or mottled patches of white distant clouds, which increase, and are followed by an overcasting of murky vapor that grows into cloudiness. This appearance, more or less oily or watery, as wind or rain will prevail, is an infallible sign.

### Poor Richard's Sayings.

Industry need not hope.  
He that lives upon wish will die fasting.  
There are no gains without pains.  
Then help hands for I have no lands.  
At the workingman's house hunger looks in, but dare not enter.



## THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD, 1864.

State.	Name of Ruler.	Title.	Form of Government.	Sq. Miles.	Population.	Religion.
United States.....	Abraham Lincoln.....	President.....	Fed. Rep.—two houses of Cong.	2,936,166	31,443,790	Univ. Tol'.
Great Britain.....	Victoria I.....	Queen.....	Lim. Mon.— Lords & Commons	112,190	29,307,199	Prot. Epis.
France.....	Napoleon III.....	Emperor.....	Const. Mon.—Senate & Legis.	213,241	37,472,732	Catholic.
Russia.....	Alexander II.....	Czar.....	Absolute Monarchy.....	2,392,074	75,148,690	Greek Ch.
Austria.....	Francis Joseph I.....	Emperor.....	Absolute Monarchy.....	248,551	35,019,658	Catholic.
Sweden and Norway.....	Charles XV.....	King.....	Lim. Mon., with Legislatur.	292,440	5,224,287	Lutheran.
Lichtenstein.....	John.....	Prince.....	Principality.....	61	7,150	Prot. & Cath.
Denmark.....	Frederic VII.....	King.....	Lim. Mon., with Prov. States.	21,866	2,677,278	Lutheran.
Holland.....	William III.....	King.....	Lim. Mon.—two Chambers.....	13,890	3,521,416	Reformed.
Belgium.....	Leopold I.....	King.....	Lim. Mon.—two Chambers.....	11,313	4,671,187	Lutheran.
Prussia.....	William I.....	King.....	Lim. Mon.—two Chambers.....	107,300	18,497,458	Evangelical.
Saxony.....	John.....	King.....	Lim. Mon.—two Chambers.....	5,705	2,255,240	Catholic.
Hanover.....	George V.....	King.....	Lim. Mon.—two Chambers.....	14,600	1,880,070	Evangelical.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	Fred. Francis.....	Grand Duke.....	Lim. Sov.—one Chamber.....	4,701	548,449	Lutheran.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	Fred. William.....	Grand Duke.....	Lim. Sov.—one Chamber.....	997	99,000	Lutheran.
Oldenburg.....	Peter.....	Grand Duke.....	Lim. Sov.—two Chambers.....	2,470	294,359	Lutheran.
Brunswick.....	William.....	Duke.....	Lim. Sov.—one Chamber.....	1,525	274,069	Lutheran.
Nassau.....	Adolphus.....	Duke.....	Lim. Sov.—two Chambers.....	1,736	449,050	Evangelical.
Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach.....	Charles Alexander.....	Duke.....	Lim. Sov.—one Chamber.....	1,403	273,242	Lutheran.
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	Ernest II.....	Duke.....	Lim. Sov.—one Cha. to Duchy	790	153,879	Lutheran.
Saxe-Meiningen.....	Bernard.....	Duke.....	Lim. Sov.—one Chamber.....	968	172,341	Lutheran.
Saxe-Altenburg.....	Ernest.....	Duke.....	Lim. Sov.—one Chamber.....	491	137,162	Lutheran.
Anhalt-Dessau.....	Leopold.....	Duke.....	States with Limited Powers.....	678	124,013	Evangelical.
Anhalt-Bernburg.....	Alexander.....	Duke.....	States with Limited Powers.....	339	56,031	Evangelical.
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.....	Fred. Gunther.....	Prince.....	Lim. Sov.—one Chamber.....	405	70,030	Lutheran.
Schwarzburg-Sondersh'n.....	Gunther.....	Prince.....	Lim. Sov.—one Chamber.....	358	62,972	Lutheran.
Reuss—Elder Line.....	Henry XXII.....	Prince.....	Lim. Sov. } —one Chamber..	588	121,203	Lutheran.
Reuss—Younger Line.....	Henry LXVII.....	Prince.....	Lim. Sov. }			
Lippe-Deimold.....	Leopold.....	Prince.....	Lim. Mon.—one Chamber.....	445	106,086	Reformed.
Lippe-Schaumburg.....	Adolphus.....	Prince.....	Lim. Mon.—one Chamber.....	170	30,144	Reformed.
Waldeck.....	George Victor.....	Prince.....	Lim. Sov.—one Chamber.....	105	67,560	Evangelical.
Hesse-Homburg.....	Ferdinand.....	Landgrave.....	Absolute Sov.—one Chamber..	486	25,476	Reformed.
Baden.....	Frederic.....	Grand Duke.....	Lim. Sov.—two Chambers.....	5,712	1,369,291	Evangelical.
Hesse-Cassel.....	Frederic William.....	Elector.....	Lim. Sov.—two Chambers.....	4,430	726,686	Reformed.
Hesse-Darmstadt.....	Louis III.....	Grand Duke.....	Lim. Sov.—two Chambers.....	3,245	845,571	Lutheran.
Wurtemberg.....	William I.....	King.....	Lim. Mon.—two Chambers.....	7,568	1,785,982	Lutheran.
Bavaria.....	Maximilian II.....	King.....	Lim. Mon.—two Chambers.....	28,435	4,689,000	Catholic.
Spain.....	Isabella II.....	Queen.....	Lim. Mon., with Legislatre..	176,480	16,550,813	Catholic.
Portugal.....	Louis Philippe.....	King.....	Lim. Mon.—one Chamber.....	34,500	3,917,410	Catholic.
Italy.....	Victor Emanuel II.....	King.....	Lim. Mon.—two Chambers.....	95,942	22,430,000	Catholic.
States of the Church.....	George IX.....	Pope.....	Absolute Sovereignty.....	4,502	690,000	Catholic.
Greece.....	Paul I.....	King.....	Limited Monarchy.....	18,244	1,067,216	Catholic.
Moscow.....	Abdul Azis.....	Prince.....	Absolute Monarchy.....	1,895,194	32,490,000	Moham.
Bremen—Free City.....	Chas. Honore.....	Prince.....	Absolute Sovereignty.....	60	1,200	Catholic.
Frankfort—Free City.....	Arnold Duckwitz.....	Burgomaster.....	Municipal.....	112	85,556	Prot. & Cath.
Hamburg—Free City.....	J. G. Neuburg.....	Burgomaster.....	Municipal.....	89	83,390	Prot. & Cath.
Lubeck—Free City.....	Fr. Sieveking.....	Burgomaster.....	Municipal.....	186	222,379	Prot. & Cath.
Andorra.....	Dr. Henry Brehmer.....	Burgomaster.....	Municipal.....	142	55,423	Prot. & Cath.
Switzerland.....	24 Consuls.....	Republic.....	Republic.....	190	7,000	Catholic.
San Marino.....	Dr. A. Escher.....	Pres. Nat. Coun.	Federate Republic.....	15,161	2,390,116	Prot. & Cath.
Serbia.....	M. Filippj and D. Fattori.....	{ Captains of Regents.....	{ Republic—Senate and Exe- cutive Council.....	22	7,600	Catholic.
Montenegro.....	Obrenovitch III.....	Hospodar.....	Hereditary Monarchy.....	20,000	985,000	Greek Ch.
Egypt.....	Mirko.....	Prince.....	Republic.....	450	130,000	Greek Ch.
China.....	Ismael Pacha.....	Viceroy.....	Absolute Monarchy.....	8,372	3,550,000	Moham.
Persia.....	Ki-tsiang.....	Hoang Ti.....	Absolute Monarchy.....	1,297,999	415,000,000	{ Confucian & Buddhis.
Japan.....	Nasser ed Din.....	Schah.....	Absolute Despotism.....	426,000	10,000,000	Moham.
Anam (Cochin China).....	Mina Motto.....	Slogoon.....	Absolute Despotism.....	160,000	35,000,000	Buddhis.
Siam.....	Tu Duc.....	King.....	Absolute Despotism.....	78,695	13,500,000	Buddhis.
Afghanistan.....	Soudetch Phra.....	King.....	Absolute Despotism.....	294,720	3,620,000	Buddhis.
Bokhara.....	Doet Mohammed.....	Shah.....	Absolute Despotism.....	225,000	6,000,000	Moham.
Khokan.....	Khan.....	Khan.....	Absolute Despotism.....	235,000	2,000,000	Moham.
Yemen.....	Imaum.....	Imaum.....	Absolute Despotism.....	150,000	1,000,000	Moham.
Beloochistan.....	Khan.....	Khan.....	Confederate Tribes.....	160,000	2,000,000	Moham.
Thibet.....	Talé Lama.....	Hierarchy.....	Hierarchy.....		30,000,000	Buddhis.
Burmah.....	Serawa.....	King.....	Absolute Despotism.....	200,000	3,000,000	Buddhis.
Abyssinia.....	Emperor.....	Emperor.....	Federate Monarchy.....	282,000	4,000,000	Coptic Chris.
Madagascar.....	Roboda.....	Queen.....	Despotic Monarchy.....	240,000	4,700,000	Mo. & Chris.
Morocco.....	Sidi Mohammed.....	Emeer.....	Despotic Sovereignty.....	222,500	8,000,000	Moham.
Brazil.....	Dom Pedro II.....	Emperor.....	Hereditary Monarchy.....	3,004,460	7,777,800	Catholic.
Argentine Confederation.....	B. Mitre.....	Provis. Pres.....	Federate Republic.....	820,000	1,171,800	Catholic.
Uruguay.....	B. P. Berro.....	President.....	Republic.....	75,000	240,965	Catholic.
Paraguay.....	Carlos Antonio.....	Provis. Pres.....	Republic.....	84,000	1,337,431	Catholic.
Bolivia.....	Jose Maria de Acha.....	President.....	Republic.....	374,480	1,987,352	Catholic.
Chili.....	Jose Joaquin Perez.....	President.....	Republic.....	170,000	1,558,319	Catholic.
Costa Rica.....	Jesus Jimenez.....	Provis. Pres.....	Republic.....	16,250	150,000	Catholic.
Ecuador.....	Gabriel Gar. Moreno.....	President.....	Republic.....	240,000	1,040,371	Catholic.
Guatemala.....	Rafael Carrera.....	President.....	Republic.....	44,500	600,000	Catholic.
Honduras.....	Santos Guardoela.....	President.....	Republic.....	33,000	350,000	Catholic.
Mexico.....	Benito Juarez.....	President.....	Republic.....	853,028	7,668,420	Catholic.
New Granada.....	Thos. C. De Mosquera.....	President.....	Republic.....	480,000	2,223,837	Catholic.
Nicaragua.....	Thomaso Martinez.....	President.....	Republic.....	39,000	235,000	Catholic.
Peru.....	Gen. Pezet.....	President.....	Republic.....	370,000	2,500,000	Catholic.
San Salvador.....	Gen. G. Barrios.....	President.....	Republic.....	7,500	280,000	Catholic.
Venezuela.....	Juan Cristóbal Falcon.....	President.....	Republic.....	426,712	1,515,000	Catholic.
Hawaii.....	Gen. Keffrad.....	President.....	Republic.....	10,081	560,000	Catholic.
Fandwich Islands.....	L. Kamehameha IV.....	King.....	Monarchy.....	6,500	69,800	Protestant.
Society Islands.....	Pomaro.....	Queen.....	Monarchy.....		200,000	Pagan.
Liberia.....	Dan'l Bashiel Warner.....	President.....	Republic.....		15,000	Univ. Tybra.
Dahomey.....	Reernee Reernee.....	King.....	Absolute Despotism.....	360,000	300,000	Pagan & Ota.

# EMPRESSES, QUEENS, and PRINCESSES,

## Wives of the Sovereigns of the World.

**AUSTRIA.**—*Elizabeth Amelie Eugenie*, Empress, daughter of Maximilian, Duke of Bavaria; born December 24, 1837; married April 24, 1854.

**BAVARIA.**—*Frederique François Auguste Marie Hedwige*, Queen, daughter of William, Prince of Prussia; born October 15, 1825; married October 12, 1842.

**BRAZIL.**—*Donna Therese Christine Marie*, Empress, daughter of Francis I., King of the Two Sicilies; born March 14, 1822; married September 4, 1843.

**DENMARK.**—*Louise*, Countess de Danner, bymorganatic marriage wife of the king; born April 21, 1815; married August 7, 1850. The king of Denmark has been divorced from two queens, viz. Wilhelmine, daughter of Frederick VI. of Denmark, and Caroline, daughter of George, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

**FRANCE.**—*Eugenie*, Marie de Guzman, Countess de Téba, Empress, daughter of Count Montijo, of Spain; born May 5, 1826; married January 29, 1853.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—*Victoria I. Alexandrina Virginia*, reigning Queen, daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent; born May 24, 1819; married to Albert, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, February 10, 1840. He was born August 26, 1819; died December 14, 1861.

**HANOVER.**—*Alexandrine Marie Wilhelmine Catherine Charlotte Therese Henriette Louise Pauline Elizabeth Frederique Georgine*, Queen, daughter of Joseph, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg; born April 14, 1818; married February 18, 1843.

**HESSE, ELECTORAL.**—*Gertrude*, Princess of Hanau and Countess Schaumburg; born May 18, 1806.

**HESSE-PHILLIPSTHAL.**—*Marie Alexandrine Auguste Louise Eugenie Mathilde*, Landgravine, daughter of Eugene, Duke of Wurtemberg; born March 25, 1818; married October 9, 1845.

**HOLLAND.**—*Sophie Frederique Mathilde*, Queen, daughter of William I., King of Wurtemberg; born June 17, 1818; married June 18, 1839.

**LIPPE-DETMOLD.**—*Elizabeth*, Princess, daughter of Albert, Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt; born October 1, 1833; married April 17, 1852.

**MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.**—*Auguste Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Marie Sophie Louise*, Grand Duchess, eldest daughter of Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, England; born July 19, 1822; married June 28, 1843.

**MONACO.**—*Antoinette Ghislaine*, Princess, daughter of the Count de Merode; born September 28, 1828; married September 28, 1846.

**NASSAU.**—*Adelaide Marie*, Duchess, daughter of Frederick, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau; born December 25, 1833; married April 23, 1851.

**OLDENBURG.**—*Elizabeth Pauline Alexandrine*, Grand Duchess, daughter of Joseph, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg; born March 26, 1826; married February 10, 1852.

**PORTUGAL.**—*Marie Pie*, Queen, daughter of Victor Emanuel II., King of Italy; born October 16, 1847; married October 6, 1862.

**PRUSSIA.**—*Marie Louise Auguste Catharine*, Queen, daughter of Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar; born September 30, 1811; married June 11, 1829.

**REUSS-SCHLEIZ.**—*Matilda Harriet Elizabeth*, Princess, daughter of Lieutenant-General John Locke, of England; born May 12, 1804; married November 5, 1834.

**RUSSIA.**—*Marie Alexandrovna*, Empress, formerly Maximillienne Wilhelmine Auguste Sophie Marie, daughter of Louis XI., Grand Duke of Hesse; born August 8 (July 27), 1824; married April 23 (16), 1841.

**SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH.**—*Wilhelmine Marie Sophie Louise*, Grand Duchess, daughter of William II., King of Holland; born April 8, 1824; married October 8, 1842.

**SAXE-MEININGEN.**—*Marie Frederique Wilhelmine Christine*, Duchess, daughter of William II., Elector of Hesse; born September 6, 1804; married March 23, 1825.

**SAXE-ALTENBURG.**—*Frederique Amelie Agnes*, Duch-

ess, daughter of Leopold, Duke of Anhalt-Dessau; born June 24, 1824; married April 28, 1853.

**SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.**—*Alexandrine Louise Amelie Frederique Elizabeth Sophie*, Duchess, daughter of Leopold, Grand Duke of Baden; born December 6, 1820; married May 3, 1842.

**SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.**—*Hermine*, Princess, daughter of George, Prince of Waldeck; born September 29, 1827; married October 25, 1844.

**SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.**—*Marie Helene Lydia Anne*, Baroness of Brockenburg, united in morganatic marriage with Prince Gonthar, the reigning sovereign. She was born October 22, 1840; married September 24, 1861.

**SPAIN.**—*Marie Isabelle II.* Louise, reigning queen, daughter of Ferdinand VII.; born October 10, 1830. She was married October 10, 1846, to her cousin Francis de Assize Marie Ferdinand, eldest son of Francis de Paull.

**SWEDEN AND NORWAY.**—*Wilhelmine Frederique Anne Louise*, Queen, daughter of William, Prince of Holland; born August 5, 1828; married June 19, 1850.

**WALDECK.**—*Helene*, Princess, daughter of William, Duke of Nassau; born August 12, 1831; married September 26, 1853.

**WURTEMBERG.**—*Pauline Therese Louise*, daughter of Louis, Duke of Wurtemberg; born September 4, 1800; married April 15, 1820.

**SANDWICH ISLANDS.**—*Emma*, Queen (Miss Rooke of New York); born January 2, 1836; married June 19, 1856.

**MONTENEGRO.**—*Milena Petrowska Wucoticova*, Princess, daughter of Peter Wukotitch, senator of Montenegro; born —; married November 8, 1860.

The following reigning sovereigns are

**Widowers.**—Leopold, Duke of Anhalt; Leopold, King of Belgium; Louis III., Grand Duke of Hesse; Emanuel II., King of Italy; Frederick Francis, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

**Bachelors.**—William, Duke of Brunswick; Ferdinand, Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg; John, Prince of Lichtenstein; Henry XXII., Prince of Reuss.

**Divorced.**—Gonthar, Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.

## HEIRS-APPARENT, PRINCES, AND PRINCESSES OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.

### ANHALT-BERNEBURG.

Princess Wilhelmine *Louise*, sister of the reigning Duke; born October 30, 1799.

### ANHALT-DESSAU.

Leopold *Frederic François Nicholas*, Prince Hereditary, son of the reigning Duke; born April 29, 1831.

Princess *Frederique Amelie Agnes*, daughter of the reigning Duke; born June 24, 1824; married to Prince Ernest, of Saxe-Altenburg.

### AUSTRIA.

Archduke *Rodolphe François Charles Joseph*, heir to the throne, Prince Royal of Hungary and Bohemia; born August 21, 1858.

Archduchess *Gisella Louise Marie*; born July 12, 1856.

### BADEN.

Grand Duke Hereditary *Frederick William Louis Leopold Auguste*; born July 9, 1857.

Princess *Sophie Marie Victoire*; born August 7, 1862.

### BAVARIA.

Prince Royal *Louis Otho Frederick William*, son of the reigning king; born August 25, 1845.

Prince *Otho William Luitpold Adalbert Waldemar*; born April 27, 1848.

### BELGIUM.

Prince *Leopold Louis Philippe Marie Victor*, Prince

Hereditary, Duke of Brabant, son of the king; born April 9, 1835.

Prince *Phillipe Eugene Ferdinand Marie Clement Baudouin Leopold George*, son of the king, Duke of Saxe, Count of Flanders; born March 24, 1837.

Princess *Marie Charlotte Amelie Auguste Victoire Clementine Leopoldine*, Duchess of Saxe; born June 7, 1840; married to Ferdinand Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, brother of the Emperor.

#### BRAZIL.

Donna *Isabella Christine Leopoldine Augusto Micaele Gabriele Raphaelae Gonzaga*, daughter of the emperor; born July 27, 1846.

Donna *Leopoldine Therese Françoise Caroline Micaele Gabriele Raphaelae Gonzaga*; born July 13, 1847.

#### BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBUTTEL.

Duke *Charles Frederick Augustus William*; born October 30, 1804.

#### DENMARK.

Prince Hereditary *Frederick Ferdinand*, uncle to the reigning king; born November 22, 1792.

Princess *Louise Charlotte*, aunt to the reigning king; born October 30, 1789; married to William, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.

#### FRANCE.

*Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph*, Prince Imperial; born March 16, 1856.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

*Albert Edward*, Prince of Wales; born November 9, 1841.

Victoria *Adelaide Mary Louisa*, Princess Royal; born November 21, 1840; married to Prince Frederick William of Prussia, January 25, 1858.

Princess *Alice Maud Mary*; born April 25, 1843; married to Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862.

Prince *Alfred Ernest Albert*; born August 6, 1844.

Princess *Helena Augusta Victoria*; born May 25, 1846.

Princess *Louisa Carolina Alberta*; born March 18, 1848.

Prince *Arthur William Patrick Albert*; born May 1, 1850.

Prince *Leopold George Duncan Albert*; born April 7, 1853.

Princess *Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore*; born April 14, 1857.

#### HANOVER.

*Ernest Auguste William Adolphe George Frederick*, Prince Royal; born September 21, 1845.

Princess *Frederique Sophie Marie Henriette Amelie Therese*; born January 9, 1848.

Princess *Marie Ernestine Josephine Adolphine Henriette Therese Elizabeth Alexandrine*; born December 3, 1849.

#### HE SSE.

*Auguste Marie Gertrude*, Princess of Hanau and Countess of Schaumburg; born September 21, 1829; married to Ferdinand Maximilian, Count of Isemburg.

*Alexandrine Frederique Wilhemina*, Princess of Hanau and Countess of Schaumburg; born December 22, 1830; married to Felix, Prince of Hohenlohe Oehringen.

*Frederick William*, Prince of Hanau and Count of Schaumburg; born November 18, 1832.

*Maurice Phillipe Henri*, Prince of Hanau and Count of Schaumburg; born May 4, 1834.

*Marie Auguste*, Princess of Hanau and Countess of Schaumburg; born August 22, 1839; married to Prince William of Hesse-Philippsthal-Barchfeld.

*Charles*, Prince of Hanau and Count of Schaumburg; born November 29, 1840.

*Frederick William Henri Louis Herman*, Prince of Hanau and Count of Schaumburg; born December 8, 1842.

*Frederick William Philippe*, Prince of Hanau and Count of Schaumburg; born December 29, 1844.

#### HE SSE-PHILIPPSHAL.

Prince *Ernest Eugene Charles*; born December 20, 1846.

Prince *Charles Alexandre*; born February 3, 1853.

#### HE SSE-DARMSTADT.

Prince *Charles William Louis*, brother of the reigning Grand Duke; born April 23, 1809.

Prince *Frederick William Louis*, son of Prince Charles and nephew of the reigning Grand Duke; born September 12, 1837; married to Princess Alice Maud Mary, of Great Britain.

#### HE SSE-HOMBURG.

Princess *Auguste Frederique*, Grand Duchess, Dowager of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, sister of the Landgrave Ferdinand; born November 28, 1776.

Princess *Caroline Amelia Elizabeth*, widow of Henry XX., Prince of Reuss-Greiz, and niece of the Landgrave Ferdinand; born March 19, 1819.

#### ITALY.

Prince-Royal *Humbert Renier Charles Emanuel Jean Marie Ferdinand Eugene*, Prince of Piedmont.

Princess *Clotilde Marie Therese Louise*; born March 2, 1843; married to Prince Napoleon Joseph Paul, of France.

Prince *Amedee Ferdinand Marie*, Duke D'Aoste; born May 30, 1845.

Princess *Marie Pie*; born October 16, 1847; married to Louis I. of Portugal.

#### LICHTENSTEIN.

Princess *Marie Therese Josephine*, sister of the reigning Prince; born September 20, 1834; married to Count Truttmansdorff.

Princess *Caroline*, sister; born February 27, 1836; married to Prince Alexandre, of Schoenburg-Hartenstein.

Princess *Sophie Marie Gabrielle Pie*, sister; born July 11, 1857.

Princess *Aloyse*, sister; born August 13, 1838.

Princess *Ida Huberte Marie*, sister; born September 17, 1839; married to Adolphe Joseph, Hereditary Prince of Schwarzenberg.

Princess *Marie Henriette*, sister; born June 6, 1843.

Princess *Anne*, sister; born February 27, 1846.

Princess *Therese Marie Josephine Martha*, sister; born July 28, 1850.

Prince *Françoise de Paull Marie Charles Auguste*, brother; born August 28, 1853.

#### LIPPE-DETMOLD.

Princess *Christine Louise Auguste Charlotte*, sister of the reigning Prince; born November 9, 1822; Abbess of Cappel and Lemgo.

Prince *Gonther Frederick Woldemar*; born April 18, 1824.

Princess *Marie Caroline Frederique*; born December 1, 1825.

Prince *Emile Hermann*; born July 4, 1829.

Prince *Charles Alexandre*; born July 16, 1831.

Princess *Caroline Pauline*; born October 2, 1834.

#### LIPPE-SCHAUMBURG.

*Stephen Albert George*, Prince Hereditary; born October 10, 1846.

Princess *Hermine*; born October 5, 1845.

Prince *Pierre Hermann*; born May 19, 1848.

Princess *Ida Matilda Adelaide*; born July 28, 1852.

Prince *Otho Henry*; born September 13, 1854.

Prince *Adolphe William Victor*; born July 20, 1859.

#### MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

*Frederick Francis Paul Nicholas Ernest Henri*, Hereditary Grand Duke; born March 19, 1851.

Duke *Paul Frederick William Henry*; born September 19, 1852.

Duchess *Marie Alexandrine Elizabeth Eleonore*; born May 14, 1854.

Duke *Jean Albert Ernest Constantine Frederick Henri*; born December 8, 1857.

#### MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

*George Adolphe Frederick Augusto Victor Ernest*

Adalbert Gustavus William Wellington, Hereditary Grand Duke; born July 22, 1848.

#### MONACO.

Albert Honore Charles, Hereditary Prince and Duke of Valentinola; born November 13, 1844.

#### NASSAU.

William Alexandre, Hereditary Prince; born April 22, 1852.

Prince François Joseph William; born January 30, 1859.

#### OLDENBURG.

Frederick Auguste, Hereditary Grand Duke; born November 16, 1852.

Prince George Louis, Duke of Oldenburg; born June 27, 1855.

#### HOLLAND.

William Nicholas Alexandre Frederick Charles Henry, Prince of Orange; born September 4, 1840.

Prince William Alexander Charles Henry Frederick; born August 25, 1851.

#### PORTUGAL.

Princess Donna Marie Anne Fernande Leopoldine Micaele Gabrielle Charlotte Antonio Julie Victoire Praxedes Françoise d'Assise Gonzaga de Braganza Bourbon, Duchess of Saxe, sister of the reigning king; born July 21, 1843; married to George, Duke of Saxony.

Princess Donna Antonie Marie Fernande Micaele Gabrielle Raphaelae d'Assise Anne Gonzaga Silvise Julie Auguste de Braganza Bourbon, Duchess of Saxe, sister of the king; married to Leopold, Prince of Hohenzollern.

Prince Don Auguste Marie Fernand Charles Michael Gabriel Raphael Agricola Francis d'Assise Gonzague Pedro d'Alcantara Loyola de Braganza et Bourbon, Duke of Saxe, brother of the king; born November 4, 1847.

#### PRUSSIA.

Frederick William Nicholas Charles, Prince Royal; born October 18, 1831; married to Victoria Adelaide Marie Louise, Princess Royal of Great Britain.

#### REUSS-GREIZ.

Princess Christine Hermine Amelia Louise; born December 25, 1840; married to Hugues, Prince of Schoenburg-Waldenburg.

Princess Marie Henriette Auguste; born March 19, 1855.

#### REUSS-SCHLEITZ.

Countess Clementine Françoise Auguste, sister of the reigning Prince, widow of Adolph, Count d'Einsiedel de Wolkenburg; born July 5, 1789.

Countess Ernestine Adelaide Mathilde, sister; born August 25, 1784. Widow of Ernest Philippe Kiese-wetter.

#### RUSSIA.

Nicolas Alexandrovitch Cesarewitch, Hereditary Grand Duke; born September 20 (8), 1843.

Alexander Alexandrovitch, Grand Duke; born March 10 (February 26), 1845.

Vladimir Alexandrovitch, Grand Duke; born April 22 (10), 1847.

Alexis Alexandrovitch, Grand Duke; born January 14 (2), 1850.

Marie Alexandrovna, Grand Duchess; born October 17 (5), 1853.

Serge Alexandrovitch, Grand Duke; born May 11 (April 29), 1857.

Paul Alexandrovitch, Grand Duke; born October 3 (September 21), 1861.

#### SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH.

Charles Augustus William Nicholas Alexandre Michel Bernard Henri Frederick Stephen, Hereditary Grand Duke; born July 31, 1844.

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Marie Alexandrine Anne Sophie Auguste Helene, Grand Duchess; born January 20, 1849.

Elizabeth Sibylle Marie Dorothee Louise Anne Amelie; born February 28, 1854.

#### SAXE-MEININGEN.

George, Prince Hereditary; born April 2, 1826.

Princess Feodore Victoire Adelaide Pauline Amelie Marie; born July 7, 1839.

#### SAXE-ALTENBURG.

Princess Marie Frederique Leopoldine Georgine Auguste Alexandrine Elizabeth Therese Josephine Helene Sophie; born August 2, 1854.

#### SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

Prince Albert, married to Victoria, of England, was the Heir Apparent to this Duchy. His rights survive to his children, of whom Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, is the eldest among the sons.

#### SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.

Helene, Princess of Leutenberg, daughter of the reigning prince; born June 2, 1860.

Gonther Sizzi, Prince of Leutenberg; born June 3, 1860.

#### SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.

Princess Elizabeth Caroline Louise; born March 22, 1829.

Charles Gonther, Prince Hereditary; born August 7, 1830.

Prince Gonther Leopold; born July 2, 1832.

Princess Marie Pauline Caroline Louise Wilhemine Auguste; born June 14, 1837.

Prince Gonther Frederick Charles Auguste Hugues; born April 13, 1839.

#### SPAIN.

Princess Marie Isabelle Françoise d'Assise Christine de Paull Dominga, Infanta of Spain; born December 20, 1851.

Prince Alphonse François d'Assise Fernand Pie Jean Marie de la Conception Grégoire Pélage, Prince of the Asturias; born November 28, 1857.

Princess Marie del Pilar Berenguela Isabelle Françoise d'Assise Christine Sébastienne Gabrièle Françoise Caraciola Saturnine; born June 4, 1861.

Princess Marie della Paz Juana; born June 23, 1862.

#### SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Princess Louise Josephine Eugenie; born October 31, 1851.

#### TURKEY.]

Youssef Izeddin, Effendi; born October 9, 1857.

Salihe, Sultana; born August 10, 1862.

#### WALDECK.

Princess Sophie Nicoline; born July 27, 1854.

Princess Pauline Emma Auguste Hermine; born October 19, 1855.

Princess Georgine Henriette Marie; born May 23, 1857.

Princess Adelaide Emma Wilhemine Therese; born August 2, 1858.

Princess Helene Frederique Auguste; born February 17, 1861.

#### WURTEMBERG.

Princess Marie Frederique Charlotte; born October 30, 1816; married to Alfred, Count De Neipperg.

Princess Catherine Frederique Charlotte; born August 24, 1821; married to Frederick, Prince of Wurtemberg.

#### JAPAN.

Prince of Meto, Prince of Ovara, and Prince of Ksin, Princes of the blood and Heirs of the Taicoun.

#### SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Prince of Hawaii; born May 20, 1858.

## STATE GOVERNMENTS.

STATES.	CAPITALS.	GOVERNORS.	Term Exp.	Salary.	Legis. Meets.	Gen. Election.
Alabama .....	Montgomery.....	Thomas H. Watts (Rebel)....	Dec. 1865	\$2500	2d Mon. Nov.	1st Mon. Aug.
Arkansas .....	Little Rock .....	Harris Flannagan (Rebel)...	Nov. 1864	1800	1st Mon. Nov.	1st Mon. Aug.
California .....	Sacramento.....	John S. Phelps (U.S. Mil.)...	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Frederick F. Low (Union)...	Dec. 1867	7000	1st Mon. Jan.	1st Thur. Sept.
Connecticut .....	Hartford & N. Haven	Wm. A. Buckingham (U.)...	May, 1865	1000	1st Wed. May	1st Mon. April
Delaware .....	Dover .....	Wm. Cannon (Union).....	Jan. 1865	1333	1st Tues. June	2d Tues. Nov.
Florida .....	Tallahassee.....	John Milton (Rebel).....	Oct. 1865	1500	1st Mon. Nov.	1st Mon. Oct.
Georgia .....	Milledgeville.....	Joseph E. Brown (Rebel)....	Nov. 1864	3000	1st Mon. Nov.	1st Mon. Oct.
Illinois .....	Springfield.....	Richard Yates (Union).....	Jan. 1865	1500	2d Mon. Jan.	1st Tues. Nov.
Indiana .....	Indianapolis.....	O. P. Morton (Union).....	Jan. 1865	3000	January.....	2d Tues. Oct.
Iowa .....	Des Moines.....	Wm. M. Stone (Union).....	Jan. 1866	2000	2d Mon. Jan.	2d Tues. Oct.
Kansas .....	Leavenworth.....	Thomas Carney (Union).....	Jan. 1865	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	Frankfort .....	Thomas E. Bramlette (U.)...	Aug. 1867	2500	1st Mon. Dec.	1st Mon. Aug.
.....	.....	Richard Hayes (Rebel).....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge.....	Thomas O. Moore (Rebel)....	Jan. 1864	4000	3d Mon. Jan.	1st Mon. Nov.
.....	.....	Geo. F. Shepley (U.S. Mil.)...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	Augusta .....	Samuel Cony (Union).....	Jan. 1865	1500	1st Wed. Jan.	2d Mon. Sept.
Maryland.....	Annapolis.....	Aug. W. Bradford (Union)...	Jan. 1866	3600	1st Wed. Jan.	1st Wed. Nov.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	John A. Andrew (Union)...	Jan. 1867	3500	1st Wed. Jan.	1st Tues. Nov.
Michigan.....	Lansing.....	Austin Blair (Union).....	Jan. 1865	1000	1st Wed. Jan.	1st Tues. Nov.
Minnesota.....	St. Paul.....	Stephen Miller (Union).....	Jan. 1866	1500	1st Tues. Jan.	2d Tues. Oct.
Mississippi.....	Jackson.....	Charles Clark (Rebel).....	Nov. 1867	3000	1st Mon. Jan.	1st Mon. Oct.
Missouri.....	Jefferson City.....	Han. R. Gamble (Union).....	.....	3000	Last Mon. Dec.	1st Mon. Aug.
.....	.....	Thos. C. Reynolds (Rebel)...	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	Concord .....	Joseph A. Gilmore (Union) ..	June, 1865	1000	1st Wed. June	2d Tues. Mar.
New Jersey.....	Trenton.....	Joel Parker (Dem.).....	Jan. 1866	3000	2d Tues. Jan.	1st Tues. Nov.
New York.....	Albany.....	Horatio Seymour (Dem.)....	Jan. 1865	4000	1st Tues. Jan.	1st Tues. Nov.
North Carolina ..	Raleigh.....	Marble Nash Taylor (Union)	Jan. 1865	2000	3d Mon. Nov.	2d Thur. Aug.
.....	.....	Zeb. B. Vance (Rebel).....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio .....	Columbus.....	John Brough (Union).....	Jan. 1867	1800	1st Mon. Jan.	2d Tues. Oct.
Oregon.....	Portland.....	Addison C. Gibbs (Dem.)...	Sept. 1866	1500	2d Mon. Sept.	1st Mon. June
Pennsylvania.....	Harrisburg.....	Andrew G. Curtin (Union)...	Jan. 1867	4000	1st Tues. Jan.	2d Tues. Oct.
Rhode Island.....	Newport & Providence	James V. Smith (Union).....	May, 1864	1000	May & Oct.....	1st Wed. April
South Carolina.....	Columbia.....	M. L. Bonham, (Rebel).....	Dec. 1864	3500	4th Mon. Nov.	2d Mon. Oct.
.....	.....	Gen. Rufus Saxton (U.S. Mil.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	Nashville.....	Isham G. Harris (Rebel).....	Oct. 1863	2000	1st Mon. Oct.	1st Thur. Aug.
.....	.....	Andrew Johnson (U.S. Mil.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	Austin.....	Fendleton Murrah (Rebel)...	Dec. 1866	3000	In December.	1st Mon. Aug.
.....	.....	A. J. Hamilton (U.S. Mil.)...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	Montpelier.....	John G. Smith (Union).....	Oct. 1864	1000	2d Thur. Oct.	1st Tues. Sept.
Virginia.....	Alexandria.....	Francis H. Pierrepont (U.)...	Jan. 1864	.....	2d Mon. Jan.	4th Thur. May
.....	.....	William Smith (Rebel).....	Jan. 1867	.....	.....	4th Thur. May
West Virginia ..	Wheeling.....	Arthur I. Boreman (Union)...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	Madison.....	James T. Lewis (Union).....	Jan. 1866	1250	1st Mon. Jan.	1st Thur. Nov.

The following States hold Legislative Sessions biennially, viz.: Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Michigan, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, and Oregon.

## TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS

TERRITORIES.	CAPITAL.	GOVERNORS.	Term Exp.	Salary.	Legis. Meets.	Gen. Election.
New Mexico .....	Santa Fé .....	Henry Connelly.....	1865	\$3000	.....	.....
Washington.....	Olympia.....	Wm. Pickering.....	1865	3000	1st Mon. Dec.	.....
Nebraska.....	Omaha City.....	Alvin Saunders.....	1865	2500	.....	.....
Utah.....	Great Salt Lake City	James D. Doty.....	1865	2500	2d Mon. Dec.	1st Mon. Aug.
Nevada.....	Carson City.....	Jas. W. Nye.....	1865	2500	2d Tues. Nov.	1st Wed. Sept.
Dakota.....	Yankton.....	John F. Potter.....	1865	4000	.....	.....
Colorado.....	Denver City.....	John Evans.....	1865	2500	.....	.....
Arizona.....	.....	John H. Goodwin.....	1865	2500	.....	.....
Idaho.....	Bannock City.....	William H. Wallace.....	1865	2500	.....	.....

## BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTION.

The following Table of the comparative losses of life sustained in the battles of the American Revolution is valuable also for the dates of the several battles.

	British		American			British		American	
	Loss.	.....	Loss.	.....		Loss.	.....	Loss.	.....
Lexington, April 15, 1775.....	273	.....	84	.....	Monmouth, June 25, 1778.....	400	.....	130	.....
Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775.....	1054	.....	456	.....	Rhode Island, August 27, 1778.....	260	.....	214	.....
Flatbush, August 12, 1776.....	400	.....	200	.....	Briar Creek, March 30, 1779.....	13	.....	400	.....
White Plains, August 26, 1776.....	400	.....	400	.....	Stony Point, July 15, 1779.....	600	.....	100	.....
Trenton, December 25, 1776.....	1000	.....	9	.....	Camden, August 16, 1779.....	375	.....	610	.....
Princeton, January 5, 1777.....	400	.....	100	.....	King's Mountain, October 1, 1780.....	950	.....	66	.....
Hubbardstown August 17, 1777.....	800	.....	800	.....	Cowpens, January 17, 1781.....	800	.....	72	.....
Bennington, August 16, 1777.....	800	.....	100	.....	Guilford C. H., March 15, 1781.....	532	.....	400	.....
Brandywine, September 11, 1777.....	500	.....	1100	.....	Hobkirk's Hill, April 25, 1781.....	400	.....	460	.....
Stillwater, September 17, 1777.....	600	.....	350	.....	Eutaw Springs, September, 1781.....	1000	.....	550	.....
Germantown, October 5, 1777.....	5752	.....	1250	.....	Yorktown, October, 1781*.....	7072	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga, October 17, 1777*.....	5752	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Bank, October 22, 1777.....	500	.....	32	.....	Total.....	25,451	.....	7913	.....

\* Surrendered.

# Hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States. 1864.

## ARCHBISHOPS.

- Archbishops of Baltimore—Vacant.  
 Most Rev. John Baptist Purcell, D.D., Archbishop of the Province of Cincinnati, consecrated October 13, 1853. Residing at Cincinnati.  
 Most Rev. John M. Odin, D.D., Archbishop of the Province of New Orleans, consecrated March 6, 1842. Residing at New Orleans.  
 Most Rev. John Hughes, D.D., Archbishop of the Province of New York, consecrated November 22, 1835. Residing at New York.  
 Most Rev. Francis Norbert Blanchet, D.D., Archbishop of the Province of Oregon, consecrated July 25, 1845. Residing at Oregon City.  
 Most Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick, D.D., Archbishop of the Province of St. Louis, consecrated November 30, 1841. Residing at St. Louis.  
 Most Rev. Joseph S. Alemany, D.D., O.S.D., Archbishop of the Province of San Francisco, consecrated June 30, 1850. Residing at San Francisco.

## BISHOPS.

### PROVINCE OF BALTIMORE.

- Diocese of Baltimore—Vacant.  
 Diocese of Erie—Right Rev. Josue M. Young, D.D., consecrated April 23, 1854. Erie, Pa.  
 Diocese of Philadelphia—Right Rev. James F. Wood, D.D., consecrated May 26, 1857. Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Diocese of Pittsburg—Right Rev. M. Domenech, D.D., consecrated in the year 1861. Pittsburg, Pa.  
 Diocese of Richmond—Right Rev. John McGill, D.D., consecrated November 10, 1850. Richmond, Va.  
 Diocese of Savannah—Right Rev. Augustin Verot, D.D., consecrated April 25, 1858. Savannah, Ga.  
 Diocese of Wheeling—Right Rev. Richard V. Whelan, D.D., consecrated March 21, 1841. Wheeling, Va.  
 Diocese of Charleston—Right Rev. P. N. Lynch, D.D., consecrated March 14, 1858. Charleston, S.C.  
 Diocese of East Florida—Right Rev. Augustine Verot, D.D., Bishop of Danaben *in partes*, consecrated April 25, 1833, Vicar Apostolic of East Florida. St. Augustine, Fla.

### PROVINCE OF CINCINNATI.

- Diocese of Cincinnati—Archbishop Purcell.  
 Diocese of Cleveland—Right Rev. Amedeus Rappe, D.D., consecrated October 10, 1847. Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Diocese of Covington—Right Rev. George Aloysius Carrell, D.D., consecrated November 1, 1853. Covington, Ky.  
 Diocese of Detroit—Right Rev. Peter Paul Lefevere, D.D., Bishop of Zela *in partes*, and coadjutor of Detroit, consecrated November 21, 1841. Detroit, Mich.  
 Diocese of Fort Wayne—Right Rev. John H. Luers, D.D., consecrated January 10, 1858. Fort Wayne, Ind.  
 Diocese of Louisville—Right Rev. Martin John Spalding, D.D., Bishop of Lengenon, and coadjutor of Louisville, consecrated September 10, 1848. Louisville, Ky.  
 Diocese of Saut Sainte Marie—Right Rev. Frederic Baraga, D.D., Bishop of Amyzonia *in partes*, consecrated November 1, 1853. Saut Sainte Marie, Mich.  
 Diocese of Vincennes—Right Rev. Maurice De St. Palais, D.D., consecrated January 14, 1849. Vincennes, Indiana.

### PROVINCE OF NEW ORLEANS.

- Diocese of New Orleans—Archbishop Odin.  
 Diocese of Galveston—Vacant. Galveston, Texas.  
 Diocese of Little Rock—Right Rev. Andrew Byrne, D.D., consecrated March 10, 1844. Little Rock, Arkansas.  
 Diocese of Mobile—Right Rev. John Quinlan. Mobile, Alabama.

- Diocese of Natchez—Right Rev. William Henry Elder, D.D., consecrated May 3, 1837. Natchez, Miss.  
 Diocese of Natchitoches—Right Rev. Augustus Martin, D.D., consecrated November 30, 1853. Natchitoches, Louisiana.

### PROVINCE OF NEW YORK.

- Diocese of New York—Archbishop Hughes.  
 Diocese of Albany—Right Rev. John McCloskey, D.D., Bishop of Axiren, consecrated March 10, 1844. Albany, N.Y.  
 Diocese of Boston—Right Rev. John B. Fitzpatrick, D.D., consecrated March 24, 1844. Boston, Mass.  
 Diocese of Brooklyn—Right Rev. John Loughlin, D.D., consecrated October 30, 1853. Brooklyn, N.Y.  
 Diocese of Buffalo—Right Rev. John Timon, C.M., D.D., consecrated October 17, 1847. Buffalo, N.Y.  
 Diocese of Burlington—Right Rev. Louis de Goesbriand, D.D., consecrated October 30, 1853. Burlington, Iowa.  
 Diocese of Hartford—Right Rev. Francis P. McFarland, D.D., consecrated March 14, 1858.  
 Diocese of Newark—Right Rev. James Roseveldt Bayley, D.D., consecrated October 30, 1853. Newark, New Jersey.  
 Diocese of Portland—Right Rev. David W. Bacon, D.D., consecrated April 22, 1855. Portland, Maine.

### PROVINCE OF OREGON.

- Diocese of Oregon City—Archbishop Blanchet.  
 Diocese of Nesqually—Right Rev. Augustine M. A. Blanchet, D.D., Bishop of Walla Walla, consecrated September 27, 1846, translated to this See July 28, 1850.  
 Diocese of Vancouver's Island—Right Rev. Modest Demers, D.D. (Not in the United States, though in the Province of Oregon.)

### PROVINCE OF ST. LOUIS.

- Diocese of St. Louis—Archbishop Kenrick.  
 Diocese of Alton—Right Rev. Henry Damian Juncker, D.D., consecrated April 26, 1857. Alton, Illinois.  
 Diocese of Chicago—Right Rev. James Duggan, D.D., Bishop of Antigone *in partes*, coadjutor of St. Louis, administrator, consecrated May 3, 1857. Chicago, Ill.  
 Diocese of Dubuque—Right Rev. Clement Smyth, D.D., consecrated May 3, 1857. Dubuque, Iowa.  
 Diocese of Milwaukee—Right Rev. John Martin Henni, D.D., consecrated March 19, 1844. Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Diocese of Nashville—Right Rev. Richard P. Miles, D.D., consecrated September 16, 1833. Right Rev. James Whelan, D.D., Bishop of Mareopolis *in partes*, coadjutor, consecrated May 8, 1859. Nashville, Tenn.  
 Diocese of Santa Fe—Right Rev. John Lamy, D.D., consecrated November 24, 1850. Santa Fe, New Mexico.  
 Diocese of St. Paul—Right Rev. Thos. L. Grace, O.S.D., D.D., consecrated July 24, 1859. St. Paul, Minn.  
 Diocese of the Indian Territory east of the Rocky Mountains—Right Rev. John B. Miegé, D.D., Bishop of Messenia *in partes*, Vicar Apostolic, consecrated March 25, 1851. Leavenworth City, Kansas.

### PROVINCE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

- Diocese of San Francisco—Archbishop Joseph S. Alemany, D.D., O.S.D.  
 Diocese of Los Angeles and Monterey—Right Rev. Thaddeus Amat, C.M., D.D., consecrated March 12, 1854. Los Angeles, California.

## The Length of Days.

At Berlin and London the longest day has 16½ hours; at Stockholm and Upsal, 16½; at Hamburg, Dantzic, and Stettin, 17, and the shortest 7. At St. Petersburg and Tobolsk the longest has 19, and the shortest 5 hours. At Bornea, in Finland, the longest day has 21½, and the shortest 2½. At Wanderbus, in Norway, the day lasts from the 21st of May to the 22d of July, without interruption; and at Spitzbergen, the longest day is 3½ months.

# CATALOGUE

OF

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## LIST OF SUBJECTS.

### A.

1. Asboth, Brigadier-General.
2. Anderson, General A.
3. Ariosto.
4. Age of Innocence.
5. Anne Page, from "Merry Wives of Windsor."
6. A Dream of Life.
7. Adams, John.
8. Audubon, John.
9. Andrews, John A., Governor of Massachusetts.
10. Addison.
11. Allston, Washington.
12. Amy Robsart, from "Kenilworth."
13. A New Year's Gift.
14. Autumn.
15. Amazon.
16. Albert Durer's Children.
17. Arnold, Dr., of Rugby.
18. Arthur, T. S.
19. Anne Boleyn.
20. Ascension.
21. Adieu.
22. At the Preserves.
23. At Mamma's Toilet.
24. Astarte, from Byron.
25. Adah, from Byron.
26. Aurora Raby, from Byron.
27. Angiolina, from Byron.
28. Alms Deeds of Dorcas.
29. Accepted.

### B.

30. Buell, Major-General D. C.
31. Burnsade, Major-General A. E.
32. Banks, Major-General N. P.
33. Butler, Major-General B. F.
34. Berdan, Colonel H.
35. Butterfield, Major-General D.
36. Barlow, Joel.
37. Boyd, A. H., the Country Parson.
38. Bettina Von Arnheim, Correspondent of Goethe.
39. Beatrice, from "Much Ado about Nothing."
40. Baxter, Richard.
41. Butler, author of "Hudibras."

42. Bacon, Francis.
43. Bacon, Roger.
44. Beethoven.
45. Bathsheba, (Women of the Bible.)
46. Blessed are they that Mourn.
47. Blonde, The.
48. Brunette, The.
49. Beloved Disciple.
50. Believer's Vision.
51. Blenker, Brigadier-General.
52. Brownlow, Parson.
53. Burns, Robert.
54. Brewster, Sir David.
55. Brodie, Sir Benjamin.
56. Bronte, Charlotte.
57. Browning, Mrs. E. B.
58. Beecher, Rev. Henry Warl.
59. Blunt, Major-General J. G.
60. Barnard, Brigadier-Gen. J. G.
61. Bread of Angels.
62. Baby's Wreath.
63. Burke, Edmund.
64. Baker, Colonel E. D.
65. Bryant, W. O.
66. Bairs at Home, "Coiter's Saturday Night."
67. Bunker Hill Monument.
68. Bacchanie.
69. Baffe, Mademoiselle Victorine.
70. Buckstone, J. B.
71. Brunel, J. K., Esq.
72. Brides of Venice.
73. Beatrice, from Byron.
74. Bright, John, M. P.
75. Beggars.

### C.

76. Curtis, Major-General S. R.
77. Cavalier's Pets.
78. Christmas Eve at Dresden.
79. Cornelia, (Women of History.)
80. Canaan, Women of.
81. Curtin, Governor Andrew G.
82. Crucifixion.
83. Cobwebs.
84. Consolation of Music.
85. Combat, The.
86. Couch, Major-General D. N.
87. Carvalho, Madame.
88. Cobden, Richard.

89. Celeste, Madame.
90. Charity—Statue.
91. Caractacus—Statue.
92. Cup Tossin'.
93. Caroline, from Byron.
94. Coquette.
95. Christ, the Comforter.
96. Curran, J. Phillpot.
97. Cupid and Psyche.
98. Coreoran, Brigadier-Gen. M.
99. Christmas Morning.
100. Christmas Eve.
101. Captives of Babylon.
102. Christians and her Children.
103. Cavour, Count.
104. Chapin, Rev. E. C.
105. Chase, Hon. S. P.
106. Cornwall, Barry.
107. Clay, Henry.
108. Casey, Major-General S.
109. Constance, from "King John."
110. Cleopatra.
111. Celia, from "As You Like it."
112. Colenso, Bishop of Natal.
113. Charles I.
114. Charles II.
115. Cervantes.
116. Columbus.
117. Catharine, Queen of Charles II.
118. Capers, Bishop.
119. Charlemagne.
120. Custis, George W. P.
121. Carroll, Charles, of Carrollton.
122. Crown of Hops.
123. Crown Princess of Prussia and her Children.
124. Cromwell, Oliver.
125. Chaucer.
126. Cortez.
127. Children Praying.
128. Children of George III.
129. Cottage Home, by J. V. Gibson.
130. Cupid Captured by Venus—Statue.
131. Chastity—Statue.
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133. Cruickshank.
134. Cooke, Miss Eliza.
135. Cameron, Hon. Simon.
136. Cooper, J. Fennimore.
137. Cox, Brigadier-General J. D.

138 Clay, Hon. Cassius M.  
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140 Contraband, Happy.  
141 Christian Maiden.  
142 Concord.  
143 Crown of Glory.

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145 Dix, Major-General John A.  
146 Doubleday, Brigadier-Gen. A.  
147 Dupont, Admiral S. F.  
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150 Duryea, Brigadier-General A.  
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152 Defoe, Daniel.  
153 Dryden, John.  
154 Drake, Sir Francis.  
155 Did You Ring, Sir?  
156 Di Vernon, from "Rob Roy."  
157 Douglas, Stephen A.  
158 Dayton, William L.  
159 De Quincey.  
160 Duchess of Sutherland.  
161 Derby, Earl.  
162 Dinner, To.  
163 Dandelion.  
164 D'Israeli, Benjamin.  
165 Dream of Life.  
166 Don't You wish You may get it?  
167 Disturbed Rest.  
168 Dickinson, Miss Ann E.  
169 Drawing Lesson.  
170 Dahlgren, Admiral.  
171 Doing the Elegant.  
172 Down the Stream.  
173 Disarming of Cupid.  
174 Duchess of Devonshire and her Children.  
175 Day's Sports in the Highlands.

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176 Elegy.  
177 Expectation.  
178 Eva and Topsy.  
179 Everett, Hon. Edward.  
180 Ellsworth, Col'nel E. E.  
181 Embroidery Lesson.  
182 Erin—Statue by W. J. O'Doherty.  
183 Ecce Homo.  
184 Eugenie, Empress.  
185 Emerson, Ralph Waldo.  
186 Evangeline.  
187 Esther (Women of the Bible.)

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188 Foster, Major-General John G.  
189 Farragut, Admiral.  
190 Fremont, Major-General J. C.  
191 Franklin, Major-General W. B.  
192 Franklin, Benjamin.  
193 Fuller, Rev. A. B.  
194 Flora McIvor, from "Waverly."  
195 Francis II., late King of Naples.  
196 First Pair of Boots.  
197 Fox, George.  
198 Friends in Adversity.  
199 Fry, Mrs. Elizabeth.  
200 Fountain Nymph—Statue.  
201 Friend, The.  
202 Foote, Rear-Admiral A. H.  
203 Family Worship.  
204 Family Worship, from "Cotter's Saturday Night."  
205 Falls of St. Anthony.  
206 Fashionable Education.  
207 Flower Girl.  
208 Faust and Marguerite.  
209 Francis Joseph of Austria.  
210 First Scrape.  
211 First Break in the Family.  
212 Fair Maid of Perth.  
213 Family of Charles I.  
214 Faith.  
215 Fillmore, Millard.  
216 First Born.  
217 Fleurette.  
218 First Alms, The.

### G.

219 Gilmore, Major-General Q. A.  
220 Grant, Major-General U. S.  
221 Garfield, Brigadier-Gen. J. A.  
222 Grover, Brigadier-General C.  
223 Greble, Lieutenant John T.  
224 Greek Girl.  
225 Grandfather's Watch.  
226 Garrick and his Wife.  
227 Goethe.  
228 Ganymede—Statue.  
229 Guercilla's Departure.  
230 Guercilla's Return.  
231 Good for a Cold.  
232 Gipsy.  
233 Good Shepherd.  
234 Glimpse of an English Homestead.  
235 Gulliver in Brobdinag.  
236 Greeley, Horace.  
237 Gleaner, The.  
238 Girl at the Bath.  
239 Garibaldi.  
240 Goldsborough, Rear-Admiral L. M.  
241 Gray, The Poet.  
242 Gamekeeper, The English.  
243 Gamekeeper, The Scotch.  
244 Grace Greenwood.  
245 Grierson, General.  
246 Guadacacia, Mad'lle Carolina.  
247 Greenwich Hospital.  
248 Guinarc, from Byron.  
249 Ginevra, from Byron.  
250 Gubeyaz, from Byron.  
251 Good Samaritan, The.  
252 Good Physician.  
253 G'lang.  
254 Georgette.  
255 George I., King of Greece.

### H.

256 Howard, Major-General O. O.  
257 Hooker, Major-General Joseph.  
258 Halleck, Major-General H. W.  
259 Hunter, Major-General D.  
260 Heintzelman, Major-Gen. S. P.  
261 Howard, Colonel John Eager.  
262 Hogarth, W.  
263 Halley, Edmund.  
264 Hale, Sir Matthew.  
265 Howitt, Mary.  
266 Hagar and Ishmael.  
267 Henrietta of Orleans, Daughter of Charles I.  
268 Henry VIII.  
269 Hamilton, Alexander.  
270 Hancock, John.  
271 Henrietta Maria, the Queen of Charles I.  
272 Hero, from "Much ado about Nothing."  
273 High Life.  
274 Heel and Toe.  
275 Hagar (Women of the Bible.)  
276 Highland Mary.  
277 Hamlin, Hon. Hanibal.  
278 Hale, Hon. J. P.  
279 Hahnemann.  
280 Hall, Mrs. S. C.  
281 Heber, Bishop.  
282 Hunt, Leigh.  
283 Hemans, Mrs.  
284 Hawthorne, Nathaniel.  
285 Herschell, Sir John F. W.  
286 Holmes, Oliver W.  
287 Hood, Thomas.  
288 Have Mercy upon us. (Choristers.)  
289 Heavenly Consolation.  
290 Hicks, Elias.  
291 Hancock, Major-General W. S.  
292 Happy as a King.  
293 Hylas and the Nymphs.  
294 Hitchcock, Major-Gen. E. A.  
295 Hartstiff, Major-Gen. Geo. L.  
296 Halburton, Judge.  
297 Haidee, from Byron.  
298 Homeward Bound.  
299 Harrison, William H.  
300 Happy Family.

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A. WINCH,  
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