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—BY—

BENJAMIN F. DILL.

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

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From the New York News.

LETTER FROM LIEUT.-GEN. EARLY.

He Does Not Want a Pardon—A History of the Campaign—The Real Strength of the Confederates—Some of Gen. Grant's Statements—Gen. Early's Demonstration on Washington—The Strength of His Forces—History of His Valley Campaign, Etc.

By a late Havana steamer the following letter from Lieut.-Gen. Early, now in that city, but about to leave for the City of Mexico. It contains many interesting statements which have never appeared before about the forces engaged in the late war, and much of the heretofore secret history of the military movements of the Confederates:

HAVANA, Dec. 13, 1865.

Having seen it stated in several papers published in the United States, that I am an applicant for pardon, I desire to say, through your columns, that there is no truth whatever in this statement. I have neither made nor authorized such application, and would not accept a pardon from the President of the United States if gratuitously tendered me without conditions or restrictions of any kind. I have nothing to regret in the course pursued by me during the war, except that my services were not of more avail to my country in the struggle for which I fought; and my faith in the justice of that cause is not at all shaken by the result.

I have not given a parole or incurred any obligation to the authorities of the United States, and I claim and will exercise no allegiance to, or dependence upon the Government of that country. I am a voluntary exile from my own country, because I am not willing to submit to the foreign yoke imposed upon it. All declarations attributed to me which are inconsistent with the above statement, are entirely without foundation, and I hope there will be no further misapprehension as to my position.

The reports of the campaigns of eighteen hundred and sixty-four and eighteen hundred and sixty-five, published in Grant and Lieut.-Gen. Grant, recently published, contain many erroneous statements which do great injustice to the Confederate armies. The errors in the Southern States, at present effectually muzzled by military rule, and the Confederate cause has no appropriate organ by which the ears of the world can be reached. The time will come, however, when a true history of the warfare can be written so as to enable foreign nations and posterity to do justice to the character of those who have sustained so unequal a struggle for all that is dear to man. In anticipation of that time, I will call attention to some facts which will show the tremendous odds the Confederate armies had to encounter.

Mr. Secretary Stanton's report shows that the available strength present for duty in the army with which Gen. Grant commenced the campaign of eighteen hundred and sixty-four was, on the first of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, as follows:

The Army of the Potomac (under Gen. Meade)	120,036
The Ninth Army Corps (under Gen. Burnside)	20,700
Aggregate	140,736

Besides this, he says the chief part of the force designed to guard the Middle Department and the Department of Washington, "was called to the front to repair losses in the Army of the Potomac." Which doubtless was done before that army left the vicinity of Spottsylvania Court House, as Gen. Grant says: "The thirteenth, fourteenth, eighteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, were consumed in maneuvering and waiting for re-enforcements from Washington," and Mr. Stanton says the sending of these troops to the front caused the detaching from Gen. Lee's army of the force under me to threaten Baltimore and Washington. The available strength of the forces in those two departments, on the first of May, according to Mr. Stanton's report, was as follows:

In the Department of Washington	6,218
In the Middle Department	9,527
Aggregate	15,745

Of which it may be safely assumed that at least forty thousand men were sent to the front, as Gen. Grant says that, when he approached Washington, the garrisons of Washington and Baltimore were "made up of heavy artillery regiments, hundred days' men, and detachments from the Invalid Corps," and hence it became necessary to send troops from the army to man the works. This, therefore, made an army of one hundred and eighty thousand men which Gen. Lee's army had to meet before, as I will show. It had received any reinforcements whatever. This estimate does not include the reinforcements received in the way of recruits from voluntary enlistments and the draft, which were entirely going on, nor does it include reinforcements from the Northern Department and the Departments of the East and the Susquehanna, where there were, by Mr. Stanton's showing fifteen thousand three hundred and forty-four available men for duty, the greater part of which, it is presumed, were sent to Grant, as otherwise, they might have been brought to Washington to meet my force with more ease than troops from his army.

Gen. Lee's army, at the beginning of the campaign, consisted of two divisions of Longstreet's Corps, Ewell's Corps, A. P. Hill's Corps, three divisions of cavalry and the artillery. I commanded at different times during the campaign, Hill's and Ewell's Corps, and am, therefore, able to state very nearly the entire strength of the army. Ewell's Corps, to which I belonged, did not exceed fourteen thousand muskets at the beginning of the campaign. When I was placed in command of Hill's Corps on the eighth of May, by reason of Gen. Hill's sickness, its effective strength was less than thirteen thousand muskets, and it could not have exceeded eighteen thousand in the beginning of Longstreet's Corps, as was the weakest of the three when all the divisions were present, and the two with him had just returned from an arduous and exhausting Winter campaign in East Tennessee. His strength could not have exceeded eight thousand muskets. Gen. Lee's whole effective infantry, therefore did not exceed forty thousand muskets, if it reached that number. The cavalry divisions were all weak, neither of them exceeding the strength of a good brigade. The artillery was in proportion to the other arms, and was far exceeded by that of Grant, both in the number of men and guns, but in weight of metal, and especially in the quality of the ammunition. Gen. Lee's whole effective strength at the opening of the campaign was not over fifty thousand men of all arms. There were no means of recruiting the ranks of his army, and no reinforcements were received, until I reached Hanover Junction on the twenty-third of May. It was this force, therefore, which compelled Grant after the fighting at the Wilderness and around Spottsylvania Court House, including the memorable twelfth of May, to wait six days for reinforcements from Washington before he could move, and which his favorite plan of reaching Richmond, via Hanover Junction, Gen. Lee was joined by Pickett's Division of Longstreet's Corps, one small small brigade of my Division of Ewell's Corps, which had been in North Carolina with Hoke, and two small brigades, with a battalion of artillery under Breckinridge, which had been in Southwestern Virginia. This force under Breckinridge, which of the army, gives estimates at fifteen thousand and which was subsequently added to mine at Lynchburg, not exceed two thousand muskets. At Coal Harbor, about the first of June, Hoke's division from Petersburg joined Gen. Lee, but Breckinridge's force was sent back immediately after its arrival near that place, on account of the defeat and death of Gen. Wm. E. Jones, at Piedmont, in the Shenandoah Valley, and Ewell's corps, with two battalions of artillery, was detached under my command on the morning of the thirteenth of June to meet Hunter. This counterbalanced all reinforcements. The foregoing statement, which fully covers Gen. Lee's strength, shows the disparity of forces between the two armies in the beginning, and it has never lessened after they reached the vicinity of Richmond and Petersburg, but was greatly increased. The curious may speculate as to what would have been the result of the resources in men and munitions of war of the two commanders had been reversed, or if Lee's strength had approximated Grant's. Occupying a neutral position, as between the two Federal commanders, Grant and Butler, and certainly having no reason to admire the latter, I cannot but be amused at the effort of Grant, by the use of a few flash phrases, to make Butler the scapegoat of all his failures.

The disparity of the forces of Sheridan and myself in the Valley campaign was even greater than that between Lee and Grant. My force, when I arrived in front of the fortifications of Washington, on the eleventh of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, was eight thousand muskets, three small battalions of Artillery with about forty field pieces, of which the largest were twelve pounder Napoleons, and about two thousand badly mounted and equipped Cavalry, of which a large portion had been detached to cut the railroads leading from Baltimore to Harrisburg. It was thus that two divisions of the Sixth Corps and the advance of the Nineteenth Corps arrived at Washington before I did, and Mr. Stanton claimed that it was not there by the time of the arrival of the Sixth Corps, a part of the Nineteenth Corps under Gen. Emory, and a part of the Eighth Corps under Gen. Gillmore. My force had then marched over five hundred miles each day, except the day of the fight at Monocacy, when it marched fourteen miles, and fought and defeated Wallace.

At the battle of Winchester, or Opequan as it is called by Gen. Grant, my effective strength was about eight thousand five hundred muskets, the three battalions of artillery, and less than three thousand cavalry. Sheridan's infantry consisted of the Sixth, Nineteenth and Cook's Corps, composed of one division of the Eighth Corps and what was called the "Army of West Virginia." Some idea may be formed of the strength of the Sixth Corps, when it is recollected that the Army of the Potomac was composed of three corps on the first of May previous, to wit: the Second, Fifth and Sixth, and that its effective strength then was, according to Mr. Stanton's statement, one hundred and twenty thousand three hundred and eighty-six. The same statement shows that the available strength of the "forces in the Department of West Virginia," on the first of May, thirty thousand, seven hundred and eighty-two, and most of the troops in this department were concentrated in the Valley. Documents subsequently captured showed the strength of the Nineteenth Corps to have at the battle of Winchester, not less than twelve thousand effective men. Official documents captured at Cedar Creek showed that Sheridan's Cavalry, on the seventeenth of September, two days before the fight, numbered ten thousand one hundred effectives of any kind. His artillery was vastly superior to mine in number of men and guns. The Sixth Corps alone must have exceeded my entire strength, unless he had received large reinforcements since my force was reduced by the terrible losses as to reduce its strength at least three-fourths. From all the information received, and from documents captured at Cedar Creek, I am satisfied that Sheridan's effective infantry strength at Winchester could not have been less than thirty-five thousand muskets, and it was probably more. His cavalry, therefore, was more fully four to one, and probably more. His very great superiority in cavalry was very disadvantageous to me, as the country was very open and admirably adapted to cavalry operations, and my cavalry, being mostly armed with Enfield rifles without pistols or sabers, could not fight his, whose Cavalrymen were armed with pistols. At the fight at Cedar Creek I had been reinforced by one division of infantry (Kershaw's) numbering twenty-seven hundred muskets, one small battalion of artillery, and about six hundred cavalry, which about made up my losses at Winchester and Fisher's Hill. I went into this fight with eight thousand five hundred muskets, about forty pieces of artillery and about twelve hundred cavalry, which was guarding Luray Valley, did not get up in time, though ordered to move at the same time I moved with my force. Sheridan's infantry had been recruited fully up to its strength at Winchester, and his cavalry numbered eight thousand seven hundred, as shown by documents captured at Gordonsville. My main cause why the route of his army was not complete was the fact that my cavalry could not compete with his, and the latter, therefore, remained intact. He claimed all his own guns that had been captured in the morning and afterward recaptured, as so many guns captured from me, whereas, I lost only twenty-three guns, and the loss of these and the wagons which were taken was mainly owing to the fact that a bridge, on a narrow part of the road between Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill, had broken down, and the guns and wagons, which latter were not numerous, could not be brought off. Pursuit was not made to Mount Jackson, as stated by both Grant and Sherman, but my troops were halted for the night at Fisher's Hill, three miles from Cedar Creek, and next day moved back to New Market, six miles from Mount Jackson, and remained in camp until. So far from its being true, as stated by Mr. Stanton, that no force appeared in the Valley after this, the fact is, that I reorganized my force at New Market, and the month of November moved down the Valley again and confronted Sheridan on the eleventh and twelfth in front of his intrenchments between Newtown and Kernstown, and then retired back to New Market because provisions and forage could not be obtained in the lower Valley. The expeditions by which the posts of New Creek and Beverly were subsequently captured, were sent out also from my force in the Valley. The strong force which Gen. Grant says was entrenched under me at Waynesboro, when Sheridan advanced up the Valley in the latter part of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, with two divisions of cavalry of five thousand men each, and a total of about one thousand infantry and a few pieces of artillery, most of my infantry having been returned to Gen. Lee to meet corresponding detachments from Sheridan to Grant, and all my cavalry and most of the artillery having been sent off on account of the impossibility of foraging the horses in the Valley. Obvious reasons of policy prevented any such battle, protracted as during the war, and it will be seen that I was leading a forlorn hope all the time, and the public can appreciate the character of the victories which were entirely going on, nor does it include reinforcements from the Northern Department and the Departments of the East and the Susquehanna, where there were, by Mr. Stanton's showing fifteen thousand three hundred and forty-four available men for duty, the greater part of which, it is presumed, were sent to Grant, as otherwise, they might have been brought to Washington to meet my force with more ease than troops from his army.

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☞ Fifteen men were called for trial on charges of counterfeiting in the United States Court, in New York, a few days ago, and *not one of them appeared*. These men had all gone through the usual force of forming a "professional" ball, and now they are let loose once more to swindle the public. This is one of the modes by which justice is defeated, gambling rogues to escape without trial, and thus giving impunity to crime. The same system of "professional" bail exists here, and has very frequently the same effect. It would be a very wholesome practice for the newspaper press to publish the names of the bail in all criminal cases, so that the public may see when it is entered in good faith by real friends of the parties, and when it is a mere sham. The people would be astonished to see how many times the same name appears and what immense amounts some of these "bail-goers" undertake to pay in the numerous cases in which they act; and they frequently have very little available property, or perhaps none at all. The publication of the names of the sureties might help to cure this evil.

☞ There is poetry in the most of man—ditto in our old shanghai hen.

CHRONOLOGY.

The Record of Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five—Events of the Past Twelve Months.

JANUARY.

1. New Year's Day—Loss of the San Jacinto off the Bahama Islands; completion of Gen. Butler's Dutch Gap Canal.
5. President Lincoln relieves Gen. Butler from the command of the Army of the James.
11. The State of Missouri emancipates her slaves.
13. Death of Bishop Brownell, of Connecticut, at Hartford. He was the oldest Episcopal Prelate in the United States, having been consecrated in eighteen hundred and nineteen.
15. The combined land and naval forces of Gen. Terry and Admiral Porter capture Fort Fisher, N. C.
16. The Confederates evacuate their works at Reeves' Point, N. C., and the Federal forces take possession. Destruction of the Monitor Patapsco, opposite Fort Sumter, by a rebel torpedo.
21. The Stag and Charlotte, blockade runners, captured.
22. Francis P. Blair left Washington on a peace visit to Richmond.
23. Lieut.-Gen. Hood relieved of his command in the Confederate army.
25. Five vessels of the rebel squadron came down the James river from Richmond and tried to pass the Federal obstructions, but were frustrated. The Sharandosh, after having captured eleven American merchant vessels, arrived at Melbourne, Australia.
29. A deputation was sent from Richmond for the purpose of negotiating for peace, consisting of A. H. Stephens, Vice President of the Confederacy, R. M. T. Hunter, Virginia Senator, and Mr. Campbell, ex-Assistant Secretary of War.
31. Messrs. Stephens, Campbell and Hunter permitted to pass the Federal lines. An Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was passed by the House of Representatives, abolishing slavery, by a vote of 119 yeas to 56 nays.

FEBRUARY.

2. Gen. Robert E. Lee appointed General-in-chief of the Confederate armies. President Lincoln left Washington to visit the Peace Commissioners at Fortress Monroe. Gen. Sherman crossed Whippy Swamp, S. C.
4. The iron-clad ram Stonewall, entered Ferrol, Spain. President Lincoln and Secretary Seward returned to Washington, the peace conference having failed.
5. Encounter between the fifth, second and Gregg's corps of the Army of the Potomac, with rebels near Hatcher's run.
6. The rebel Secretaryship of War occupied by Breckinridge.
8. Sherman's army reached the Charleston and Savannah Railroad at Banberry and Midway.
9. Gov. Bramlette, of Ky., advised the adoption by the State of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery on the payment by the United States of $34,000,000, which was the value of the slaves in eighteen hundred and sixty-four.
11. Gen. Blair crossed the Edisto near Orangeville. Cavalry skirmish between Wheeler and Kilpatrick. Skirmish at Hoover Hill, N. C.
14. Maj.-Gen. Ord appointed to the command of the Department of Virginia.
15. From two thousand to three thousand Federal troops landed on James Island, below Charleston. Union of Sherman's forces at Congaree, prior to his attack on Columbia, S. C.
18. Charleston, S. C., evacuated by the Confederates, and occupied by Federal troops. Gen. Forrest addresses his troops recounting their exploits and encouraging them anew. Columbia, S. C., evacuated by Confederates and occupied by Gen. Sherman.
19. Fort Anderson, near Wilmington, captured by the United States forces.
20. The Army of Tennessee reunited in march. Battle of Town Creek, N. C.
21. Capture of Maj.-Gen. Kelley and Crook, by Confederate cavalry, at Cumberland, Md., who dashed into the town after daylight and took the Generals at their hotels.
22. Gens. Schofield, Terry and Cox entered Wilmington, N. C.
23. Admiral Dalgren, assisted by land forces, captured Georgetown, S. C.
24. Gen. Sherman occupies Camden, S. C.
28. Gen. Johnston assumed the command of the Confederate Army of Tennessee, and the departments of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.
28. Great conflagration in Hayti; loss $50,000,000.

MARCH.

3. Sherman occupies Chesterfield Court House, S. C. Cheraw, S. C., captured by Sherman. Battle of Hoguesboro, Va.
4. Sherman enters Charlotteville, S. C. Inauguration of President Lincoln and Vice President Johnson at Washington.
7. Hugh McCulloch nominated Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Fessenden, resigned.
8. Mr. Davis requested the Richmond Congress, which was going to adjourn, to remain in session a few days longer.
10. Kilpatrick's cavalry surprised by Wade Hampton, who dashed in on them and captured all their guns, horses and many prisoners; all, however, were soon recovered.
19. James Harlan appointed Secretary of the Interior.
11. Warning Proclamation to all deserters to return to their respective commands within sixty days, with promise of pardon. Sue Munday, guerrilla, captured at Webster, Ky. Gen. Sherman occupies Fayetteville, N. C. Communication also opened with Gen. Schofield.
14. Maj.-Gen. Stoneman's expedition from Knoxville, Tenn., struck the East Tennessee Railroad at Salem.
15. Sue Munday, *alias* Jerome Clark, hanged at Louisville, Ky. Battle of Averysboro, N. C.
16. Gen. Cox occupies Kinston, N. C.
17. Gen. Canby prepares to attack Mobile.
18. Benton's division, thirteenth army corps, landed at Mobile Point.
19. Part of Terry's corps landed at Cedar Point and commenced their march on Mobile. Battle of Smithfield, N. C.
20. Arrival of Gen. Sherman at Bentonville; massing of his troops preparatory to a general battle, prevented, however, by the withdrawal of Johnston.
21. Maj.-Gen. Schofield occupied Goldsboro, N. C.
22. Commencement of grand cavalry raid of the four divisions under Maj.-Gen. Wilson.
23. Maj.-Gen. Sheridan crossed the James river and entered Grant's and Meade's lines.
25. Battle of Fort Fisher, N. C. Flag of truce sent in by Gen. Lee, in order that he may bury his dead. Battle of Hatcher's Run, Va.
26. Battle of Mitchell's Fork, Ala.
27. Stoneman's cavalry entered Boone, N. C.
28. The Stonewall quitted Lisbon by order of the authorities. Conference between President Lincoln, Lieut.-Gen. Grant, Gens. Sherman, Meade, Sheridan and Ord to settle future movements. U. S. monitor Milwaukie, blown up in Mobile Bay by torpedoes.
29. The St. Albins raiders released by the Canadian authorities. Forward movement of the Potomac army commenced; heavy cannonading in the night on Fort Steedman; Maj.-Gen. Sheridan, with nine thousand cavalry, moved by way of Ream's Station.
30. Second day of operations before Petersburg.
31. Battle of Five Forks.

APRIL.

1. Continuation of the battle of Five Forks. Battle of Ebenezer Church, Ala.
2. Fourth day of the operations against Petersburg. Battle of Selma, Ala.
3. Maj.-Gen. Weitzell entered the city of Richmond, Va.
4. Maj.-Gen. Sheridan arrived at Jetersville, Va., Gen. Lee being at Amelia Court House.
5. The Secretary of State, W. H. Seward, thrown from his carriage, his arm being broken and face much injured. Battle of Paint's Creek Roads.
6. Lieut.-Gen. Grant sent a note to Gen. Lee, stating that the surrender of the rebel army would stop the further effusion of blood.
7. Gen. Lee asks Gen. Grant's terms.
8. Gen. Sheridan continues the pursuit of Gen. Lee.
9. Gen. Lee asks for an interview with Gen. Grant. Gen. Grant suggests that the interview would be useless, as he had not power to negotiate a general peace, and states in a letter to Gen. Lee the terms on which alone he was empowered to treat. Lee finally accepted the terms; a truce was agreed on, and measures were adopted for the surrender of the Confederate army.
10. A proclamation issued by President Lincoln, releasing certain Southern ports from blockade, designating them as ports of entry and stating which ports should be open. Another proclamation issued by the President, stating that the restriction placed on American vessels during the war by foreign nations would be no longer tolerated.
12. Montgomery, Ala., surrendered.
13. Genl. Ord, successor to Gen. Weitzel, revoked the order granting permission to ex-rebel politicians to consult in Richmond. Kilpatrick's cavalry entered Raleigh, N. C. Order from Washington stopping the draft.
14. Maj.-Gen. Anderson raised the old flag on Fort Sumpter. Assassination of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, at Ford's Theater, Washington, by John Wilkes Booth, about half past nine o'clock, P. M. Attempted assassination of Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, by W. H. Paine.
15. Death of President Lincoln at twenty-two minutes after seven, A. M. The oath of office as President of the United States taken by Andrew Johnson, Vice-President.
16. Memorandum of agreement drawn up between Gens. Sherman and Johnston, at Durham's Station, N. C. The arrangement disapproved by the President and Cabinet.
18. Day of general mourning for the President's death.
21. Macon, Ga., captured by Wilson's cavalry.
22. Maj.-Gen. Halleck assumes command of the Military Department of Virginia.
26. J. Wilkes Booth and David C. Harrold chased through a swamp in St. Mary's county, Md., when they took refuge in a barn near Port Royal, on the Rappahannock. Booth, refusing to surrender, was shot through the head and killed, and Harrold taken prisoner. Surrender of Gen. Johnston's army.
27. A true bill found by the Grand Jury of Toronto against Jacob Thompson, C. C. Clay, W. H. Cleary, and Messrs. Lawrence, Doual and Young, for a breach of the neutrality laws. The steamer Sultana, with over two thousand soldiers on board, blew up near Memphis. About fourteen hundred lives were lost.
29. The President issues a proclamation removing all restriction on internal and coastwise commercial intercourse.

MAY.

1. Proclamation of the President to try the persons implicated in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln by Court Martial.
4. The remains of the late President interred in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois.
6. Review of the second and fifth Army Corps in Richmond, Va., on their way home, by Gen. Halleck. Trial of the conspirators at Washington.
9. Proclamation of the President declaring the war closed.
10. Capture of Mr. Davis and his staff by a detachment of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry.
11. Terrible tornado in Philadelphia; twenty-three houses blown down.
13. Arrival of Mr. Davis and family, and Alexander H. Stephens, at Fortress Monroe, in the steamer Clyde.
22. The Southern blockade removed by a proclamation of the President, to take effect July first. The ports of Galveston, La Salle, Brazos de Santiago and Brownsville not included in the order.
23. Review of the Second and Fifth Corps by the President and Gen. Grant at Washington.
24. Review of Gen. Sherman's army at Washington.
25. Explosion of the ordnance depot at Mobile; five hundred and sixty-six persons killed or wounded. Capture of Saline Pass.
26. Terms for the surrender of Kirby Smith's army agreed upon at New Orleans.
27. Order from the War Department directing all persons committed by military tribunals during the war to be discharged.
28. Evacuation of San Domingo by the Spanish forces.
29. Proclamation of amnesty issued by the President. Wm. W. Holden appointed Provisional Governor of North Carolina.

JUNE.

1. Occupation of Brownsville, Texas, by the United States forces. Day of mourning and prayer for President Lincoln.
5. Galveston, Texas, re-occupied by Federal forces.
8. Review of the Sixth Army Corps at Washington. United States Quartermaster and Commissary stores destroyed by fire at Chattanooga and Nashville, Tenn. Loss about ten million five hundred thousand dollars.
13. Appointment of Wm. L. Sharkey as Provisional Governor of Mississippi. Proclamation of the President removing restrictions on trade on the Mississippi river.
16. James Johnson appointed Provisional Governor of Georgia, and Andrew J. Hamilton, of Texas.
17. Hon. Lewis E. Parsons appointed Provisional Governor of Alabama. The Virginia Legislature assemble at Richmond.
23. Proclamation of the President declaring the blockade raised. Death of Admiral Dupont.
23. Burning of the emigrant ship William Nelson, immense loss of life.
27. Division of the United States into five Military Departments.

JULY.

1. B. F. Perry appointed Provisional Governor of South Carolina.
5. Approval by the President of the sentence of the assassination conspirators.
6. Tornado in Wisconsin.
7. Conspirators hung at Washington.
13. Burning of Barnum's Museum.
15. The laying of the Atlantic Telegraph cable commenced.
17. Great destruction of whalers by the Shenandoah in the Pacific.
30. Death of the missionary Brother Johnathan, near Crescent City, Oregon. Immense loss of life.
31. The steamship Glasgow, burned at sea.

AUGUST.

1. Celebration of British Emancipation in the West Indies.
5. Fearful ravages of Cholera at Constantinople.
14. Mississippi State Convention assembles at Jackson. Second failure of the Atlantic cable. Discovery of the Ketchum forgeries.
17. Fatal riot at Memphis, Tenn.
18. Military commission appointed to try Capt. Wirz.
19. Provisional Gov. Sharkey of Mississippi issues his proclamation organizing the militia. Gen. Slocum issues a counter proclamation forbidding such organization.
21. Mississippi Convention abolishes slavery in the State.
23. The Wirz Military Commission assembles.

SEPTEMBER.

2. Gen. Slocum ordered to countermand his militia order by the President.
4. Election of delegates to South Carolina Convention.
14. Indian chiefs renounce their allegiance to the Confederacy, and sign a treaty of amity with the United States. Collision on the Camden and Amboy Railroad.
15. State Convention of South Carolina repeals the ordinance of secession.
18. Spain commences hostilities against Chili.
23. Convention of Alabama abolishes slavery, and repeals ordinance of secession.

OCTOBER.

2. Election in Connecticut; negroes denied the right to vote by a majority of six thousand. Election of Gen. Humphreys as Governor of Mississippi.
7. North Carolina abolishes slavery in that State.
11. Release of Alexander H. Stephens and others. Insurrection in Jamaica.
12. Martial law abolished in Kentucky. Explosion of the steamer Yo Semite on Sacramento river; thirteen persons killed.
18. Death of Lord Palmerston.
20. Execution of the guerrillas Champ Ferguson and Henry C. Magruder. Loss of the steamship Republic. Earl Russell appointed Premier of England.
22. Disastrous collision on the New Haven Railroad.
27. The Georgia Convention repeals the ordinance of secession.

NOVEMBER.

1. Departure of Sir Morton Peto and the British capitalists. Appeal to the Canadian Orangemen to resist the Fenians.
8. Surrender of the Shenandoah.
9. Discovery of a Fenian plot in Toronto.
10. Execution of Capt. Wirz.
13. Suicide of the Union, Preston King.
21. Great storm on the Atlantic coast.
22. Death of Prince de Ruissey.
24. Escape of "Head Center" Stephens from Richmond Prison, Dublin.
30. Luby, proprietor of the "Irish People," sentenced to twenty years imprisonment.

DECEMBER.

1. Proclamation of the President restoring the writ of *habeas corpus*. Accident on the New Jersey Central Railroad.
2. Great fire in State street, New York; loss, five hundred thousand dollars. Great fire in Columbus, Miss; loss, one million dollars.
4. Assembling of the thirty-ninth Congress.
5. Charter election in New York—Jno. T. Hoffman chosen Mayor. O'Leary, a Fenian, sentenced at Dublin to twenty years' imprisonment.
7. Day of National Thanksgiving.
15. Special message of President Johnson to Congress; he declares the Southern States in the Union.
21. Congress adjourns to January fifth. Great gale on the Atlantic coast; numerous shipwrecks.

☞ The Charleston *Courier* says of the condition of that city:

"On every street and thoroughfare the marks of energy, industry and enterprise are plainly visible. East Bay, six weeks ago, was almost barren of open business places, while now it is next to an impossibility to rent a building covered with a roof. Contracts of building are actively engaged repairing damages occasioned by fire and water, and long before the repairs are completed, applications are received to occupy the premises. The same holds good with Meeting, King, and other principal streets. There is a great demand for stores and warehouses all over the city. In order to meet this demand, it will be necessary for some measures to be taken toward restoring the burnt district to a habitable condition. The rents in Charleston are increasing daily, which is another evidence of enhancing business activity. Stores, which three months ago could be obtained for five hundred dollars per annum, cannot now be had for less than fifteen hundred and thousand dollars for the same term.

GEN. HOWARD'S FREEDMEN REPORT.

On entering upon the duties of his office, six months ago, the Superintendent informs us that he divided the Bureau into four divisions—viz: one of lands, a second of records, a third of financial affairs, while the fourth constituted the medical department. Each one of these divisions are successively taken up and treated in the report. The act of Congress approved March, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, which established the Bureau, provided that it should have the supervision and management of abandoned lands—that is, lands deserted by their owners or confiscated by the Government.

There are now, we are told, in possession of the Bureau seven hundred and sixty-eight thousand and fourty acres of such lands; one hundred and sixty-one thousand three hundred and thirty-one acres are cultivated by the freedmen; one hundred and fourty-three thousand two hundred and nineteen are uncultivated, while four hundred and sixty-four thousand and fourty acres have not as yet been classified. Believing it to be not only a just policy, but the policy decided upon by the Government, Gen. Howard refused to return any estates to owners who could not show a "constant loyalty, past and present—a loyalty which could not be established by the mere production of an oath of allegiance or amnesty." This course did not meet with the approval of the President, who gave notice that a pardon, either by special warrant or the provisions of his amnesty proclamation, entitled the party pardoned to demand and receive immediate restoration of all his property, except such as had been actually sold under a decree of confiscation.

In accordance with these orders the Sea Islands along the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, which had been especially set apart for the freedmen by Gen. Sherman, were restored to their owner. The total number of acres thus far surrendered, amounts to eighty-eight thousand one hundred and seventy. In New Orleans, property to the value of eight hundred thousand dollars has been restored, while one third of all that is held in North Carolina has been given up.

Under the head of Records, Gen. Howard states that the rations were issued by the Bureau, in August last, to fifty-seven thousand three hundred and sixty whites, ninety thousand, six hundred and thirty-seven blacks, and one hundred and twenty-three Indians; total one hundred and forty-eight thousand one hundred and twenty. The whole number of rations issued during the month of September were one million four hundred thousand six hundred and forty-three. The expenditures of the Bureau have amounted to four hundred and seventy-eight thousand three hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventeen cents. The total amount received, including funds on hand January first, is nine hundred and seven thousand three hundred and ninety-six dollars and twenty-eight cents, leaving a balance on hand of three hundred and thirteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-two cents. This, however, includes a large amount of funds held in trust for colored soldiers, which is to be returned to them. It is estimated that the amount required for the expenditures of the Bureau for the fiscal year commencing January, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, will be eleven million seven hundred and forty-five thousand and fifty dollars.

Some three million of this estimated sum is put down to the head of "sites for school houses and asylums." Now, although it would be most desirable to have the freed negroes educated, the General Government cannot take upon itself the labor and expense of giving them all a "schooling." Under the head of "Justice," the General continues: "It would seem best to have some provision of law extending the United States jurisdiction to the freedmen, while they remain wards of the Government. Freedmen's United States Courts, to exist for a term of years, would be a very effective instrument to relieve these people from the injustice incident to a forced emancipation; I mean on the part of those who have fought against emancipation, and are too full of prejudices and ignorance to believe in freedom."

In his concluding remarks Gen. Howard makes numerous suggestions, and expresses the hope that the Bureau will still be continued.

The letter of Gen. Grant to the President on the temper of the South, suggests, as an economical measure, that every officer on duty with troops in the Southern States and the friends of the Freedmen's Bureau, and thus save the expense of separate salaried agents.

From the London Times, Dec. 13.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

There are few officers of the same age who have seen more active and various service than Sir H. Storks; there are none, perhaps, who have had equal opportunities of showing that which is the better part of valor in so many trying emergencies. Again and again Sir H. Storks has been called in to solve some difficulty which was not of his own creation. A great part of his life has been spent in special services. He was on special service at the Cape of Good Hope in 1846, and was Assistant Adjutant General for the two following years in the Caffre war; he was afterwards Military Secretary at the Mauritius, and also acted for some time as the Private Secretary of the Governor; he commanded a motley and not very docile foreign contingent at Smyrna and Scutari during the Crimean war; having managed to organize them effectively, he managed to disband them peacefully when the war was over; he filled the difficult post of Secretary for Military Correspondence when the new relations between the War Office and Horse Guards were first established; he kept the Ionian Islands in good order, if not in good humor, after the publication of Sir J. Young's dispatch had disclosed our half formed intention of evacuating them, and he withdrew from a situation which it was a feat to have held at all amid the grateful applause of the whole population. He has now been transferred for a time from the government of Malta to that of a colony which at this moment engrosses the whole attention of the Colonial Office, and is distracted by troubles that have caused violent agitation in this country. To this great trust he was only summoned by a telegraphic message to Malta on Wednesday night, and it deserves to be recorded, as an act of prompt devotion to the call of duty that Sir H. Storks was on his way in the course of the next day, and actually reached London from Malta in three days and a half.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS.

The underground passenger railways of London have proved a complete success, and the New York press is already calling for such an institution to relieve the pressure of traffic in Broadway. A recent number of the London *Engineer* describes as follows the business of the line in operation there:

Among our railway systems the Metropolitan is *sui generis*. It is unique in its mode of construction, in the district it serves, and in its working. At the top of the list of mileage traffic receipts, it may almost add in the value of its shares. It is peculiar inasmuch as the whole of the line is constructed in or under the metropolis, many portions of it passing under densely populated districts and busy thoroughfares.

The number of passengers it conveys is perfectly enormous. In the last half year the traffic carried