National Republican.

The Surrender of Harper's Ferry.

REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMISSION—REMARKABLE STATEMENTS.

The Military Commission which was appointed to investigate the circumstances of the surrender of Harper's Ferry, has made the following report:

The Commission, consisting of Major General D. Hunter, United States army of volunteers, President; Major General G. Cadwalader, United States army of volunteers; Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur, U. S. army of volunteers; Major Donn Piatt, Assistant Adjutant General of volunteers; Capt. F. Ball, Aid-de-camp of volunteers; Colonel G. Holt, Judge Advocate-General—called by the Government to investigate the conduct of certain officers connected with, and the circumstances attending, the abandonment of Maryland Heights and the surrender of Harper's Ferry, have the honor to report the following:

On the 3d of September, General White entered Harper's Ferry with his force from Winchester. The next day he was ordered to Martinsburg, to take command of the forces there. On the 12th of September, he again returned to Harper's Ferry, where he remained until the surrender, without assuming the command.

On the 7th of September, Gen. McClellan—the most of his forces having preceded him—left Washington under orders issued some days previously, to drive the enemy from Maryland. That night he established his headquarters at Rockville, from which, on the 11th of September, he telegraphed to General Halleck to have Colonel Miles ordered to join him at once.

On the 5th of September Colonel Thomas H. Ford, Thirty-second Ohio, took command of the forces on Maryland Heights. Forces were placed at Solomon's Gap and at Sandy Hook. Those at Sandy Hook, under Colonel Maulsby, retired by Colonel Miles's order to the eastern slope of Maryland Heights, two or three days previous to their evacuation by Colonel Ford. On the 11th of September the force at Solomon's Gap were driven in by the enemy. Colonel Ford called upon Colonel Miles for reinforcements. The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York and the Thirty-ninth New York (Garibaldi Guards) were sent him on Friday, the 12th of September, and on the morning of the 13th he was further reinforced by the One Hundred and Fifteenth New York and a portion of a Maryland regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Downey.

Colonel Ford made requisition for axes and spades to enable him to construct defences on the Heights, but obtained none. With ten axes belonging to some Maryland troops, hiring all that could be obtained, a slight breast-work of trees was constructed on the 12th, near the crest of the Heights, and a slashing of timber made for a short distance in front of the breast-work.

The forces under Colonel Ford were stationed at various points on Maryland Heights, the principal force being on the crest of the hill near the breastwork and look-out. Skirmishing commenced on Friday, the 12th, on the crest of the hill.

Early on the morning of the 13th the enemy made an attack on the crest of the hill, and after some time the troops retired in some confusion to the breastwork, where they were rallied. About 9 o'clock a second attack was made, which the troops behind the breastwork resisted for a short time, and until Col. Sherrill, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York, was wounded, and carried off the field, when the entire One Hundred and Twenty-sixth regiment, as some witnesses testify, all but two companies, Major Hewitt states, broke and fled in utter confusion. Men and most of the officers all fled together, no effort being made to rally the regiment, except by Col. Ford, Lieut. Barras, acting adjutant, and some officers of other regiments, directed by Colonel Miles, then on the Heights.

Soon after, the remaining forces at the breastwork fell back, under a supposed order from Major Hewitt, who himself says that he gave no such order; merely sent instructions to the captains of his own regiment that, if they were compelled to retire, to do so in good order. Orders were given by Colonel Ford for the troops to return to their position. They advanced some distance up the Heights, but did not regain the breastwork.

That evening Colonel Miles was on Maryland Heights for some hours, consulting with Colonel Ford. He left between 11 and 12 o'clock, without directly ordering Colonel Ford to evacuate the Heights, but instructing him, in case he was compelled to do so, to spike the guns and throw the heavy siege guns down the mountain.

About 2 o'clock, perhaps a little later, by the order of Colonel Ford the Heights were abandoned, the guns being spiked according to instructions.

On Sunday Colonel D'Utassy sent over to Maryland Heights four companies under Major Wood, who brought off, without opposition, four brass 12-pounders, two of which were imperfectly spiked, and a wagon load of ammunition.

General White, on his return to Harper's Ferry on the 13th of September, suggested to Colonel Miles the propriety of contracting his lines on Bolivar Heights so as to make a better defence, but Colonel Miles adhered to his original line of defence, stating that he was determined to make his stand on Bolivar Heights. General White also urged the importance of holding Maryland Heights, even should it require the taking the entire force over there from Harper's Ferry. Colonel Miles, under his orders to hold Harper's Ferry to the last extremity, while admitting the importance of Maryland Heights, seemed to regard them as applying to the town of Harper's Ferry, and held that to leave Harper's Ferry even to go on Maryland Heights, would be disobeying his instructions.

Gen. McClellan established his headquarters at Frederick City on the morning of the 13th of September. On the night of the 13th, after the evacuation of Maryland Heights, Col. Miles directed Captain (now Major) Russell, of the Maryland cavalry, to take with him a few men and endeavor to get through the enemy's lines and reach some of our forces—Gen. McClellan, if possible—and to report the condition of Harper's Ferry, that it could not hold out more than forty-eight hours, unless reinforced, and to urge the sending of reinforcements. Capt. Russell reached General McClellan's headquarters at Frederick at nine a. m. on Sunday, the 14th of September, and reported as directed by Colonel Miles. Immediately upon his arrival General McClellan sent off a messenger, as Capt. Russell understood, to Gen. Franklin.

At 10 a. m. Capt. Russell left for Gen. Franklin's command, with a communication to Gen. Franklin from Gen. McClellan. He reached Gen. Franklin about 3 o'clock that afternoon, and found him engaged with the enemy at Crampton's Gap. The enemy were driven from the Gap, and the next morning, the 15th, Gen. Franklin passed through the Gap, advancing about a mile, and finding the enemy drawn up in line of battle in his front, drew his own forces up in line of battle. While thus situated, the cannonading in the direction of Harper's Ferry, which had been heard very distinctly all the morning—Harper's Ferry being about seven miles distant—suddenly ceased, whereupon Gen. Franklin sent word to General McClellan of the probable surrender of Harper's Ferry by Col. Miles, and did not deem it necessary to proceed further in that direction.

The battle of South Mountain was fought on Sunday, the 14th.

On the same day, Sunday, during the afternoon, the enemy, at Harper's Ferry, attacked the extreme left of the line on Bolivar Heights, but, after some time, were repulsed by the troops under command of General White.

Sunday night, the cavalry at Harper's Ferry made their escape, under Colonel Davis, of the Twelfth Illinois cavalry, by permission of Colonel Miles, and reached Greencastle, Pennsylvania, the next morning, capturing an ammunition train belonging to General Longstreet, consisting of some fifty or sixty wagons. The Commission regard this escape of the cavalry, &c.

Several of the infantry officers desired permission to cut their way out at the same time the cavalry made their escape, but Colonel Miles refused upon the ground that he had never been ordered to hold Harper's Ferry to the last extremity.

On the morning of the 15th, the enemy opened their batteries from several points—seven to nine, as estimated by different witnesses—directing their attack principally upon our batteries on the left of Bolivar Heights. The attack commenced at daybreak. About 7 o'clock, Colonel Miles represented to General White that it would be necessary to surrender.

General White suggested that the brigade commanders be called together, which was done. Colonel Miles stated that the ammunition for the batteries was exhausted, and he had about made up his mind to surrender. That was agreed to by all present, and General White was sent by Colonel Miles to arrange terms. The white flag was raised by order of Colonel Miles, but the enemy did not cease fire for some half or three quarters of an hour after. Colonel Miles was mortally wounded after the white flag was raised. The surrender was agreed upon about 8 a. m. on Monday, the 15th of September.

The following was the testimony respectively of the officers commanding batteries: At the time of the surrender Captain Von Schlen had some ammunition—could not tell what amount, but mostly shrapnel; had lost about one hundred rounds on Saturday, the 13th, by the explosion of a limber, caused by one of the enemy's shells. Captain Rigby had expended, during the siege of Harper's Ferry, about six hundred rounds, with the exception of canister; had nothing but canister left. Captain Potts had expended about one thousand rounds, with the exception of canister; had only canister left. Captain Graham had but two guns of his battery under his immediate command on the morning of the surrender; had probably one hundred rounds of all kinds, but no long-time fuses. Captain Phillips had expended all his ammunition, except some forty rounds of canister and some long-range shell too large for his guns. Captain McGrath's battery had been spiked and left on Maryland Heights on Saturday.

It appears that during the siege, and shortly previous, Col. Miles paroled several Confederate prisoners, permitting them to pass through our lines. During the week previous to the evacuation of Maryland Heights, a Lieutenant Rouse of the Twelfth Virginia cavalry, who had been engaged in a raid upon a train from Harper's Ferry to Winchester a short time before, was captured and brought into Harper's Ferry. He escaped while on the way to the hospital to have his wounds dressed, but was retaken. He was paroled, but returned in command of some rebel cavalry on the morning of the surrender.

The attention of Gen. A. P. Hill was called to the fact that Lieut. Rouse was a paroled prisoner, but no attention was paid to it. Lieut. Rouse himself, on being spoken to about it, laughed at the idea of observing his parole. On Saturday, the day of the attack upon and evacuation of Maryland Heights, Col. Miles directed that sixteen Confederate prisoners be permitted to pass through our lines to rejoin the rebel army at Winchester. Other cases are testified to, but those are the most important.

BRIG. GEN. JULIUS WHITE AND COLS. D'UTASSY AND TRIMBLE.

Of the subordinate officers referred to in this case, the commission finds, with the exception of Col. Thos. H. Ford, nothing in their conduct that calls for censure. Gen. Julius White merits its approbation. He appears from the evidence to have acted with decided capability and courage.

In this connection the Commission call attention to the disgraceful behavior of the One Hundred and twenty-sixth New York regiment of infantry, and recommends that Major Baird should, for his bad conduct, as shown by this evidence, be dismissed the service. Some of the officers after the wounding of the gallant colonel, such as Lieutenant Barras, and others, not known to the Commission, behaved with gallantry, and should be commended.

COLONEL THOMAS FORD.

In the case of Colonel Ford, charged with improper conduct in abandoning the Maryland Heights, the Commission, after a careful hearing of the evidence produced by the Government and that relied on by the defence, and a due consideration of the arguments offered by counsel, find:

That on the fifth of September Colonel Ford was placed in command of Maryland Heights by Colonel Miles. That Colonel Ford, finding the position unprepared by fortifications, earnestly urged Colonel Miles to furnish him means by which the Heights could be made tenable for the small force under his command should a heavy one be brought against him. That these reasonable demands were, for some cause unknown to the Commission, not responded to by the officer in command of Harper's Ferry. That subsequently, when the enemy appeared in heavy force, Col. Ford frequently and earnestly called upon Colonel Miles for more troops, representing that he could not hold the Heights unless reinforced. That these demands were feebly or not at all complied with. That as late as the morning of the 13th, Colonel Ford sent two written demands to Colonel Miles for reinforcements, and saying that with the troops then under his command he could not hold the Heights, and unless relieved or otherwise ordered, he would have to abandon them. That as late as 11 o'clock A. M. of the 13th, a few hours previous to the abandonment of this position, Colonel Miles said to Colonel Ford that he (Col. Ford) could not have another man, and must do the best he could, and if unable to defend the place, he must spike the guns, throw them down the hill, and withdraw to Harper's Ferry in good order.

The court is then satisfied that Colonel Ford was given a discretionary power to abandon the Heights, as his better judgment might dictate; and it believes from the evidence, circumstantial and direct, that the result did not to any great extent surprise, nor in any way displease the officer in command at Harper's Ferry.

But this conclusion, so much relied upon by the defence, forces the Commission to a consideration of the fact—did Colonel Ford, under the discretionary power thus vested in him, make a proper defence of the Heights, and hold them, as he should have done, until driven off by the enemy?

The evidence shows conclusively that the force upon the Heights was not well managed; that the point most pressed was weakly defended as to numbers, and, after the wounding of the colonel of the One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth New York infantry, it was left without a competent officer in command—Col. Ford himself not appearing or designating any one who might have restored order and encouraged the men; that the abandonment of the Heights was premature is clearly proved. Our forces were not driven from the hill, as full time was given to spike the guns and throw the heavier ones down the cliff, and retreat in good order to Harper's Ferry. The next day a force returning to the Heights found them unoccupied, and brought away unmolested four abandoned guns and a quantity of ammunition.

In so grave a case as this, with such disgraceful consequences, the court cannot permit an officer to shield himself behind the fact that he did as well as he could, if in so doing he exhibits a lack of military capacity. It is clear to the Commission that Col. Ford should not have been placed in command on Maryland Heights; that he conducted the defence without ability, and abandoned his position without sufficient cause, and has shown throughout such a lack of military capacity as to disqualify him, in the opinion of the Commission, for a command in the service.

COL. D. S. MILES.

The Commission has approached a consideration of this officer's conduct in connection with the surrender of Harper's Ferry with extreme reluctance. An officer who cannot appear before any earthly tribunal to answer or explain charges gravely affecting his character; who has met his death at the hands of the enemy, even upon the spot he disgracefully surrenders, is entitled to the tenderest care and most careful investigation. This the Commission has accorded Colonel Miles, and in giving a decision only repeats what runs through our nine hundred pages of testimony strangely unanimous upon the fact, that Colonel Miles's incapacity, amounting to almost imbecility, led to the shameful surrender of this important post.

Early as the 15th of August he disobeys the orders of Major General Wool to fortify Maryland Heights. When it is surrounded and attacked by the enemy, its naturally strong positions are unimproved, and from his criminal neglect, to use the mildest term, the large force of the enemy is almost upon an equality with the small force under his command.

He seems to have understood, and admitted to his officers, that Maryland Heights is the key to the position, and yet he places Colonel Ford in command with a feeble force, makes no effort to strengthen them by fortifications, although between the 5th and 14th of September there was ample time to do so; and to Colonel Ford's repeated demands for means to entrench, and additional reinforcements, he makes either an inadequate return, or no response at all. He gives Colonel Ford a discretionary power as to when he shall abandon the Heights—the fact of abandonment having, it seems, been concluded on in his own mind. For, when this unhappy event really occurs, his only exclamation was to the effect that he feared Colonel Ford had given up too soon, although he must have known that the abandonment of Maryland Heights was the surrender of Harper's Ferry. This leaving the key of the position to the keeping of Colonel Ford, with discretionary power, after the arrival of that capable and courageous officer, who had waived his rank to serve wherever ordered, is one of the more striking facts illustrating the incapacity of Colonel Miles.

Immediately previous to and pending the siege of Harper's Ferry, he paroles rebel prisoners and permits, indeed sends them, to the enemy's headquarters. This, too, when he should have known that the lack of ammunition, the bad conduct of some of our troops, the entire absence of fortifications, and the abandonment of Maryland Heights, were important facts they could, and undoubtedly did, communicate to the enemy. Sixteen of these prisoners were paroled on the 13th, and a pass given them in the handwriting of Col. Miles, while a rebel officer by the name of Rouse, after an escape, is retaken, and subsequently has a private interview with Col. Miles, is paroled, and after the surrender appears at the head of his men, among the first to enter Harper's Ferry.

It is not necessary to accumulate evidence from the mass that throughout scarcely affords one fact in contradiction to what each one establishes, that Col. Miles was incapable of conducting a defence so important as was this of Harper's Ferry. The Commission would not have dwelled upon this painful subject were it not for the fact that the officer who placed this incapable in command should share in the responsibility, and in the opinion of the Commission Major General Wool is guilty to this extent of a grave disaster, and should be censured for his conduct.

The Commission has remarked freely on Colonel Miles, an old officer who has been killed in the service of his country, and it cannot, from any motive of delicacy, refrain from censuring those in high command, when it thinks such censure deserved. The General-in-Chief has testified that General McClellan, after having received orders to repel the enemy invading the State of Maryland, marched only six miles per day, on an average, when pursuing this invading enemy. The General-in-Chief also testifies that, in his opinion, General McClellan could and should have relieved and protected Harper's Ferry, and in this opinion the Commission fully concur.

The evidence thus introduced confirms the Commission in the opinion that Harper's Ferry, as well as Maryland Heights, was prematurely surrendered. The garrison should have been satisfied that relief, however long delayed, would come at last, and that a thousand men killed in Harper's Ferry would have made a small loss had the post been saved, and probably saved two thousand at Antietam. How important was this defence we can now appreciate. Of the 97,000 men composing at that time the whole of Lee's army more than one-third were attacking Harper's Ferry. And of this the main body was in Virginia. By reference to the evidence it will be seen that at the very moment Col. Ford abandoned Maryland Heights his little army was in reality relieved by Gens. Franklin and Sumner's corps at Crampton's Gap, within seven miles of his position; and that after the surrender of Harper's Ferry no time was given to parole prisoners before 20,000 troops were hurried from Virginia, and the entire force went off on the double quick to relieve Lee, who was being attacked at Antietam. Had the garrison been slower to surrender, or the army of the Potomac swifter to march, the enemy would have been forced to raise the siege, or would have been taken in detail, with the Potomac dividing his force.

Boston Correspondence.

BOSTON, Nov. 9, 1862.

The last has been an eventful week. No election, not involving the choice of Presidential electors, has for many years caused such general commotion as the contest just now closed. It has resulted, just as everybody who knew anything of the people of Massachusetts were confident it would, in the total failure of the sympathizers with secession to elect anybody to any place of trust. The only trust the loyal people are willing to concede them is mistrust. The combination gang made hardly a respectable appearance at the polls in point of numbers—or in anything else, for that matter—if we compare their combined strength with the former Democratic vote. The Democratic vote of twenty years ago was larger than the mixed minority of this year.

The election of the Hon. Samuel Hooper, in the Fourth district, is exceedingly gratifying, especially as he was opposed by some who have heretofore supported him, and apparently for the reason that he had been a loyal supporter of the Government and a most efficient working member of Congress.

The charge of the *Courier*, of this city, that Mr. Hooper was elected by the use of purchased influence is probably based upon its knowledge of the *modus operandi*, adopted by its own confederates to secure his defeat. I was yesterday informed by a voter in that district, that he was approached by a disciple of the *Courier* on the day of election and actually proffered a five dollar note, in addition to the sum of his tax bill, on condition that he should vote for Abbott. This is an authentic fact, and is probably a sample of hundreds of similar occurrences which have not been divulged by reason, perhaps, of the proposition having been acceded to. Mr. Hooper, of all our Congressmen, was the one the Democrats and Bell men most desired to defeat, and their disappointment is too much for their nerves; hence their wrath and charges. The opposition have not elected a sufficient number of Representatives to enable them, under the rules of the House, to call for the yeas and nays.

I do not consider the defeat of Mr. Rice a calamity to be mourned over. The chief cause of regret that occurs to me at the moment is, that it breaks our clean Republican delegation, which every earnest supporter of the Government would have preferred to avoid doing. I am confident, however, that Mr. Sleeper, notwithstanding his advanced age, will be quite as serviceable a Representative as the present incumbent has been. What the latter might have achieved, had another term of service fallen to his lot, is of course open to creditable conjecture. It is a reasonable presumption, I think, to conclude that Mr. Sleeper will be found quite as seldom voting with the opponents of the Administration and its measures as was our present Representative during the last session.

The supersedure of Gen. McClellan by Gen. Burnside is considered as indicating an immediate advance of the Army of the Potomac. A recent dispatch, speaking of Gen. McClellan's command, states that "a general engagement, *if the rebels desire it*, cannot be far distant." May we not be allowed to hope that Burnside will rout the rebels, *whether they desire it or not*

Four more regiments, including the Forty-first, the last of the three years' quota, have recently left the State. It is understood that those now in camp will soon be moving forward to join the army. Boston has completed its quota, and the drafting farce which was enacted here for two weeks has been played out and discontinued. The bounty money paid by the city has amounted to about $700,000. A new battalion of cavalry, of which the company of Massachusetts men from California will form a part, is soon to be organized, and will go with General Banks on the much mooted expedition he is said to be preparing, whatever that may be.

A GREAT CROP.—Correspondents of the Department of Agriculture conversant with the progress of Sorghum culture in this country, and qualified to judge accurately of this season's product, estimate the aggregate quantity of cane syrup at 40,000,000 gallons, and the area cultivated at 250,000 acres. In 1859, by the showing of the last census, the product was less than 8,000,000 gallons. If this estimate should prove correct, it is sufficient to supply more than half the syrup and molasses demand of the United States.

FILLING THE OLD REGIMENTS WITH DRAFTED MEN.—Several of the Pennsylvania regiments have detailed officers to go home to their State and fill up their respective regiments from the drafted men now encamped at Harrisburg. This is understood to be in accordance with an arrangement made by Gov. Curtin in his recent interview with the War Department.

TREASURER'S MONTHLY STATEMENT, OCTOBER 27, 1862.

Showing the amount to the credit, at the dates of the several last returns, as specified below, in the Treasury, and with theoreral Assistant Treasurers and designated depositories; and the amounts for which drafts had been issued prior to the date of this statement, but not yet reported as paid, and the balances remaining at the same date subject to draft; and also the amounts of transfers to and from depositories ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury, but not yet reported as paid or credited; and also the amounts to his credit now unavailable, being the amounts deposited in the Mint and branches, and the amounts withheld by Assistant Treasurers and Depositaries in States now under insurrectionary control.

In what place.		Total am't on deposite.	Drafts drawn and payable, but not yet reported as paid.	Balances subject to draft.
Treasury of the United States, Washington, D. C.	661,372 35	- -	1,509,191 79	- -
Assistant Treasurer, Boston, Massachusetts	-	$3,064,597 80	314,043 71	2,750,554 09
Assistant Treasurer, New York, New York	2,621,841 56	- -	1,430,982 01	- -
Assistant Treasurer, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	-	436,817 23	25,697 05	411,120 18
Assistant Treasurer, St. Louis, Missouri	-	655,174 22	498,083 03	157,091 19
Assistant Treasurer, San Francisco California	-	2,167,319 45	1,204,007 76	963,311 69
Depositary at Baltimore, Maryland	243,344 22	- -	35,117 64	- -
Depositary at Buffalo, New York	-	54,111 69	1,507 49	52,604 20
Depositary at Cincinnati, Ohio	-	354,592 75	600,437 31	- -
Depositary at Louisville, Kentucky	-	442,067 69	566,498 45	- -
Depositary at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania	-	82,823 53	31,803 86	51,019 97
Depositary at Chicago, Illinois	-	141,675 51	267,933 47	- -
Depositary at Detroit, Michigan	-	101,335 95	6,911 34	94,424 61
Depositary at Falls of St. Croix, Wisconsin	-	543 43	- -	543 43
Depositary at Falls of St. Croix, (late)	-	6,000 01	- -	6,000 01
Depositary at Omaha City, Nebraska	-	106 37	- -	106 37
Depositary at Omaha, (late)	-	9,210 40	- -	9,210 40
Depositary at Olympia, Washington	-	516 79	- -	516 79
Depositary at Oregon City, Oregon	-	297 06	- -	297 06
Depositary at St. Paul's, Minnesota	-	3,639 43	1,023 97	2,615 46
Depositary at Cincinnati, (late)	-	1,119 61	56 07	1,063 54
Depositary at Louisville, (late)	-	2,410 91	- -	2,410 91
Depositary at Baltimore	-	- -	20 79	- -
Overpaid	$3,626,556 13	$7,024,922 24	$6,573,156 65	$4,503,196 90
Overdrafts Treasury of the United States, Washington				2,230,564 14
Overdrafts Assistant Treasurer, New York, New York				4,052,734 57
Overdrafts Deposits at Baltimore, Md.				278,461 86
Overdrafts Deposits at Cincinnati, Ohio				245,584 56
Overdrafts Deposits at Louisville, Kentucky				124,420 76
Overdrafts Deposits at Chicago, Illinois				126,204 96
Overdrafts Deposits at Baltimore, Md.				20 79
Overdrafts				$7,057,991 64
Transfers ordered from Assistant Treasurer, Boston, Massachusetts				$150,000 00
Transfers ordered from Assistant Treasurer, New York, New York				416000 00
Transfers ordered from Assistant Treasurer, St. Louis, Missouri				4,595 00
Transfers ordered from Depositary at Baltimore, Maryland				20,000 00
Transfers ordered from Depositary at Cincinnati, Ohio				8,455 00
Transfers ordered from Depositary at Chicago, Illinois				8,470 00
Transfers ordered from Depositary at Detroit, Michigan				5,275 00
				$612,795 00
Transfers ordered to Treasury of the United States, Washington				$897,795 00
Transfers ordered to Assistant Treasurer, Boston, Massachusetts				50,000 00
Transfers ordered to Depositary at Cincinnati, Ohio				800,000 00
Transfers ordered to Depositary at Louisville, Kentucky				600,000 00
Transfers ordered to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania				500,000 00
Transfers ordered to Depositary at Chicago, Illinois				300,000 00
Transfers ordered to Depositary Detroit, Michigan				75,000 00
				$2,637,795 00
Bullion Fund.				
Assay Office of the United States, New York		$392,513 00	- -	$392,513 00
Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania		399,654 16	- -	399,654 16
Mint of the United States, San Francisco, California		500,000 00	- -	500,000 00
		$1,102,167 16	- -	$1,102,167 16
UNAVAILABLE. *In States now under Insurrectionary Control.*				
Branch Mint of the United States, Charlotte, North Carolina		$32,000 00	$2,832 37	$29,167 63
Branch Mint of the United States, Dahlonega, Georgia		27,950 03	- -	27,950 03
Branch Mint of the United States, New Orleans, Louisiana		389,267 46	- -	389,267 46
Assistant Treasurer, New Orleans, Louisiana		146,236 74	22,703 98	123,522 56
Assistant Treasurer, Charleston, South Carolina		- -	- -	
Depositary at Richmond, Virginia		14,097 21	2,389 01	11,708 20
Depositary at Norfolk, Virginia		11,795 59	1,062 70	10,732 89
Depositary at Wilmington, North Carolina		6,086 80	737 02	5,351 78
Depositary at Savannah, Georgia		4,874 11	1,151 85	3,722 26
Depositary at Mobile, Alabama		19,225 35	3,384 75	14,840 60
Depositary at Nashville, Tennessee		4,880 88	261 95	4,618 93
Depositary at Galveston, Texas		2,811 98	1,006 25	1,805 73
Depositary at Little Rock, Arkansas		58,692 29	54,505 19	4,187 10
Depositary at Tallahassee, Florida		679 66	679 66	
		717,590 09	90,714 63	626,875 46
Total		9,344,679 29	6,663,873 28	6,222,239 52
Add difference in transfers				2,025,000 00
				8,257,239 52
Deduct amount of overdraft				7,057,991 64
Subject to draft				$1,199,247 88
Total balance to the credit of the Treasurer				$1,199,247 88
Total unavailable				1,729,042 62
Available balance				$

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 31, 1862. nov 12—1t

The Restaurants or Eating Houses of Washington.

It is to be regretted that some enterprising and shrewd business person does not start an eating-house or restaurant in this city. No finer field for the employment of capital under such direction is to be found.

At present there are a number of such establishments, but none of them conducted on the right principles. Some of them partake largely of the character of public nuisances, if not of public swindles. The proprietors of all of them charge so enormously as to make it the interest of regular boarders, or residents of the city not housekeeping, to go to the hotels or to boardinghouses, who would otherwise patronize restaurants; while some of them, or indeed the majority of those of the first class, pay no attention to their bills of fare, extravagant as they are, but never by accident charge less than the published rates. The attendance, as well as the charges, are left in a great measure to the servants, who are neither very correct in their deportment nor respectful in their language to the guests of these places. Now, an eating-house conducted on the plan of the Taylors' establishment, of New York, would not only be a blessing to the national metropolis, but must be a paying concern. Will not some enterprising Yankee come to our relief? We have at length, after many years of suffering, a crack hotel, kept by Chadwick, Sykes & Co.; will not some outsider take pity on us and establish also a crack restaurant?

An Important Order.

WAR DEPARTMENT, AID'T GEN. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 337.—Extract: 6. Commanding officers of troops along the United States military railroads will give all facilities to the officers of the road and the quartermasters for loading and unloading cars, so as to prevent any delay.

On arrival at depots, whether in the day or night, the cars will be instantly unloaded, and working parties will always be in readiness for that duty and sufficient to unload the whole train at once. Commanding officers will be charged with guarding the track, sidings, wood, water-tanks, &c., within their several commands, and will be held responsible for the result.

Any military officer who shall neglect his duty in this respect will be reported by the quartermasters and officers of the railroad, and his name will be stricken from the rolls of the army.

Depots will be established at suitable points, under the direction of the Commissary General and properly guarded.

No officer, whatever may be his rank, will interfere with the running of the cars as directed by the superintendent of the road. Any one who so interferes will be dismissed from the service for disobedience of orders.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass'st Adj't Gen.

CONTRABANDS IN LOUISIANA.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:

"A private letter from New Orleans says that Gen. Butler has recently taken possession of two large plantations near that city, and has transferred a large number of loyal blacks to them for active service.

The number of fugitive blacks in the Department of the Gulf is increasing at a rapid rate. But, by employing them in this way, says the writer, paying them small wages and charging them for their clothing, the Government will be fully reimbursed for any expense they may have been to."

NOTICE.—An adjourned meeting of the General Committee of the Soldiers' Relief Associations will be held at their room, Washington Building, this (Wednesday) Evening, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested as important business is to be transacted. no 12—1t

LOST on Monday night last at Hammack's saloon, a pearl OPERA GLASS, with case. On the inside of the case is marked in ink, Lizzie F. Ebbitt, Pacific Hotel, 68 west 31st street, and 192 Franklin street—a valued present from an old friend. Any person returning the same to the Ebbitt House, will be suitably rewarded.
nov 12—1t*

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership, heretofore existing under the name and style of Strauss, Uffenheimer & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by Isaac L. Uffenheimer.

S. STRAUSS,
J. L. UFFENHEIMER,
WILLIAM KNOX.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1862. no 12—3t*

☞ Knights' Templar, Washington Commandery No. 1, will hold a stated assembly this (Wednesday) evening at the Asylum, corner of D and Ninth streets, at 7 o'clock.

Sojourning Knights are respectfully invited to attend.

DANIEL BUCK,
no 12 Recorder.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
Washington City, Nov. 12, 1862.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of those interested, that upon examination of the Assistant Assessor's returns—parties who proclaim themselves wholesale and retail dealers, by public advertisement and circulars, report themselves to the assistants as retail dealers only.

Whenever such cases come to the knowledge of this office, they will be assessed as wholesale dealers and so returned to the Collector, unless good cause be shown why they should not.

The Assistant Assessors complain of the neglect of manufacturers, butchers, &c., &c., &c., in making their monthly returns. Parties interested will please take notice that heavy penalties are attached to such neglect. It is hoped and earnestly desired that the monthly returns will be more promptly made.

The Assistant Assessors' returns are now ready for inspection at my office, No. 502 Maryland avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets, where all who desire to examine them are invited to call.

P. M. PEARSON,
nov 12—1t Assessor for District of Columbia.
[Intelligencer, Star and Chronicle 1t]

STRAYED away from No. 386, Eighth street, on the morning of the 11th instant, two COWS, one a white buffalo, with red spots; had a red calf about three weeks old with her. The other a brindle cow, four years old, with horns, a red calf with white spots, about ten days old with her. A liberal reward will be paid for their return to the above address, or for information of their whereabouts.
nov 12—2t* NELSON VOORHEES.

100,000 imported Havana Segars, comprising the choicest brands in the market, just received and for sale at
no 12 OSTHEIM BROTHERS.

WANTED by ladies, one or two furnished rooms adapted for boarding themselves. Address T. F. M., Post Office, or Republican Office. Either in the city or Georgetown, near the city cars.
nov 12—2t*

CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC.—The Societies of St. Vincent de Paul respectfully announce that their annual concert of Sacred Music for the relief of the poor of this city, and of the sick and wounded in the hospitals, will be given at Odd Fellows' Hall, Seventh street, on

Sunday evening, 16th instant.

Having secured the best Amateur Musical talent of the District for this occasion, with the most efficient Orchestra, they will present to their patrons the richest programme of the season. Encouraged by the liberal patronage bestowed upon their former efforts, they promise that the expectations of the public will be fully realized.

The whole Concert will be arranged and conducted by Madame Cecilia Young Kretschmar, under the direction of Professor George Felix Benkert, of Philadelphia.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8. Tickets of admission 50 cents; children half price. nov 12—4t

200,000 Domestic Segars, consisting of Seed and Seed and Havana of the best quality, put up in most desirable styles, for sale at unusually low prices at
no 12 OSTHEIM BROTHERS.

500 doz. Hermetically Sealed Goods, consisting of Fruits, Jellies, Meats, Vegetables, Pickles, &c., just received and for sale at New York market prices at
no 12 OSTHEIM BROTHERS.

MAINE AGENCY AND SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.
Office, No. 275 F street, cor. Thirteenth.
Communications to be addressed to
J. W. HATHAWAY,
State Agent,
oct 16—1t Lock box 88, Washington, D. C.

SUPERIOR CATTLE.

I wish to inform the public at large that I have received of Col. Wm. D. Bowie, of Prince George's county, Md., four of the finest cattle that have been in the city for a long time. I think them the best four cattle I have ever slaughtered. I have slaughtered a great many, but I think I have never seen the same quantity of flesh and fat on the same sized animals.

I also invite the public to call and see them before they are slaughtered. They can be seen on TUESDAY next at my place, corner of New Jersey and New York avenues.
oc 10—3t* JOHN HOOVER.

AMUSEMENTS.

GROVER'S THEATRE,
Penn'a avenue, near Willards' Hotel.
LEONARD GROVER . . . . . Manager

THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12th
Fifteenth appearance of the
ABLE ACTRESS AND MATCHLESS BEAUTY,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
PEARL OF THE AMERICAN STAGE,
Who appears this evening in
☞ FOUR CHARACTERS. ☜
HAMET, an Arab Boy,
HENRI ST. ALME,
MATHILDE DE MERIC,
GERTRUDE, (with songs.)
In Madame Celeste's Grand Military Drama, the
FRENCH SPY;
OR THE STORMING OF ALGIERS!
In the principal character in which
MISS LUCILLE IS ACKNOWLEDGED SUPERIOR
To the original, and to any other artist who has ever attempted the part. Miss Lucille will be assisted by
Mr. D. SETCHELL,
Mr. C. BARRON,
Mr. BEN ROGERS,
Mr. J. L. BARRETT,
Mr. W. BOKEE.

The performance will conclude with the
LOAN OF A LOVER,
Gertrude, (with songs,) - - - Lucille Western

By universal desire, the grand, thrilling, modern drama,
EAST LYNNE, OR THE ELOPEMENT,
Will be repeated to-morrow.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, 50 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents; Colored Parterre, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $6.
Seats may be secured during the day without extra charge.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance commences at 7½. nov 12

FORD'S NEW THEATRE.
Tenth street, above Penn'a avenue.
JOHN T. FORD . . Proprietor and Manager
(Also of Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore.)
HUMPHREY BLAND . . Acting Manager

THE PUBLIC HAVING READ
The announcement in
☞ *NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,*
☞ *DAILY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,*
☞ *THE EVENING STAR,*
☞ *SUNDAY CHRONICLE,*
☞ *DAILY CHRONICLE,*
And in Bills and Cards distributed around the city, that an
EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL AND TOUCHING PLAY
Is to be represented at Ford's Theatre,
WITH SPLENDID NEW SCENERY,
A piece conceded by many
TO SURPASS FANCHON, THE CRICKET,
Will now be performed after every preparation. The popular and finished actor,
MR. C. W. COULDOCK,
And his talented daughter,
MISS COULDOCK,
Both appearing
THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12th,
IN THE GREAT DRAMA
That is destined to create a sensation far exceeding that produced by Fanchon the Cricket, entitled the
CHIMNEY CORNER,
A STORY OF HEARTS A