# ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

Concentration of the British West India Fleet.

The English Abolitionists in Support of the Bmancipation Proclamation.

PRENCH REINFORCEMENTS FOR MEXICO.

General Prim Defends the Withdrawal of the Spanish Troops.

He Prophesies Poor Results for France.

Garibaldi's Son Mortally Wounded in a Duel.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH

The steamship Europa, Captain Moodie, from Liverpool at eleven o'clock A. M. on the 13th, via Queenstown even. ing of the 14th inst., arrived 'at this port at half-past ten clock last night, with thirty-three passengers for Bos-ton, and solled again for that port at daylight this morn-

A despatch from Liverpool, dated on Sunday the 14th hetant, says the political news is generally of an unim-The steamship Teutonia, from New York, arrived at mpton on the 12th inst.

amship Etna, from New York, arrived at Liver-

## THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Concentration of the British West India Piect-The English politionists in Aid of the Emancipation Proclamation, &c.

The newspaper comments upon American affairs are generally of an unimportant character.

The London Shipping Gasette says the war steamer Ariadne has been ordered to leave Halifax, and after visiting New York to join Admiral Milne's squadron at Bermuda. This movement looks like a concentration of the disposable force of Milne's squadron in the localities by federal cruisers, which have been perpetrated with a knowledge that there is no force at hand capable of protecting British vessels, and with instructions to do so. The Gazetle thinks that even Wilkes will hardly venture

upon further molestation or violation of neutral territory,
The recently formed London Emancipation Society had
gamed circulars to ministers of all denominations, urging
them to give prominence to the subject of negro omancin from their pulpits, in view of the ins r. Lincoln's emancipation policy with the new year. The London Star says a most enthusiastic meet

hee been held at Lambeth, to express sympathy with the anti-slavery policy in America. About three thousand

A return shows that during the present year forty-six american ships have been registered at Liverpool under

The Atlantic Telegraph. A general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held in London on the 12th. Hos. James Stuart Wortley presided, and stated the terms on which it was proposed to raise £600,000 new capital, as already pubproposed to raise £500,000 new cappar, and the £75,000 lened. He announced that within three days the £75,000 had, in response to the circulars, been subscribed. A tion was carried to raise the new capital in shares

vocate the claims of the company. The London Times cays notification is advertised that the new undertaking or laying the cable has been formed with Continenta rt, and will shortly be intreduced.

is rumored, in the name of the Emperor to explain to the Pope the Emperor's views, with a view to the conas necessary on the part of the Pontifical govern

Italy.

nt reassembled on the 11th metant rini explained his policy and promised administra-reforms, based upon the system of decentralizaestablished the authority of the laws. He and "with unshaken confidence in the accomplishment of Italian unity, we abstain from making promises which might not be followed by immediate effects, and await the whilst preserving the independence of the country." He

In a duel between Garibaldi's eldest son and Colonel Pallavicini, who captured Garibaldi, the young man is said to have received a mortal wound in the side, and

General Prim has made lengthy explanations in the Cortes on the conduct in Mexico. He read confidential letters addressed to him by Admiral La Graviere, containing strange details relative to the Mexican expedition. Aceon and Archduke Maxmillian himself to put for-General Prim also read letters of O'Donnell and clusion, he expressed his opinion that the French expedi-tion would not have the desired result.

# Russin.

The Imperial Bank of Russia has reduced its rate of

nent that Russia consented to the candidature of King Ferdinand, of Portugal, to the Greek It is rumored that St. Petersburg will be shortly de-

Commercial Intelligence. Consols closed on Friday, December 12, at 92 % a 92 %

The bullion in the Bank has decreased £172,000.

The bullion in the Bank has decreased £172,000.

The sales of American stocks have been small. Illinois Central, 42 a 41½ dis.; Eric Railroad, 42 a 42½; United State: 5'8, 60½.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

The Bourse is steady. Renter 70'. 65c.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13, 1862.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of cotton for the week at 66,000 bales. The market has been buoyant, and prices advanced 5/4. a 5/4., mostly on the middling and lower qualities.

and lower qualities.
The cales to speculators were 3,000 bales, and those to The cales to speculators were 3,000 bales, and exporters 3,000 bales. The cales on Friday were 8,000 exporters 3,000 to speculators and exporters; the

market clesing quiet and steady at the advance noted. The authorized quotations are

The sales of cotton for the week foot up 13,000-bales the market ruling active and buoyant, with a demand for all descriptions at full previous prices. Stock in port 51,000 bales.

MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

MESSER. Richardson. Spence & Co., Gordon, Bruce & Co.

and Wakefield, Nach & Co. report.—Flour flat at 22s. a

28s. for American. Wheat steady and unchanged at Tuesday's decline; red Western, 8s. 9d. a 9s. 4d.; red Southern,

5s. 8d. a 9s. 10d.; white Western, 10s. 3d. a 11s.; white

Southern, 11s. a 12s. Corn quiet, and 3d. a 6d. lower;

mixed, 28s. a 28s. 3d.

Southern, Ha. a 12s. Corn quiet, and 3d. a ed. lower; mixed, 28s. a 28s. 3d.

FROVISIONS MAREET.

The mane authorities report—Beef mactive. Pork tending downwards. Bacon easier. Lard quiet but steady. Tailow etill declining, and quoted at 42s. a 44s.

FRODUCE MARKET.

The Brekers Circular reports:—Ashes active; pots, 33s. 6d.; pearls, 32s. 6d. Rosin quiet at 26s. a 26s. 6d. for common. Spirits turpeptine very dull. Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee—po sales. Rice steady. Linseed, tending downwards, kinseed oil mactive. Cod oil dull and unchanged. Petroleum heavy and tending downwards.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffle quiet and steady. Iron firm. Sugar has a declining tendency. Coffee steady. Tea steady, but quiet. Rice inactive. Tailow dull. Spirits turpentine firmer at 110s. Rosin dull, common 27s. Lindseed oil, apwards, quoted at 38s. 8d. Sperm oil inactive. Petroleum oil downward, quoted at 22s.

Groves & Todd report provisions quiet and eteady. Lard downwards.

THE LATEST MARKETS.
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13—Evening.
The sales of cotton to-day reached 12,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant and tends upward, with an advance of 14d. on

Storats.

The breadstuffs market is duil, but steady.
The provision market is inactive.

London, Dec. 13—Evening.
Consols closed at 92% a 92% for money.
The latest sales of American stocks are:—Eric Railway,
42%; Illinois Central, 42.

# NEWS FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY

Evacuation of Winchester by

the Rebels.

Great Destitution Among the People at Winchester.

ac.,

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26, 1862. Colonel Keyes moved from Romney and took possession Wischester on Tuesday morning, when the rebel pickets left there took their departure. The rebel General Jones, with 2,500 men, had occupie

the place the week previous, but had left, going towards on towards Winchester.

The Winchester Railroad has been entirely destroyed

the rebels, and the iron carried off by them, Great destitution exists among the people at Winches ter. The common necessaries of life are at famine prices,

# THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Continuation of the Cross-Examination of General Sigel.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1902.
The thirtieth day's session of the McDowell court was its deliberations, amongst them the eccentric and cele-brated Count Gurowski. The Count attracted marked attention, as much from his personal attractions as from the liberal manner in which he criticised the decisions of the court in certain points. He appears to be an intimate, and, if one would be allowed to judge from the winks and decided nods thrown out by him to the witness to-day during the cross examination, a confidential adviser of Gen. Sigel.

estimony on cross-examination by General McDowell on the previous day's session. He acknowledged the au to state that, in addition, as he had consulted his papers since his testimony yesterday.

summances, that four origanes and twenty-cor piece of artillery and the cavalry, an aggregate of twelve thou sand men, sufficient force to hold Longstreet in check answer.—I would haveregarded it as a sufficient provision if these forces were placed at the right point and at the

ght time.

Q.—Do you or do you not know that Longstreet did
me through Hopewell Gap, about five miles to the
with of thoroughfare Gap, or do you not know that he
me through Thoroughfare Gap? A.—I do not know
actly whether he came by Thoroughfare Gap or Hopeell Gap. I think he came by Thoroughfare Gap. I
ink Hopewell Gap is three miles from Thoroughfare
p. [Witness, in answer to a question of Gazant

fight would have taken place there. As I heard bothing of such a fight, I supposed there was not a sufficient force there.

Q.—You have stated that your trops lost time and became tired in marching and countermarching, to come to nearly the same point in the ovening which they left in the morning, in compliance with the orders of General McDowell. Is it understood that it was in compliance with the orders of General McDowell. Is it understood that it was in compliance with General McDowell's orders that my cores left the point where it was formed at noon in order of battle, and that this was a mixtake. Farther, I say that it was not by order of GeneralMcDowell, but by order of General Fope, that I marched.

Gen. McDowell bure entered a protest against the witness being allowed to answer categorical questions in this explanatory way on cross-examination as follows:—It is objected to by General McDowell that the witness be now allowed to explain the movements made, or to qualify his evidence in chief, or to make remarks on the same, at least until after he shall have directly, specifically and expressly answered the cross interrogations propouned to him.

The court was cleared, when the protest of Gen. McDowell was overruled.

By direction of the Court, the Recorder saked the following question of the Court, the Recorder saked the following question of the Court, the Recorder saked the following question of the Court, the Recorder saked the following question of the Court, the Recorder saked the following question of the Court, the Recorder saked the following question of the Work Versus Boston.

A.—It was not made by Gen. McDowell's orders alone. I marched by Gen. McDowell's

### A Prize Fight-New York Versus Boston-New York the Winner, &c.

A prize fight took place yesterday afternoon is the presence of about one hundred "roughs," between Billy Donnelly, of New York, and "Young Shiner," of Roston. weight" order. After sixteen rounds had been fought ily Donnelly was declared the victor.

**ASTOUNDING ARMY FRAUDS.** 

The Official Investigations in This City.

Government Officers Implicated.

HOW THE FRAUDS ARE COMMITTED.

Extraordinary Operations of New York Brokers.

The Colonel of a City Regiment Figuring as a Wholesale Robber.

Forty Forgeries on the Government in Two Months.

Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars Robbed in One Single Department,

It is not generally known that a most important inquiry has been progressing in this city for the lest two months, with the object of investigating certain serious charges of frauds on the United States government in the rtment of rations and lodgings for our volunteers. Thus far the inquiries have had a most salutary result in laying bare a vile and gigantic system of robbery and peculation. A mass of most important evidence has been taken, which it is hoped will bring the principal offenders nent for preying upon the vitali of the country in the most shameless and disgraceful man ner in this her day of greatest need and peril.

military. The former are, of course, amenable to military aw, and will, as soon as the proper time arrives, be tried by courts martial, and be punished by impris with the ball and chain to their legs, or in any other way by the civil tribunals, and be dealt with as the law directs and their abominable frauds sq justly merit.

Colonel H. S. Olcott is the commissioner appointed by the War Department to make the necessary investiga-tions. This gentleman has been employed since the 1st of November last in the prosecution of his important duties. He has employed a competent short hand writer to opment of the voluminous evidence, as most of the parnot speak the English language. The investigations have been conducted privately for the best of reasons, and, as

has been seen, with great success. When the present rebellion broke out Congress wa not in session, and therefore no appropriation was pro-vided for defraying the expenses of the enrolment and sustemance of our new volunteer regiments. These necessary expenses were paid either by the friends of the officers, by voluntary subscriptions raised among citizens, or by the Union Defence Committee. But some time in the month of August Congress being then in secrecruiting, organizing and drilling volunteers. Under the provisions of an act of Congress the Adjutant General's the mustering officers were constituted the parties for disbursing the money. Col. D. B. Sackett, Inspector Gene ral of the United States Army, was at that time on duty here as mustering officer, being assisted in the discharge of his duties by several other army officers. During the an-mense rush of volunteers which followed the President's first call for troops these officers were overwholmed with business; but, according to the act of Congress, all the disbursements had to be made from these offices. Colonel Sackett found it necessary to have an enlarged sultable building in White street, where he removed his entire business and established a general disbursing office. The first appropriation which he received from the government was \$5,000, which was exhausted in that the government was prepared to pay the ex-penses of recruiting regiments, the special contractors and all persons having claims upon the govern onel got no more money for three or four weeks, bu in the interim the place was continually being invaded by creditors, and the bills for alleged expenses were accuous for the immediate payment of their bills. Finally

comprise a specific statement of the number of lodgings furnished and the quantity of rations supplied in a separate account, forming a general exhibit of the whole amount of rations and tigned by the special contractor and then endorsed by the

the army under various specious pretences. Up to this time a general idea had very properly prevailed that an army officer was a straightforward, just and hoporably man. But the volunteers were to show how the rule

and was therefore compelled to act by the promptings of his own judgment, and to do as well as circumstances would allow him. Now there are two kinds of contractors. reply to the advertisements published by government. In these bids he offers to supply rations and ledgings vernment may agree to. These contractors are com-pelled by law to give bends to the government for contractor is the other class. He is generally the keeper Perhaps he has boarded some seven or eight men after their enlistment, until they are carried toto camp, when partment. As far as the general contractor is concerned, there is but little chance of his committing frauds, except officers. But this is not the case with the special con, tractors, as may be seen by the facts developed during

no money ready at hand to pay, these small contractor would be always crowding the office and seeking for the jected to great loss of time and money, and eventually had to negotiate with the brokers of the city, who had established offices at convenient places. These brokers could agree with the contractors holding them. Being men of some capital, these brokers could adore to writt until the disbursing officer received a chick from Wash ington, when they would present all the bills they had shaved and receive the cash for them. The disbursing officer, in order to protect the government as far as possible from fraud and impobut also employed detectives to find that the men charged

manner, and if all the detectives employed were honest and just, there would now be no cause for complaint o trouble. But it turned out otherwise. Lieut. Co trouble. But it turned out otherwise. Lieut. Co., Nichols, of the regular army, relieved Col. Sackett on the 11th of December as government disbursing officer. During the latter part of his term of office this brokerage ness was at its height, and it went on getting more extensive until midsummer, when Capt. F. S. Larned was placed in charge of the office. The brokers about this time were doing an immense business, and had bureaus organized throughout the city to get up all the fair bills they could obtain, and to make out false ones benides. Not satisfied with the enormous profits they were making by shaving bills, they would get the regular blanks from the disbursing office, and by bribery and other corrupt means, endeavor to get anything of English, and for a small gratuity in ce him to sign one of these false bills. The plan was to find out some small lager bier saloon keeper who had boarded a few volunteers. They would then go to this man and naturally answer in the affirmative. They would then offer to buy his caim, and, after some higgling, come to an agreement. They would then make out a false bill for a large amount and obtain the signature of the Governor, who no doubt supposed that he was acting quite fairly. If necessary, they never besi-tated to forge the signature of the recruiting officers, colonels of regiments, &c. When the forged bill was got enied and the money received.

This outrageous condition of things has had no limit, and the more the brokers grew rich on dishonesty the more active were they in their operations. Within the discovered. Some of the recruiting officers are among the parties implicated, and in other cases the colonels of

A third form of committing these forgeries and frauds men the government is in this wise:-The contracto finds it necessary to have money, and he accordingly goes to the broker to shaye his bill. The latter sees his correct form. He then tears it up, and offers the conractor, it may be, \$50 for bis claim, saying that he will rive no more for it, and that the contractor might go without money if he would not accept the offer. The un He has already been at the disbursing office fifteen or twenty times in search of his money without being him that he finds it absolutely necessary have some cash. He is, in fact, in the hands of the broker, and is forced to accept his offer. The regular forms are then precented to him for his signature, and, this being done, the broker goes to work and makes out a fraudulent bill against the government, only a portion of which he is properly entitled to. It may be that the original bill is for \$100 or \$200. The broker makes it out for \$300 or \$400. In signing these papers the contractor is not allowed to see anything but the place where his name is to collusion, at the direction of the broker.

Again, a man who has been a recruiting officer goes to paying small sums for the subsistence of some few recruits. He says to the owner:—"I have had out of my own pocket. I have not yet received payment from the government. It is necessary for me to have your signature to get my money." The lager bier seller German to what he represents as a bill for twenty five extent of fifteen hundred doltars. A day or two after getting the German's signature the recruiting efficer returns and says it is necessary to go with him before a notary and testify to the authenticity of his signature. The notary, who is also in the plot, asks no questions, but proceeds to business. The German signs the paper before him, and, as a witness, the notary countersigns and affixes his notarial seal to documents which are open frauds on the government from one end to the other. This shows the complicity of some of the netaries employed, who sign such documents without

stoner developed the fact that the Union Defence Committee were paying forty cents per ration to certain contractors. The returns had to be accompanied by regular vouchers, and tickets were issued to all the recruiting had to pay back five cents per ration to the colonel of a rereceipts, so as to secure their favor and enjoy the continu brought into the field could have been provided for in

they had, for the most part, been disposed of, the Secretary of War piaced in his hands a bill which egiment, and to the correctness of which he had nade his aflidavit. Mr. Olcott has found that vidual citizens of New York, the general government, and every one of his officers and soldiers; that he had It is very probable that the Commissioner will take up

he cases of several other regiments recruited in this city. oncerning which the government is in possession of

above will be rich and racy, although it is not considered vise to publish them just now. This officer will be all kinds of crime, and yet he succeeded in imposing upon-

Within a week after the commencement of the present investigation many false bills which it is known were eady for presentation were withdrawn. One of these was for \$6,000. Among the various successful fraud there was one case where a man obtained \$1,175 for a bill

In the robberies of all kinds in the department of lodging and subsistence for recruits, by forgeries, excessive arges, &c., on the disbursing office, the government has system of gross haud is going on all through the United safe to say, from the result of this inquiry, that there is

assed crough some fraudulent channel. The investigations, as we have said, will be re-gularly continued to this city, and there is scarcely a doubt ontertained, that high government officials will be implicated, although the evidence on this point is not yet ready to be laid before the public.

The press has hitherto been silent concerning these

facts which would injure the government cause and im-pede the course of justice. The public has, therefore, nown nothing of these coiossal frauds. It now appears that many of the arrests made in this city some mouth ago without apparent cause, and which were attribute o political causes and the rise of a military despoting bad their origin in the frauds now being brought to the popular rights and personal liberty, did not arrest one-tenth of the men who ought to have been arrested for fraud and peculation; and, during the agi, tation caused by the Bue and cry against the system of arbitrary arrests, all these who were arrested were re

eased and set at liberty.

The whole machinery of the government is, however n motion now, and the civil and military tribunals o the country will have work enough to dispose of the a cumulated mass of fraud and robbery to be brought b government and the army without the slightest compunction, filling their coffers and fattening on the woe of the country, will soon be brought to a reckening for their outrageous and shameful crimes, and when too lat-they will find that their game was a most dangerous on

to play, and that, though

The mills of the gods grind slowly,
They grind exceedingly fine.

# NEWS FROM EASTERN VIRGINIA.

The Election for Members of Congre Sharp Skirmish with the Rebels, &c.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1862. A letter from Suffolk, Virginia, dated the 23d instant states that the election for place the day before, agreeably to the proclamation of

Contrary to the laws of Virginia, ballots were cast instead of voting vira roce.

In order to give the people of Smithfield an opportunity to show their attachment to the Union two ballot boxes were sent down to them, in charge of Lieutenant Colonel Underdonk, commanding two hundred of the First New

Suspecting that the rebels would be anxious to visit the polls, Colonel Onderdonk sent the boxes direct to Smithfield, in charge of a small squad, and proceeded with the remainder of his command to Windsor.

Learning that the rebels had left the place but a short efore, Colonel Onderdonk proceeded cautiously to wards the Isle of Wight, and when about three miles out came up with them. He sent his compliments in the shape of shell from his howitzers, and they responded handsomely with six-pounders.

A short skirmish revealed one regiment of rebel in antry, with two pieces of artillery and some cavalry. Colonel Onderdonk then, thinking it would be eafer to look up voters nearer Suffolk, slowly retired.

The rebels attempted to surround him, and at one time were only one hundred and fifty yards in his rear, whereabout and fired a volley, which emptied twenty of the rebel saddles in quick bane.

The skirmishing continued for six miles. Two prisoners and one horse were taken from the rebels. None of our men were lost or injured.

It is thought it will be a long time before the election eturns come in from Smithfield. Nansemond 'polled thirty-nine votes, twenty six of which were for Mr

## INTERESTING FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Another Skirmish With the Rebels on Troops\_News from North Carolina, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 25, 1862. Lieutenant Colonel Stietsell, of the Eleventh Pennsyl vania cavalry (Colonel Spear's dashing regiment), had a warm engagement with the enemy at Joiner's bridge, on the Blackwater, resterday, four miles shove Franklip. He drove the enemy's pickets on this side of the river, capturing four of their pickets, one cavalryman and

rse, and three infantry soldiers and their arms. Colonel Stietsell's advance, with their carbiniers, un the gallant Lieutenant John S. Ropes, first engaged the enemy at short range. Finally, discovering the enemy in superior numbers above and below us on the river, with being flanked, Colonel Stietsell very wisely concluded to retire, which he did in safety.

The following is from the Newbern (N. C.) Pr

The funeral of Col. Gray, of the Ninety-gixth New York Eighth Massachusetts regiment and the Third New York artillery doing escort duty. Col. Gray was killed at the battle of Kinston. He had been in the seven days battle before Richmond.

The Free Labor Association of Craven county is rapidly gaining strength. E. W. Carpenter, of Newbern city, n

dered to Charles Henry Foster, who declines, having already applied to the authorities for permission to raise and regiment of North Carolina Union volunteers. The schooner Alice D. Webb, released to her owners by

## rity from the Navy Department. THE PORTER COURT MARTIAL.

Testimony of Major General Morell. Lieutenant Colonel Locke and Captain

umed its sessions this morning.

Lieutenant Colonel Locke, of General Porter's staff, and amined. He knew of the orders received by General On that morning reveille was between one and two A march to Gainesville he beard General McDowell tell General Porter that he was too far out with his men, as that was no place to have a fight. The two had a private conversation for some minutes, and then they rode off on horseback. Afterwards General Porter recalled the troops sent is advance. There was no retreat. His corps remained till next morning at daylight. The batteries were in place. Gen. Porter made every possible exertion to clear the road to Bristow Station, to enable his corps to march, on the 2th and 28th of August. His staff assisted him, as also a body of eavairy, a detachment of which was assigned to him at Catlett's Station. On the evening of the 28th Captain Pope brought an order from General Pope to General Porter. This was an order to attack the enemy at once. General Porter instructed me to go immediately to General Morell, and have his troops advanced forthwith, and he would follow atter him. Captain Pope delivered his order about sundown. Witness was attached to General Pope to march at once to the battle field. An officer was sent directly to General Pope. About half-past three o'clock next morning a second order came from General Pope to march at once to the battle field. An officer was sent directly to General Borell, directing him to call his pickets in aid prepare for instant march. General Syless' division was also put under arms. General Pope, but acted wisely, to the fifliest extent of his ability. In co-operating with General McDowell's cojumn there were dense and continuous roads to be marched through. The troops began to move before daylight on the morning of the 28th to Bristow Station.

Captain Martin, of Battery C, Massachusetts artillery, corroborated the textimony of Lieutenant Colonel Locke as to the darkness of the night when the march for Bristow Station was commenced. He also heard General Pope were on the way to Gainesville, that he was too close to the central porter protest going to station of the general Pope, on the even conversation for some minutes, and then they rode off on

nearly one thousand families, belonging to seldiers now in the rebel service, or who have been killed or died in that service, are in that city without food, clothing, or wood, and are daily making pitcous appeals to the fede-ral authorities for relief.

# A.D.1862.

Twelve Months Record of the Rebellion.

Achievements of Our Improvised Army and Navy.

# One Year's Index to the New York Herald.

The Capture of Forts Henry, Donelson and Island No. 10-Naval Engagement at Memphis-The Taking of Sew Orleans-The Monitor and the Merri-Pea Ridge, Mill Spring, Roanoke Siege of Richmond, the Actions at South Mountain, Aniettam, Crawford Prai-

rie and Fredericksburg.

Kinston and Goldsboro, &c.,

# OPERATIONS IN JANUARY AND PEBRUARY.

We begin to-day the publication of our chronoler gy of the events of 1862. Its great length prevents the entire publication on one day. We shall continue to give one or two months per day till the whole chronology is published. It will form, when complete, an index to the New York HERALD for the past year, and be of great value to the reader and historian, and should be earefully preserved for re-

Wednesday, January 1, 1862. The dawn of the new year gave a distinct view of t

gigantic proportions of the rebellion, and showed the peo-ple of the loyal States pretty plainly that a large degree of ore it could be put down. A battle took place on Port Royal Island, South Caro ina, between General Stevens' brigade and a rebel force, in which the Union troops were signally victorious. A

number of rebel batteries were destroyed, and the and nine wounded. Enemy's loss not known, altho hey admit having six killed and twelve wounded. sacola, which was responded to. The firing continued nearly all day. A breach was made in Fort Baraneas,

dagration continued all night. Only one man was injured 2d .- James M. Mason, John Stidell, George Dustis and lames E. Macfarland, the rebel commission clerks, who were taken from on board the British steamer Trent, by Captain Wilkes, of the United States steam frigate San Jacinto, left Fort Warren, in Boston harbor,

od board the English gunboat Rinaldo, at Provincetown Mass., and sailed for England. A fight occurred between the Union gunboats Yankee and Anacostia, of the Potomac flotisla, and the rebel battery at Cockpit Point. The missiled from the rifled gun of the battery struck the Yankee, doing but small damage Several of the prejectiles from the gunboats took effect

3d .- Iwo hundred and thirty-nine Union prisoners, who had been captured at Richmond, arrived at Forti

The Union troops took possession of Big Bethel, Va., the

rebels having evacuated the place. 4th.—Seven hundred and fifty Union troops were sent by General Milroy to attack Huttonsville, in enemy was driven from the place with the loss of eight killed and wounded. The Unionists did not loss a man. About twenty-live thousand dollars worth of rebel army

egiment, which was guarding the railroad in Virginia, op cross the Potomac. The rebels then tore up the railre

track and destroyed the telegraph wires.

The rebel General Jackson, with a full force, appear at Bath, Va., where there were but about one thouse Union troops. An attack was made by the whole re militia, fifteen thousand strong, who were twice repair 5th.—The rebels from the opposite side of the mac river shelled the village of Hancock, Md., and is

a detachment of the Thirty second Onio regiment, out by General Milroy, in Tucker county, Va., and ro The rebels lost four killed and a large number wound named Poindexter, in Howard county, Missouri, was at seven killed, twenty-five wounded and after prisons
7th.—General Garfield, with two regiments and the
hundred cavalry, entered Paintville, Kentucky. 2

rebels, under Humphrey Marshall, fled on the ap-of the Union forces. General Gardeid's cavalry pa-and engaged a vanguard of rebel cavalry, killing wounding eight or ten, and taking fifteen prisoners Union loss was two killed and one wounded. Dunning. The rebel loss was not known, but eight dead sodies were found among the rocks.

ed the notorious rebel Poindexter, with from one thousand to one thousand three hundred men, on Silver creek, loss of seven left on the field and many more carried off, and from fifty to seventy five wounded and thirty pri-

ed and a large number of horses taken. A detachment of Union forces, under Col. Dunning, overhauled the rebels, two thousand strong, at Blue's Gap, Va., and completely routed them, killing aftern taking twenty prisoners, besides capturing two pleons of

cannon, all their camp equipage and several wagons.
The Provost Marshal General of St. Louis issued as order requiring all publishers of newspapers in the State of Missouri, St. Louis city papers excepted, to Arnish him

9th .- A slight skirmish took place near Pohiek run, Va kalled and one wounded. The Union loss was one killed, 10th.—General Garfield, with his main force, having left Memphrey Marshall, came up to him at the forks of Middle creek, near Prestonburg, Ky. The rebel force was two thousand five hundred, while the Unionists were three thousand strong. An engagement took place, and the rebels were routed, with the lose of thirty or forty killed, a large number wanded and twenty-five prisoners. The Union less was two killed and twenty-five wounded.

were expelled from the United States Senate, for trease 11th -- An expedition called the Burnside expedition

cusuiting of one bundred and twenty five rousels at