THE CREATISATION AND CHIRCTS OF THE COMMIS-SION-THE ADVICE IT GIVES HOW RECEIVED. AND WHAT COMES OF IT-SOLDINGS FOOD, CLOTHING, RECREATIONS, AND DUTIES-HOW THE SOLDIER IS USED BY THE GOVERNMENT AND HOW HE DEER AND ABUSES HUNSKLE-CAMP DISEASES AND THEIR CAUSES-MILL. TARY HOSPITALS-WUAT THE SANITARY COM. MISSION AND THE PROPLE ARE DOING FOR TERM, AND WHAT THE GOVERNMENT BROULD DO-BPECIAL RELIEF AT THE WASHINGTON MAILEGAD DEPOT-DEATH RECORDS AND ME-MORIAL TABLETS -- SANITARY CONDITION OF THE BEGINENTS AT BULL RUN—BOW TO PRE-TENT SUCH DISASTERS WHAT THE PROPLE AND DOING, AND HOW THEIR OIFTE ARK DIB-TRIBUTED -- CREATEST WANTS AND DANGERS. OF THE VOLUNTERRS, AND HOW . TO MEET THEK.

The following is an abstract of the Report of the Proceedings of the Sanitary Commission, as prepared by Mr. Parnerica Law Olusten, and submitted to the

At the close of its first seven months' labors the Sanitary Commission gives us its fortieth published decument. It is a condensed report upon the results, plans, experiences, and present operations of the Commission; and its pages incidentally tell the unvarnished story of army life and the actual experiences of our pairlot volunteers in camp, in the field, and in hospital. It is not a tale of horrors, but of humanity ministering to wants and sufferings that would become horrors but for such marciful ministrations.

To the philanthropist, the patriol, and the public sconomist, the sanitary welfare of the army is a subbest equaled in importance and interest only by the triumph of the National cause; and this we believe to have been the view taken of the subject by the men who suggested the organization of the Sanitary Commission. The history of all great campaigns has demonstrated that " if soldiers die in baitle by hundreds, they die of disease in hospitals by thousands.

The army of the Union is too precious to be sacri-Seed to disease; its manly strength must conquer peace and then return to bless the homes that so pat-Holically have given their best young men and notice citizens to the war. While the troops under the first lavy were rallying in our streets and hastening to the National Capital, a few earnest and enlightened he-Bevers in the utility of exoltary regulations, were devising the organization and machinery of the Santtary Commission. Those founders of the Commis. sion had avidently studied the laws of health and the history of armles to some purpose; and upon glancing at the names constituting the Commission we see only the acknowledged representatives of broad sulture and definite aims in pigns of usefulness. The purposes, the methods and the successful results of the labors undertaken by the Commission appears very convincingly in the elaborate report just premented to the Secretary of War.

Though the plan of this Commission and the meth. eds of its operation are really without precedent they are not only warranted but demanded by the sanitary history of all large armies. In a most inportant sense does the success of the National cause depend upon the protection of our volunteer army from the ravages of disease. With health preserved the army of the Unique will certainly triumph over rebeillon, even though Great Britain were allied in th support. With the certain prospect of a loyal army of nearly or quite a million of volunteers, of noblest quality, endurance and seal, and with military training at least equal to that of the enemy, protection from wasting diseases in our army is equivalent to the absolute success of our arms, be the day of triumph near or remote. But who could foresee the results of the condict if the fate of the Crimea should over take our army t/ Out of 93,959 men before Sebastopol. 2.658 were killed in action, 1,761 from wounds and injuries; while from disease there died..16,298 and 12,903 who ald not die were invalided and sent home; making the total loss 33,620, or more, than Sone-third the total strength of the forces called to the seat of war!! The Russians lost for greater numbers from disease; and from the same cause [:15 known that " peace became obligatory on France in the Spring of 1856, because of the sanitary condition of her Crimean army." It is said that Penississ when pressed to allack during the slege, remarked: "The Russians are every day losing three or four hundred men by sickness. If we walt a week, they will have lost a brigade; if we wait a month, they

Though we do not suppose that Paussina's policy has been or will be adopted by the Commanding General of our army, still we know it is true that the rebei forces are wasting from disease. The Richmond Kremmer, of Jan. 2, justly acks:

will have lost a corpe d'armée.

"Why was it that when our (the rebei) solitions were daily dying by hundreds, the Government dut not show the common humanily of the amail meastres of instituting a medical contail-sion to examine the camps, and, if possible, check the progress and ravages of disease?"-· But the army of the Union to-day is unquestionably

more vigorous and enduring in budity powers than at any former period ; and that our forces may be kept in full and constantly increasing vigor planty sppears from the facts embodied in this and other reports of the Sanitary Commission. The universal desire of the people to know the actual condition and prospects of the vast armies of volunteers now in the field induces us to transfer to our columns a coplous abstract of this important report to the Secretary of

ORGANIZATION AND DUTIES. _ .

By your appointing the Commission, it was vested with no legal authority, and with no power beyond that of "luquiry and advice in respect of the sanitary interests of the United States forces." It was directinterests of the United States forces." It was directed, especially, to inquire but the principles and practices connected with the inspection of recruits and enlisted men; the sanitary condition of the volunters; to the means of preserving and restoring the health, and of securing the general comfort and efficiency of troops; to the proper provision of cooks, nurses, and hospitals; and to other subjects of like nature." The Commission met for the first time at Washington, on the 12th June last, and proceeded to organize and to settle, so far as was then possible, the general scheme of its operations. general scheme of its operations.

PRELIMINARY SURVEY. For the purpose of a preliminary survey of the ground, the President of the Commission, Rev. Hann. W. Barrows, D. D., immediately undertook an examination of the sanitary condition of the troops a sembling at Calro, St. Louis, and other military centres West, and a like preliminary examination was made by other Commissioners into the state of the troops on the Potomac and at Fortress Monrue. Full reports of the results thus ascertained were submitted to the Commission, showing that the apprehen-Mone entertained of dangers to the army from the neglect of the most obvious sanitary precautions, in regard to camp site, ventilation, drainage, etc.

FINANCIAL DASIS.

As the Commission was to receive no pecuniary As the Commission was to receive no pecuniary support from Government, it was under the necessity of calling on private liberality for the fund it required to sustain it. Its appeal for this purpose was responded to with prompitude and discretify, and the Commission was thus coabled to go into operation without delay. The Life Insurance Companies of Massachuseits, New-York and New-Jorsey, were most generous in their contributions. It has received in money from all sources, up to the 25th of November last, \$28,107, the larger portion of which has been ber last, \$28,107, the larger portion of which has licen contributed by chizens and institutions of New-York.

The Commission found liself charged with a twoindicate, viz.: of inquiry into the sanitary condition
of the volunteer army, and of advice us to its improveman. This latter function included not only the duty
destinated to time, such recommendations or suggestions as cocasion might suggest, but also that of keeping voluntear officers and soldiers themselves constantly and directly instructed and warned to the
novel dangers to which they were exposed, the necessary precaution against them; and the means political
out by experience as best calculated to preserve them
in bodily health and viger for the performance of
their duty to the country. Tog this jurpose the Commission proceeded, as speedily as possible, to secure
the services of a body of paying possible, to secure
for the required duty, and to send their into the field
at various points from fortress Magnos to St. Louis.
It was necessary, in view of the fact that the Commission could afford to pay but moderate compensation

to its employee, that they should be man actuated by a strong unit distributed desire to be of service to

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Pourteen well qualified physicians are now employed by the Commission, each having a defined per-tion of the army under his observation. Six other gentlemen, each possessed of special acquirements, are engaged on special duties. A list of their names, and of the poets to which they are respectively as-signed, is appended. The duties of the Inspectors, beyond what has necessarily to be trusted to their dis-cretion, are minutely detailed in the printed instructions leaved to them, of which a copy is herewith submitted. It will be perceived that they are enjoined carefully to avoid whatever can excite apprehension of a disposition to interfere with military authority. before entering any camp, they are required to obtain the formal approval of the Major-General, the Brigadier-General and the Medical Director, in whose military jurisdiction it is included, together with an introduction of the Medical Director. introduction to the commanding officer of the regiment, and through him to the company officers. Having done this, they are directed to make a minute investigation into every point bearing directly or indirectly on the santany condition of the camp.

The self-multiplying power of a good example finds instructive illustrations in the camps under the survetiliance of the Sanitary Inspectors. This fact is not to be overlooked in estimating the influence and ascfulness of the Commission. Upon this point the experlence of Baren Sturan, as Inspector-General in the Revolutionary war, is apily quoted in confirmation of the experience of the Sanitary Commission:

. "I had my company of guards exactly as I wished them to be."

It afforded a new and agreeable eight for the young officers and soldiers." "Having gained my point, I dispersed my aposities, the Inspectors, and my doctrine was eagerly embraced."—Kapp's L fe of Studen.

effect of the advice given by the Inspecore of the Commission is found not to be confined to the particular camp visited, or to the officers with whom they converse. The example of one regiment in reforming abuses and enforcing sanitary laws is very generally followed by others near it, and an empiation is excited among company and regimental officers, the beneficial effects of which have been noticed in more cases. have been noticed in many cases where an ill-requisited regiment has been transferred to the neighborhood of a cleanly, well-policed, thoroughly drained, and salubrious camp. There is no doubt that systematic attention to sanitary laws abbecoming more generally understood to be a part of the duty of a military officer; and it is satisfactory to observe that the more recently entitled regiments begin better than those recently entered regularities organ better than those entisted at the opening of the campaign, and improve faster. This, in part, may be fairly attributed to the publications of the Compission, which to the number of more than one busined and fifty. thousand have been scattered through the country and lancely reprinted in the newspapers.

As every regiment brought to a high sanitary condition is found to be a radialing centre of good influences, it has been thought that the labors of the inspectors (their numbers being necessarily far too small) would be most effectively and conomically applied, by making as thorough work as practicable in the inspection of each regiment visited, and in securing the efficient co-operation of his officers, rather than in a superficial examination and hurried efforts for the direct benefit of a larger number.
The complete and accurate inspection of a single

regiment, with the collection and recording of infor-mation on all the points to be embraced in the Inspector's return, cannot, as a rule, be performed in itselfma an entire day.

INQLIRY-STATISTICAL EXSULTS. After the hispection of each camp or post, the .in. spector is required to make an elaborate report upon its condition. This report consists mainly of written answers, in the most exact and concise form, to a series of printed questions, 160 in number, envering every generally important point connected with the suntary condition of the army. More than 400 of santary condition of the army. More than 400 of these reports have been received by the Commission. Their results are carefully tabulated, and suitable digests prepared by an accomplished actuary. In cer ain cases, special agents are employed, and special investigations made. (See notes on Bull Run, in amountiz) Valuable reports have likewise been turnished by members of the Medical Staff, and members of the Commission likewise them. of the Commission have, themselves, undertaken inrestigations requiring special scientific knowle ige. CONTUITION OF THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

A brief statement of the condition in certain respects, in which the army was found during the months of September and Uctober, of far as this can be deduced from the reports of inspection made during those months, with best flindrate the character of the information obtained, and will serve to indicate the points to which it seems most desirable the atten-tion of Government should be directed. Of those rethins, 37 were from regiments recruited in New-England; 10t were from regiments recruited in the Middle States, including Virginia, Maryland and Detaware 502 were from regiments recruited in the Western States, including Kentucky, Missouri, Kansos and Nebraske.

Time of R-cruding.—The time occupied in recruiting each of these expinents averaged six weeks, the shortest period being ten days, the longest about three months.

Naturity. - In seventy-six and a half per cent. of the regiments inspected, native Americans were found to constitute the majority. In six and a half per cent. of trials; and in five and a half the number of matter of trial; and in are and a nail the number of native burn and foreign born was about equal. Of one per cent, the returns give no information on this point. Age.—From incomplete returns, the average ago of the valunteers is judged to be a little below, twentyfive years. Somewhat more than ope-half of their number are under twenty-three. The average age of the officers is should thirty-four. It is important that the degree of llability is death from disease in war, at different ages, hold be ascertained. Data are accomplating which will serve to determine this. It is still more important to determine the degree of liabili-ty to sickness at different ages, in army life, especially as this officers the question of the relative efficiency of agen, as soldiers, at different ages.

Inspection of Recruits.—In fifty-eight per cent, of the regiments, there that been no pretence of authorough inspection of restroits on collistancit. In only nimper cents shall there been a thorough reinspection; when or inter they were mustered in. The Commission took occasion soon after its organization to address the Governors of all loyal States on the accel of more rigorous inspection of recruits. It is unfortunately certain, however, that this important duty has atily certain, however, that this important dity hap-continued to be generally neglected or superficially performed. A careful examination of the causes offi-cially assigned for the discharge of 1.620 men from the army of the Patoune, as unit for service, during the month of October, made by a Committee of the inspectors of the Commission, experienced in ob-servation of military hospitals, leads to the startling conclusion that fully fifty-three per cent, of the whole bumber were thus discharged on necount of disabilinumber were thus discharged on necount of disabili-tics that existed at and before their enlistment, and which any intelligent surgeon ought to have discosered on their imprection as recruits. This conglit ion is sustained by information from other sources. These men had each, probably, contitle Government at least \$100 for his pay; rations, ciothing, transporta-tion, medicines, &c., making an aggregate of over \$50,000, absolutely wested on men who ought never to hav**e** been enfls**ie**d.

EVIL OF VICTOUS MEN IN CAMP. We are glad that attention is called to the disastrates industries of the few incorrigibly bad min who the frequently succeed in gaining admission to the

Another point connected with the volunteer recruit ing service deserves more attention than it has re-ceived; the danger, namely, that follows the enlist ment of men notoriously victors and degraded. The more presence in camp of half a dezen dissolute, insubordinate and ruffianty men tends very much to re tird the progress in discipline of the whole conjugate They set an example of unwholesome indulgence of every kind, the artial measures for the sanhary im provenient of the camp, are the first subjects to disease, and the first to turn their backs on the quency. Whatever disloyalty and descriton have occurred among our soldlers, may generally be traced to persons of this class. It is to be hoped that all such will hereafter be rigorously excluded from the people's

STATE OF THE CAMPS.

Situation of Camps.-Cump sites have been gener ally selected for military reasons alone, and with its tle if any regard to sanitary considerations. The regimental surgeon has sold on theen consulted on the subject. In many instances discuse is directly tracelable to this outsion. One fourth the regiments were found encamped on sites which had previously, been counted by others. Except at Cairo and in the prairie rogion, camps have been generally formed on the tops and sides of hills. During the not weather, nearly one-half were in the shade of woods, an ob-Jectionable choumstance.

· Water Supply.—Water of wholesome quality was found within convenient distance of the camp in all Quention of Sites,-The average occupation of a camp site, up to the date of inspection, has been twenty-one days. In the East this period has generated ally been largely exceeded, and regiments have frequently occupied the same ground much longer than

Is some or navisance.

Drainage, Natural.—Fortunately in those cases whore the drainage by inclination was the most difficult, the soil and sub-soil has been pours and favorable to drainage by filtratich. As the induction inconvenience occasioned by a shower of rain in these flat sides led to the practice of better judgment in artificial drainage. Than has generally obtained on the fill sites, there has been less projudice to health from noor drainage. than has generally obtained on the fill sites, incre has been less projudice to health from poor drainage in the fixed camps at the West than in those of the armics of the Potemae and Western Virginia, which have generally been upon clay soils or over retentive sub-soils. There has been, for instance, not half us much rheumatism at Cairo as in the Eastern camps and those of Western Virginia.

Artificial Drainage.—Until recently, the artificial drainage of camps when first visited by the loapest-

Artificial Drainage.—Until recently, the artificial drainage of camps, when first visited by the Inspectors, has been found very imperfect—the men of each tent being left in most cases to form drains around it, according to their own judgment. In consequence of their ignorance, unakillfulness, or indoience, the drains have often been useless, and not unfrequently have aggravated the evil they were designed to remedy. As soon, however, as good examples became frequent, the practice of a systematic arrangement bogan to be generally adopted. The consequences of a seglecting drainage are frequently apparent on in-

spection of the sick Het, and most detailed regulations with regard to camp drainage are destrable.

That decommodation—Bix men are availy provided with lodgings in one of the "wedge" tents. In the

Sloley tent from twelve to sixteen; of late sometimes twenty. Ventuation Tenta are soldom tolerably ventuated at night. Of the regiments under consideration occupying the wedge tems, none were found in which the Inspectors were satisfied that proper attention was paid to ventilation, and it was obvious in some cases that the men suffered in health in consequence. The that the men suffered in health in coasequence. The Bibley tant is more convenient of ventilatios, and cannot as well be tightly closed as the wedge form. The Commission warned the Department, in August, of the evil likely to ensue from the difficulty of ventilating the wedge leuts. It is now found that typhus is occurring more frequently in the regiments occupying there tents than in those that have the cibley—the ratio being 29.5 to 23. The Inspectors have advised the striking of each test once a week, for the purpose of glving it a perfect cleansing and airing, and the practice is being of late quite generally adopted.

Texts—Flify-eight per cent of the regiments had been provided with a wedge test, ten with the wall lent, seven with the belt tent, ninetcen with the Bibtent, seven with the bell tent, nineteen with the Bib-ley, others not stated. Ninety per tent of these were

inude of good canvass; the remainder were of twilled botton or drilling, or so old as to be leaky.

Flooring—Twenty-four per cent, of the regiments were provided with tent-flooring of boards, twenty per cent, with India-rubber cloth; in twenty-one per cent, straw or branches were used for this purpose, and in thirthese per cent, the men cleat on the and in thirty-five per cent, the men slept on the ground. A limited examination of the diseases of the army indicates that the largest proportion of those of typnoid type occur with regiments sleeping on rubber blankers, the least with those on atraw or boughs; the largest proportion of catarrhal with regiments on wooden floors, the least with those on the ground; the largest of rheumatism with those on wood, the smallest with those on straw or boughs; the largest of malaria) with those on the ground, the least with those on straw or boughs. In eighty ner cent of the camps, they are reported to be properly arranged, and kept in proper order, no offensive odor drifting from them. In twenty per cent., proper attention was not given to them, and the health of the men was more or less seriously endan-

Offici.-In seventy-reven per cent. of the volunteer camps, stops, refuse, and offal are systematically re-moved to a distance from camp by a dally detail of men. In twenty-three per cent., this duty was performed fregularly, or very importeelly. In nineteen of these twenty-three camps, the inspectors found odors of decay and putrefaction perceptible in and about the

Camp Police, in general .- Of the camps inspected five per cent, were in admirable order, forty-five per cent, fairly clean, and well policed. The condition of twenty-six per cent, was negligent and slovenly, and that of twenty-four per cent, decidedly bad, filthy and dangerons. In those camps which are referred to as in a neglected and positively bad condition, some or all of the following sources of danger to the health of the men were found to exist, viz: drains wanting or dipgged up, and retentive of stagnant water; the cating stream and spaces between the tents littered with refuse food and other rubbish, sometimes in an offensive state of decomposition; slops deposited in pits within the camp timits, or thrown out proadcast; heaps of manue and offal close to the camp, and the privice pegiceled. In about two-filirits of the camps the streets were found fairly olean, but in only about one-third were the edges of tents, the spaces between them, and the camp drains entirely free from litter and rubbish. On the whole, a very marked and gratifying improvement in the custom of the volunteer unts in respect of camp police has occurred during the Suminer.

NOW THE BOLDIER IS USED AND HOW HE USES RIMSELV.

Clothing. - The shirts used by the men were forme Ciothing.—The shirts used by the men were found to be of pour quality in twenty-six per cent, of the regiments examined. In severy-four per cent,, they were of the Regulation quality. In mnety-tour per cent,, the men had been provided with two shirts cach. In four and a limit per cent,, they had but once each, and in the remainder unity a part were properly supplied. Eligity-two per cent, of the regiments were well supplied with overcouts, and solven per cent, partition. Inteleven our cent, there were none at the partly so. In eleven per cent, there were none at the time of the inspection. In only three per cent. of the regiments were the overconts of poor quality, Seven-ty-five per cent, of the regiments were provided with good cloth body coats; the rem doder with flaunch such coats or cloth lackers. In seventy live per cont. of the regiments, one good blanket had been issued to each regiments, one good market had been issued to each soldler. In twenty per cent, two had been provided, these being, however, in most cases, of inferior quality. In his per cent, the men had never all received each a hisnket. Never, probably, was so large an army as well supplied at a similar period of a great Cleaniness.—In about eighty per cent, of the regi-

attention to the personal cleanliness of the men; but

in very few instances—almost none—is this attenued what it should be. The washing of the feet in very rarely enforced as a military duty, and in not more believe, from personal observation, that the officers strictly enforced the Army Regulations in respect of washing the head and reck. In eighty for cent, of the regiments the officers reported that the men washed their stilles at least weekly. Stovenhiess is our most characteristic national vice. Fronter ne-cessition and costly labor account in a measure to: this. [Fhe indirect influence excited upon all parts of the country by a peculiar local system of inhor explains more. The City of Washington litustrates the wice and the penalty limit by pabl for it. Structures defined in the management of the country limit by pabl for it. where and the penalty limit is part for it. Structures designed in themselves to be commensurate with and typical of the moral grandeur of a great Republic, are ofteness against good taste, like prectous stones of dry hands, when seen from our of the untiligated the habbiness and filth of the unsewered, unpaved, impoliced streets. "The National Hotel stekmess?" was a beneficient reprost of this narrow policy. That which was lost by it, could have been cheapth saved at an expense ten times as great as would be the necessary cost of making Washington a healthful, nearcessary cost of making Washington a healthful, beautiful and appropriate rural met opolls—an attraction, an extimple, and an indeusing influence for good, in this way, to the whole nation.

Food and Cooking.—The regulation articles of food are universally acknowledged to be had in great abundance; and their quality is, in nearly attrespects, generally, satisfactory to the men. The system of rotation of cooks that prevails in the regular army is not generally adopted, and the parmer of critering cooks in very varies. Army conking is generally dune by fires made in trenches, in the most simple and primitive tuniner,. Not more than ten per cent. of the regiments in specied use conking stoves of lang pattern. Several which completed them for a time have given them up and adopted trenches and an open

hre, as praefferly more efficient and convenient un-der the circumstances. Sutters.-in this connection reference cannot be rounded to the coll which often comes to the men from the sutter's slop. It is unquestionably true that proper control and supervision of the sutter is scarcely ever mulutained in volunteer regiments. There is reason to believe that corrupt hardern's have been formed in certain lustances believen the suffer and officers of this regiment; that in other cases offi cers receive presents of wine from the suder; that suffers have used their influence and power over the men to prevent them saving from their my for the sake of their families, and that they themselves en-

gage in the accret sale of apirits.

Oraphenness.—In thirty-one regiments the autler was allowed to sell liquor. In one fundred and sixty pine the office's reported that the sale was prolublied in one builded and sevenly-seven it appeared that the men did, in fact, get fiquor with more or less freedom and facility, from the suffers or otherwise. In twenty-three the Inspectors were satisfied that the mendid not often or readily obtain liquor. It must not be understood, however, that in all the regiments, which had access to liquor there was any serious harmed access to in the regiment of the process of the content of the content. bitual excess in its use. Intoxication was acknowing a composition in entry six regiments. In thirty-one it was said to occasionally occur, though not deemed a serious avii, and in one hundred and sixty-three the inspectors were assured, and had no reason to doubl, that it was very time. In the majority of regiments there is very little dram-deliking except regiments there is very little dram-drinking, except

shortly after pay-day.

Dissipline.—The dully average of men in the guardhouse was reported to have been 2 6-10 men to each regiment. Men are generally kept effectually within camp limits. The average dully absences from camp were eight for each reglacht. * * Regiments of volunteers having an unusual strength of West Point officers have in an eases been found in a fair state of discipline, so that if an order with reference to maners of camp police was given, at the suggestion of an Inspection of the Compiletion it could be assumed that specify of the Commission, it could be assumed that it would not be neglected. But this has been equally true of many regiments whose officers were taken from civil life and elected. Commiscration for what are orrencously considered technical affenders, and mode ration or ineglect in dealing with them, is costing the country more lives by far than the builds of the enemy, and is udding many inilitions to the ex-pense of the war. And it may here be proper to observe that causes of disease, and death can often be traced with great confidence to the occupation of milltary officers of high rank in merely derical duties, and in delays and hegients which arise from the want of sufficient side and clerks in administrative offices

and headquarter.

Recientions.—About one lifth of the routments poseccentions.—About one-into of the repriments possessibility and sold of religious books. They were generally donations made to the chaptain. There is a large religious element in the volunteer force. Religious organizations already exist in about half the regiments, and are rapidly increasing in number. The American Trice Society of Boston alone has distributed among them. tributed among them more than 20,000,000 pages, (equal to 60,000 12mo, volumes.) The number of letters written by the volunteers is remarkable, and a delightful indication of a fact which should remove delightful indication of a fact which should remove all fear of a permanent military despotism in this country. In some regiments, of 1,000 men, it has aperaged, for weeks, six hundred a day. For all the regiments, it must have been, through the Summer, not far from three hundred. In some regiments, as Wilson's I wenty-second Massachusetts, there is not a man unable to thus communicate with his friends at homo. In forty-two regiments, systematic athletic recreations (foot ball, base ball, &c.) were general. In one hundred and fifty-six there were none. As to two, the fact is not reported. Where there are none, card-playing and other in-door games generally lake their place. There is some evidence of serious mischelf from gambilag. Sharpers are believed to have enlistled for the purpose of making money as professional gamblers. One (a non-commissioned officer) is reported to have boasted of large gains. But, however this may be, the practice prevents the men from malotaining both or ind and body in health by series Remittances of Pay. The soldiers of fifty even you could of the regiments had sent home to their families acoustderable portion of their pay. Of the remainder, many had not been paid at the date of inspection. This mea are generally disposed to send home from half to three-fourths of their pay, if satisfied that they can do so safely. It is respectfully submitted that the remittances of pay by the soldlers to those dependent on them should be succuraged and facilitated in every possible way. The bractice improves the moral tone of the soldier, by keeping up his sense of a continuing relation with his family. It tends to preserve him from the vices of the camps, and from becoming a mere mercenary man-at-arms, and it thus makes him a better citizen when he returns to civil life. It is confidently believed, that if fity per cent. of that portion of the soldiers' pay which he spenis in camp were thrown into the Potomac, he would, on the

Surgeons, and their Qualifications .- The qualifica-Surgeons, and their Qualifications.—The qualifications of regimental surgeons, in respect of education
and experience, cannot, as a general rule, be accertained by direct inquiry. The Inspectors, however,
are usually able to form a decided opinion on this
point, by conversation, and by observing the mode in
which the surgeon's duties are performed. They
report the surgeon's duties are performed. They
report the surgeons of one hundred and seventy-six out of two hundred regiments in question
sufficiently well-qualified; four-incompetent; thirteen
of doubtful competence; and as to seven regiments,
the point is not reported upon, owing to the absence
of the surgeon from his post, or to some other reacon.
One hundred and twenty-nine of there regimental
surgeons are reported as not only competent, but as aurgeons are reported as not only competent, but as having discharged their duties with creditable energy and earnesiness; twenty-five bave done so with tolerable attentiveness; nincteen have been negligent and inert; of the surgeons of twenty-seven regiments,

whole, be the gainer, the only leser being the sutler

no distinct opinion is expressed. SICKNESS AND MORTALITY-HOSPITALS. Camp Haspitals,—The arrangement, equipment, and supplies of the Regimental Huspitals are reported to have been in one hundred and five of the regiments, good; fifty-two, indifferent or tolerable; twenty-six, bad. In thirteen regiments no hospital whatever had been organized. As to four, there is no report. (In the

two hundred regiments).

tieneral Hospitals.—At the close of the October session of the Commission It was understood that Government would at once commence the erection of two cheap temporary model hospitals at Washington, in conformity with plans carefully prepared by a com-mittee of the medical members of the Commission, and approved by it as embodying the latest results of annijary acience.

Refects in present Hospital Arrangements.—Thesdefects and sources of mischief in the general hospitals at and around Washington and elsewhere, which have been under consideration by the Commission at each of its sersions, and against which it has repeat-ddly remoustrated, continue without material change. A more liberal discretionary power should also be expressly vested in the Medical Bureau, in directors of hospitals, and in certain easily accessible officers of the Quartermaster's Department, to waive strict technical accuracy in requisitions for hospital sup-piles and in hospital permits, whenever they are salished that the interests of the service will suffer no sub-

Haspital, and other Supplies .- The Commission did not, at first, contemplate furnishing hospital and other supplies to the army on any large scale, but confined itself mainly to the duties of "inquiry and advice" assigned it by the Secretary of War. It could not refrain, however, without doing violence to the human sympathics of its normbers, from supplying some tew of the inore pressing wants which they saw existing in the mittary hospitals of Washington and eisc-

Extent, and General Character of Disease. In the ormy of the Potoman, the average constant number of sick, per one thousand men, has been sixty-three. In the department of Western Virginia, one hundred and sixty-two, in the Valley of the Mississippi, one bundred and sixteen. The average constant humber of sick during the months of August, September and October, in the regiments East and West, so far as visited, has he en seveniv-seven por thousand. In this number all relieved from duty, from any sort of physical indisposition, however slight, as included. The number of sick varies in different regiments from onethird of one per cent. to forty-ulne per cent. The average length of time lost for active duty, in each five days, (5.48.) The following table shows the aggregate strength of the two hundred regiments under consideration; the numbers sick in hospitals and in quarters; the proportion sick in hospitals and quarters to every 1,200 strength.

Of 200 Regiments last visited		to erery	
previous to Nosember, 1861	Bulgbers.	tion not	l,00 pa. Lint
Strength when inspected the sick-tist at the time of	176,042		T
Inspection	12,841	l 13	1,000
Sick in General Rospital : Sick in Regmental Ros-	2,750	13 10	215
أ ي	2,913	(17 Í	271
Sick in Quarters	7.112	40	(5)
It has happened in r	nore Ilian	one tust:	ince that,

'upon an order to advance against the enemy being given, every man of a regiment then on the lock-list immediately reported himself well, was discharged and shoutcerest his musket in the the of buttle. Mortality.—The average mortality of the army of the Potomic has been, during the Summer, at the rate of 32, per cent.—allowance being made for those who die after their discharge, from earses connected with army, life. Imperiori data received from the West indicate a considerately larger rate for the whole army; probably it will not be far from 5 per cent. If sweeping epitemics should be escaped.

Tendencies of Diseast .- Diseases of a malarial type, which till recently have most given once but for anylett, are now beginning somewhat to decline. On the other hand, there is a slight but appreciable increase in cases of disease appropriate to the Winter months, as severe colds, indiamination,, pulmonary silections, and scute rhemanism.

Typhics.—To this inhist unforthoately be added a docided increase of typhus fever. Its appearance is traccable to the natural disposition of soldiers to shut

themselves up to their tents or buts as much and ne clorely as possible in cold weather. An extensise outbreak of typius would be exceedingly demonattrying as well as destructive, and it would be better that double or triple the usual allowance of blackets and of flamed shirts should be distributed to the men in camps, even if the Issue should be left behind or thrown away at the first movement, than they should be indulged in their disposition to burrow or seal themselves in their lodgings.

Measles and Small-Pax.—Measles and small pox are also common, the latter sufficiently so to posity uncusiness. Inspectors of the Commission have been called upon by regimental Eurgeons aimost daity during the last month for a supply of vaccine vious.

DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES. Depots of the Commission.—The principal del bis of stores for the Commission are in Now-York, funder charge of the " Woman's Central Reflet Association Otherw York,) at Boston; at Providence, R. I; at Philadelphia; at Cincionali; Cieveland, Catumbus, Ohio; at Was elling, Va.; at Louisville; at Chiengu; at Cairo; at St. Louis, and at Washington. Amount of Supplies Distributed .- The demand for

It has provided for the vaccination of more than ficinty

articles of clothing and projection for the sick has naturally increased during the past month, but the means placed by the community at the disposal of the Communities in the disposal of the Communities in keep page with this increase. Thirty-four thousand four hundred and cighty-one articles of hospital clothing were distributed from the Washington derot alone during the month of November, besides a large butk of unclassified articles. The supplies that distributed from the Washington dopot have been issued to one hundred and thirty-six hospitule; twenty of which were general, and one hundred and sixteen tegimental. The average number of articles supplied to each was a little more than two hundred. About one thousand are now daily distributed from the same depot, and their value in money is not less than \$500. At the Cleveland depot sixty-nine thousand articles have been received since its organization; and fifty one thousand, besides several tons of articles of his pital dust, have been already issued from it to the army of the West, at various points. From the Wheeling depot, four thousand eight hundred and fourteen articles of bedding and clothing, alone, have been distributed. There can be little doubt that the giae of supplies lesued to the army, by agents of the Cammission, during November, amounted, at a very moderate estimate, to the sum of \$40,000.

Reserve Stock of Supplies.—The reserve of stores at the dispusal of the Commission is still smaller than at he disposal of the commission is similar mainer than it should be. The demand caused by the comparatively trifling engagement at Itali's Bluff exhausted its supply of various articles urgently required, and obliged it to purchase what was still needed in the ships of Washington.
Supplies for Men in the Field.—The Commission

has, by circulars and advertisements, circu the widest publicity to the need of hospital supplies ut widest publicity to the need of hospital supplies ut all its dépots, specifying particularly the nature, dimensions, form, &c., of the articles especially needed; and, as has already been stated, this appeal has been, most generously answered. It has had under consideration the espediency of making-n like call on the loyal women of the country for extra clothing for men in the field. After advisement with the Quariermaster-General, this has been though in the properties a limited extent with Ward expedient, except (to a limited extent) in the West, where delays and irregularities of transportation may retard the supply through the regular channels of Government. The Commission, however, is in constant receipt, at Washington and elsewhere, of constant receipt, at Washington and elsewhere, of considerable supplies of this cluss, which it distributes in cases of emergency.

In the appendix to the report we find the following characteristic letter from Washington,—a preclous gem that seems to have been found in the family easket of a member of the Commission. The suggestions of this delicate note from the wise and good Father of our Country may properly be followed by our loyal countrywomen in the second war for free-Copy of a Letter from Gen. Washington to Mrs. Bache, (Daughter of Franklin.)

placible for the error and to find a replace graduate on such an increase of the indice; I want to be be the conjuration of the indice; I want to be perchasing of course lines, to be bende the property to the soldier will be of more service to him than any other thing that could be procured him; while it is not intraded to, nor shall, exclude him from the usual supply which he draws from the public.

This appears to me to be the best mode for its application, provided it is approved by the ladies. I m happy to find yet have been good enough to give us a claim on your

provided it is approved by the ladies. I . In happy to find yet have been good enough to give he a claim on your endeavors to complete the execution of the design. An example so inudable will certainly be naviured, and must be productive of a favorable issue in the become of the fair in the sister States.

Let me congratulate our benefactors on the arrival of the French fleet off the harber of Newport on the afterboom of the 16th. It is this moment announced, but vithe estamy particulars, as an interchange of signals had only taken place.

taken place.

I pray the ladies of your family to receive, with my compliments, my livoicst thanks for the interest they take

in my favor.
With the most perfect respect and esteem, I have the bonor to be, madain, your obedient and humble servant. GEO. WABIINGTON.

SPECIAL RELIEP AT THE WASHINGTON DEPOT. The building near the railroad station, occupied by this agency, is fornished the Commission by Govern-From its occupation for this purpose on the 9th of August hist, up to the 9th of December Instant, four thousand and forty nights' lodgings have been furnished to seventeen hundred and ninety soldiers. mouly laboring more or less under disease, who would, if without this resource, have been obliged to sleep on the floor of the reception house, or in places of great exposure. Many have remained in it several duys, receiving medical care from a physician of the City, employed by the Commission. This has been done at an aggregate expense of about fifteen hundred dollars. This agency also also solders passing through the city on their return to their regiments from general hospitals, or passing through the City on sick leave, and in various ways that cannot be classified under any general head, but which have cer tainly prevented a large amount of sick ness and suf-fering.;

DEATH RECORDS AND BURIAL TABLETS. The Commission has endeavored to obtain information by which the place of burial of the volunteers who have been killed in battle, or who have died in hospitals, may be established. They have also elaborated a spatem of records for those dying in hospitals. tals, and of indications of their burial place, by which their budies may be identified; which has received approval, and been ordered to be carried out, blanks and tablets for the purpose being furnished to each regimental Quartermaster.

BANITARY RISTORY OF BULL BUN. In the appendix to this report is given an interest, ing remark of facts showing the 'sanitary condition of the regiments engaged in the affair at Bull Run. We

have room only for the following extracts: As soon as practicable after the battle of Bull Run, a series of seventy-live inquiries was prepared, intended to elicit information as to the condition of the troops before, during, and after the engagement, and as to the defects in the mode of providing for the necessities of the army which had been manifested in the series of movements which were connected with it. These questions were placed in the hands of the seven inspectors of the Commission, who were then employed by visiting the regiments which had been engaged, for the purpose of ascertaining and deliningtering to their wants, and they were instructed to obtain answers to them, which would represent as minly as possible the knowledge and judgment of the must intelligent others and surgeous of these regiments with whom they were able to confer.
The returns received comprise about two thousand Homs of evidence with reference to the history of the buttle, and have a certain value otherwise than from a medical or sanitary point of view.

Portions of each of the twelve brigades under the

command of Maj.-Gen. McDowell, at the time of the general advance of July 16, were visited by the Inspectors

The entire number of bodies of troops visited was thirty. Of the two ive brigades comprising the array of the Potennic, seven only crossed the stream known as Bull flun, on the occasion of the engagement of Sunday, July 21, and took an active part in the main action with the enemy.

Certain regiments that crossed the stream and took

an important part in the action of the 21st, (as, for in-stance, the Sixty-ninth and the beventy-first New-York State Militia,) were removed from Washington to be mustered out of service so soon after the battle, that no reports were obtained from them. Concerning reveral of the regiments visited, reblics were obtained to the collingeries of seventyhave questions proposed, concerning others, replies were obtained to but to a portion of the scries—the defect being due in some instances to the neglect outlie part of inspectors, in others, to inabidity on the part of the regimental officers consulted to give the imormation desired. (Neverther the 18th.—"Of twenty-nine bodies of ant-

diers visited, four were actively engaged in the "demonstration" of the 18th of July, (Thorsday,) at Backborn's Ford, (across the Bull Run,) three others. ers were engaged, but not actively, and twenty-two Engagement of the 21st .- Of the same twenty-nine bodies of from a, twenty were autively envaged in the hattle of the 21st of July, (Sunday,) seven were engaged, but not actively, and two were not engaged. Comp Guare...-The average number left as camp-

guard at the burr of the general advance, previous to the engagements of the 18th and 21st, from each of alact callegments typorting on this point, was slaty eight, (more executy, 68.2.) From ten of the twenty-nine regiments visued, no report was made as to the number so left. The smallest number so left behind by any regiment was thirteen, the largest number so left, 150.

Strength of Regiments.—The average number of troops that marched for the battle-field at the time of the general a !vaner, from each of twenty / coments.

reporting on this point, was cas stated by their oili-cers) eight hundred and two; nine of the twenty-nine bodies of thoops visited not recoving. The smallest number so marching was six hundred, the largest number ofthe hundred and fifty-one.

Last Meal.—The last meal before the battle of the 21st, of sixteen of the twenty-nine regiments, was on the evening of the day before; that is, on the evening of the 20th. Six regiments had a regular breakfist early (that is, before 23; o'clock) on the morning of the day of the battle; two regiments breaktisted at 6, and the battailon of United States influency is reo, and the battanor of times states initially is re-ported to have enjoyed a regular meal in the woods about it A. M. The line of the just regular meal of three regiments is not reported, but there is reason for stating if to have been about 6 A. M.

First Movement on the The. The troops, except those in the reserve, were aroused from six p between the hours of Land 2 o'clock on the morning of the intelle of July 21, the march being ordered to commence with some at 2, with others at 2%.

Distance Marched before the Battle.—The distance marched to the held of battle on the morning of the 21st by those who became actively engaged, varied from four to twelve miles; of those in the vicinity of the field, but not actively engaged, the distance generativ was from two to four nities, (Rich sandon's Brig tile remaining in the jostflon it held on the 20th, menacing the enemy at Blackburn's Ford.) :

Double-Quick .- The portion of this march to the case of fifteen of the regiments, from one and one-half to three niles—generally from two and a half to three miles; in the case of thirteen of the regiments there was no portion of the morch at double quick. Dur-ing the buttle a few of the companies, and but a few, inoved at double-quick for one or two miles.
It seemed to be generally considered by the volumtrers that their strength was unnecessarily and to judi-cously wasted by the extent of the double-quick ad-vance. To a certain extent this appears to be true,

yet the result could harnly have been affected by it if the men had been in tolerable condition. Degree of Vigor at Commencement of Battle .- As to the physical condition of the troops on reaching the field of battle, it is reported that eight of the legi-ments visited were in "fair," " excellent," " good," 'tiest" condition :

That in eight others "the men were somewhat exhausied," " partially exhausied," " evidently suiter-

That in twelve of the regiments visited, the imops were said to be "much exhausted," "generally in-figued," "many considerably exhausted;" in six of the regiments from one to twenty were "giving out," &c., one or two instances of "sun stroke" licing specified. In eight regiments none " gave ont" before the bat-ic; in from nine to cieven regiments some gave out

sefore the battle; and concerning the remaining regiments there is no report. There was an evident disposition to regard the ex-bausted physical condition of the men as a chief chuse of the usical.)

Distance Traveled.—The distance traveled by the

from twenty to thirty-bye miles, generally it was about twenty-seven. The average distance of the day's advance and retreat, including movements on the field, was about forty-four miles.

Physical Condition after the Retrait.—The next morn-Physical Condition after the Retreat.—The next morning, (the 22d.) according to the almost universal report, there were few, if any, able men in the infantry bilstered feet, rheumatic pains, aching limbs, diarrhea, and nerwouldebility being prevalent.

The physical condition of three of twenty-nire bodies of troops when visited a few days later, was reported "unaftered by exposure and retreat," "not exhausted;" the gree of four regiments were reported to be much exhausted. "invested to be much exhausted."

to be much exhausted, "physically prostrated," "prostrated," "exhausted and worn out," "greatly affected by exposure and retreat," "terribly full gued, could not get rested," &c. The physical condition of seion of the regiments was not stated. Causes of Exhaustron.—The physical exhaustion of the troops was attributed to excessive fatigue, to heat,

and to man of food and drink.

Causes of Exhausion before the Battle.—As to the causes assigned for the exhausion, it appears that of the regiments visited, it was stated that three hou not unfered at all from fatigue or heat, or want of food or drink or sicep; in seventeen of the regiments "fatigue" was assigned as a cause of exhaustion; in cleven the march of "double-quick" was specified as peculiarly fatiguing; in eight of the seventeen the appropriation is a printhaled man to the double-quick. exhaustion is attributed more to the double-quick than to want of food and drink; in sixteen of the HEADQUARTERS IN BERGEN, N. J. July 14, 1780.

Madau: I have received with much pleasure—but not illustrated in the power favor of the 4th, specifying the amount of them have replicated for the use of the mark of them have replicated for the use of the mark of the patriotism of the ladies entities. This fresh mark of the patriotism of the ladies entities below if the them to the highest applause of their country. It is im-

Louisves, who left their blankels and rubber clothe in So much as to the condition and movement of the

troops before the battle.

That in the Battle.—The time during which the troops taking part in the battle of the 21st were actively engaged (pushing forward the enemy, or being temporarily on the retreat, after first coming under are.) appears to have varied from twenty-five minutes to six hours, being in most cases from twe to six bours. To the regiments most actively engaged the time was thought to be much shorter than actually elspeed, the five or six hours in which they were engaged

the five or six hours in which they werd engaged seconing to the mon, as they state, acarcely one hour. The time Juring which men atomi under fire without being actually engaged themseives, is, on the other hand, found to be over-estimated by them.

Digree of Vigor during the Buttle.—It is claimed that in cight of the twenty-pine regiments visited, there were no symptoms of exhaustion manifest during the battle; that in eight there was evident suffering and tatique evinced by men lagging behind, and by companies breaking up, especially after double-regiments, many (in some instances stated as high as one-fourth or one-third of the number constituting the regiment) gave completely out. "some few dropping down in convulsions," or suffering from "sunping down in convulsions," or suffering from "sun-stroke. The evidences of exhaustion in other regiments are not assigned.

Causes of Exhaustion during the Battle. - In explanation of the siteged excessive exhaustion of the men toward the close of the bailte, the officers consulted in twenty-rix of the twenty-nine regiments referred to, attribute it to fatigue and heat, twenty-one to tack of food and drink. All the reports which assigned inor tood and office. All the reports which assigned in-sufficiency of food and drink as a cause, also assigned exceeds to fulgue. Six of them assign fatigue, and especially the march at double-quick, as the main cause of the exhaustion which was manifest during

and just after the battle.

Cause of Retreat.—The proximate cause of the retreal is variously assigned—to the attack of fresh reserves of the enemy upon our right; to the rapid and apparently wild return of the calesons for ammupi-tion; to the appearance of a retreat of our cavalry, who were thought by some to be riding-over our own infantry, the rear guard, at the same time, mistaking them for secondon cavalry, &c. Certain more organ-le causes of the defeat are frequently diated. * The reports of the Inspectors give no evidence that the punic infected the extreme left, or the reserves, to any sensible degree. It was uncontrolable only with a part of the troops on the extreme right, among whem it originated. Many at the centre and the left were suprised when the order came to retreat, and for a time considered it as morely an order to change position in view of a still further general ad-

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar-Tue Dat. United States District Court .- Prize causes. SCHRAME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 11, 14, 21, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186,

SUPLIFA COURT CIRCUIT.—Part I.—Nov. 1521, 1555, 1593, 1709, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1811. Part II.—Nov. 865, 1052, 1690, 1632, 1693, 1698, 1700, 1702, 1704, 1708, 1708, 1712, 1714, 1718, 1722, 1724, 1729, 1728, 1734, 1734.

Surratur Cour .- Part I .- Nos. 1157. 2763, 2767. 2789, 2773, 2787, 2791, 2703, 2829, 2831, 2833, 2835, 2837, 2839, 2231. Part IL-Nos. 2612, 1838, 2774, 2770, 3150, 2839, 2231. Part 11.—Parts. 2012. 1085, 4175, 2445, 2445, 2455, 2352, 3154, 3156, 3158, 3169, 3162, 3164, 3166, 3166, 3172. Part 111.—Nos. 2843, 2847, 2849, 2851, 2853, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2871, 2873, 2875. Part IV.—Nos. 2849, 3330, 3146, 3171, 3170, 3160, 3182, 3184, 3186,

3:90, 3192, 191, 3196, 3195, 3160, 3161, 3161, 3160, 3192, 191, 3196, 3195, COURT OF CHMMON PLEAS.—Part I.—Nos. 571, 572, 663, 611, 332, 636, 647, 668, 649, 640, 691, 692, 693, 694, 653, 695, Part II.—Nos. 434, 402, 232, 640, 1417, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 706, 707. The Fort Cunseveers, Property Injunction-

The Argument Concluded.

COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM. Before July Brady. Ishne Daylon's. The Mayor, de. This case has been fully stated in the Trace, both in point of fact and law. The argument was concluded resterday by GILLERY DEAN, Esq., on behalf of the Corporation, In an argument claborating the points stated in the Times of yesterday: First, that the plaintiff had no sie it becautary interest in the matter as gave him a structing in court. Secondly, the Common Council is a fertislative body, and cannot be controlled by the Courts, under the Charter of 1857. The provision uniter which this point is raised was stated in the

Times of pesterday. The Court reserved decision. Atleged Enise Imprisonment, and a Verdict thereas.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCULT. hefore Justice Barnard rain vs. Nicholas. May.—In this case the plaintiff alleged that the defendant caused him to be arrested and imprisoned in Brooklymia August 1859, on a charge of larceny, which was groundiess. It was niso alteged that this action on the

part of the orientaint was without probable cause that the orienvised been combined and from malice on the part of the defendant.

The trainful was acquitted up or trial, and now brought his action for damages. The jury save him \$500.

The Special Acr Against Pickpockets-Opinteu on Appont. SUPREME COURT-GINERAL TRRM. Her to Just es Butherinad, li graham and Barnard.

The People vs. Sa. ah Williams .- The decison instits case was given in the Tiwes when rendered. The following is the opinion at length: INGRADAY, J. - Even conceding the set to be a local act, the section under which the defendant was con-

act. the section under which the defendant was convicted is not unconstitutional.

The the or the act is, "Annet in relation to the Police Courts in the City of New-York," Phis section (33) authorizes the punishment of offendars of a particular class in the City of New-York. It applies solely to the powers of the Courts in this City, and is included conferring words and in the title. clunted under the words and in the title.
It enjarges the powers of the Court in this City, and does not spoly to any other Court; nor does it give any other authority which can be exercised by any other Courts than those in the City of New-York. The decision of the General Term of the Taird Dis tries, applied to a section, which extended throughout the State Iu its operation. The objection that this section is in conflict with the general provisions of law defining pelli larceny is also upavailing. It is not intended to repeal that statute, but this section creates a new punishment,

different from that to be inflicted in case; of petty far-

ceny, where the property is taken from the perso

So far us it requires modification it is modified by this sjainie. I do not think an act which applies to all the people of the State, atthough it may be limited to a portion of the State in its operation, is a private or local act. It is a public act, applicable to all the people of this State, and not within the provisions of that article of the Constitution. As the General Term of the of the Constitution. As the General Term of the Third District have expressed another opinion, I re-fram from examining the cuestion further, because I do not consider it material to the decision of the case for the reuson before stated. The jungment must be affirmed.

Caurt of General Scantons.

In this Court, yesterday, Judge McCunn presiding, Ruth Williams, 17 years of age, a native of Flushing, L. I., pleaded guilty to petly larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months. Manth Fechora, 28 years of age, native of Ireland, was tried and convicted of stealing \$6 from the pocket of Timothy McCurthy, and remanded for sen-

tence on Saulrday.

Thomas Hughes, Irish, 18 years of age, pleaded guilty to perty larceny upon an indictment for burglary, and was remanded for sentence.

William Dawson, nather of New-York, 18 years of age, and Scorge Gray, native of Ohio, 28 years of age, pleaded grathy to petty largency, upon an indictinent for grand in certy, in appropriating to themselves the wardrobe of Drunis Lyons, of No. 44 Pearl-street. Dawson was sent to the Pentientiary for three meaths and Gray was sentenced to the same place for alx

months, and fined \$50. Declstons. SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Mafore Justice Burwerth.

Fersenhein vi. Judson et al.-Complaint dispissed as to defendant and Crauston. Burchard vs. Finch et al.—Complaint dismissed. Raker et al. vs. McGarry, Assignee, 4c.—Complaint Sinith ve. Lamb .- Judgment for plaintiff on the de-

Van Allen, Receiver, 4c., vs. Leland,-Judgment for defendant on the demutrer.

Largers vs. Largers.—Complaint dismissed.

hnceland vs. Wake.—Judgment for plaintiff for specilic performance.

Ba nhart vs. Gardner et al.—Moilon for new trial de-

nied, with \$10 costs.

Nerry vs. Rollschild et al.—Ordered judgment for plaintil for relief prayed.

Lockwood vs. Rotkachild et al.—Ordered indgment for plaintil for relief prayed. SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Before Jurileo Monertel. Dunphy vs. Eagan .- Verdict of \$50 for the plaintiff. Senford vs. Brewster,-Attachinent granted. COMMON PLEAS-BRECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton. Southwick vs. Melins et al.—Referred to Henry Nicoli to appoint Receiver, &c. . .

The Richmond Examiner eava that there brokers in Richmond who are quietly daing the prodeground ratiroad to make collections in Richmond