

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

By the steamer *Delaware*, Capt. Cannon, which arrived here last Tuesday from New York, we have received papers to the 14th inst., from which we make the following extracts:

—Latest advices from the Army of the Potomac lead us to the belief that a portion of the rebel army is still in the Shenandoah Valley—exactly where is not yet ascertained. The forces under Stonewall Jackson and A. P. Hill, are said to be there—those under Longstreet and other commanders at Culpepper having been thrown forward to prevent our army from getting between the main body of the rebel army and Richmond. Lee is also said to be now at Culpepper, where he has his headquarters.

—Dispatches from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac inform us that nothing of importance transpired yesterday (Nov. 13). General Burnside was engaged with several of his principal officers on matters of business. Gen. Halleck arrived at Warrenton on Wednesday afternoon, and returned to Washington yesterday morning.

—Advices from the Southwest represent that Gen. Grant has advanced beyond La Grange with his main army, and that his pickets are within six miles of Holly Springs. It is believed, however, that the rebels have fallen back from that place. Gen. Grant informs the War Department that Col. Lee, of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, has during his advance toward Holly Springs killed sixteen and captured one hundred and thirty-four rebels.

—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* telegraphs: "There is probably no foundation for the report that Gen. Lee was in Richmond, and that Gen. Joe Johnston was in command of the army. Not only are the Richmond papers entirely silent upon the report, but those here, who profess to be informed, state emphatically that Lee is at Winchester, and that Johnston is in the West. There are rumors of other changes in the army, beside that of McClellan, but the names are kept private. With regard to the removal of Gen. McClellan, it is asserted by the friends of the President that he was the last man to consent to the same—that it was recommended at first by Gen. Halleck, and agreed to by at least five members of the Cabinet, and finally by Mr. Lincoln. It would be idle to say that the removal caused no disappointment among his friends and a considerable portion of his army, but the disappointment is believed to have been forgotten, and no untoward result is anticipated.—Gen. Hooker has sufficiently recovered to leave for his command, and for the present will be under the direction of Gen. Burnside. It is believed, however, that he will eventually succeed the latter, who, I have reason to believe, is not yet placed in permanent command. Nothing has transpired here with respect to the instructions of Lord Lyons, though a rumor is current that he will soon propose an armistice between the contending parties."

—The following Farewell Order was read to the troops composing the Army of the Potomac, Nov. 10th, on dress parade:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR RECTORTOWN, VA. Nov. 7, 1862.

Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac.

An order of the President devolves upon Major-General BURNSIDE, the command of this army. In parting from you, I cannot express the love and gratitude I bear to you. As an army you have grown up under my care. In you I have never found doubt or coldness. The battles you have fought under my command will probably live in our nation's history. The glory you have achieved; our marches, perils and fatigues; the graves of our comrades fallen in battle and by disease; the broken forms of those whom wounds and sickness have disabled; the strongest associations which exist among men, unite us still by an indissoluble tie. We shall ever be comrades in supporting the Constitution of our country and the nationality of the people.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General U. S. Army.

—Mr. Lincoln, it is said, takes the result of the New York election quite philosophically. In fact he made it the occasion of a story. When Col. Forney inquired of him how he felt about New York, he replied: "Somewhat like that boy in Kentucky, who stubbed his toe while running to see his sweetheart. The boy said he was too big to cry, and far too badly hurt to laugh."

Letter from New York.

Correspondence of *The New South*.

New York, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1862.

For two weeks I have been waiting an opportunity of sending *THE NEW SOUTH* a letter, but until now there has been no chance. Port Royal people must have had a peculiarly unpleasant time

of it, without receiving their mail matter, and I hope have profited individually by an enormous development of that precious quality characteristic of the patriarch Job. Really, there seems to have been no way of avoiding the inconvenience, as every thing which floats in the shape of a steam vessel has been subsidized by the Government in the prosecution of a number of expeditions, wherein its great military and naval resources are to be wielded on the coast and in the interior, at many places simultaneously, against the vital parts of the rebellion. Such steamships as the *Baltic*, *Atlantic*, *Arago* and *Ericsson* left here early this week, and having taken troops on board at Baltimore, are now at Hampton Roads awaiting orders. It is not improbable that you may soon have ocular proof of their destination. In view, therefore, of what is to happen don't murmur because you have been neglected. The vessel which is to be dispatched to-morrow is a very small steamer, the *George Peabody*, better adapted, I should judge, for navigation of the Erie Canal than the Atlantic Ocean. She is to carry a deck-load of cattle, the mails, and a dozen venturesome passengers, leaving a host of officers and civilians anxious to follow, but whom nothing but an absolute necessity might induce to hazard life and tempt Providence at this season of the year in so frail a craft.

Information of the recent battle at Pocotaligo was received North the day before I arrived in the *Ericsson*. It came from the Richmond papers in the form of a ten-line telegram from Beauregard, stating that the "abolitionists" had been repulsed to their gunboats with heavy loss in an attempt to cut the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and that his cavalry were in hot pursuit. The idea of gunboats being pursued by cavalry struck the Northern mind as being somewhat ridiculous, and this averment, taken in connection with Beauregard's well-known propensity to swerve from a strict expression of fact, left the people incredulous, but very anxious to hear our side of the story. The *Times* and *Herald* next morning were the only New York papers containing a report of the affair, and the editions were eagerly sought. Although these accounts showed the fight in a more favorable aspect than was at first seen, and demonstrated that the victory was entirely with us, yet a very general feeling of sorrow prevailed at the long list of casualties which the battle had produced. Some persons were inclined to blame Gen. Mitchel for attempting more than his small force could possibly accomplish, but the dissatisfied could only be found among that class who are ever clamoring for activity and dashing raids, desiring bricks to be made without straw, and when the risk is taken in obedience to their imperious demands and proves disastrous, are first to rebuke and to condemn. There can be no disputing that the cost of what we accomplished at Pocotaligo was great, but who is able to say that the advantages gained in experience and knowledge of the physical features of the country, in view of any future operation in that direction, did not warrant the sacrifice?

The sad announcement of Gen. Mitchel's death came to us on the night of the 4th inst. in the midst of the election excitement. Never have I known the loss of a public man to be felt more poignantly. His brief career in South Carolina was so fruitful of good to all in his command. Winning the respect and confidence of the soldiery by his ingenuous eloquence and fiery zeal; inspiring his officers with fervent devotion to himself by the magnetism of his presence as he met them in familiar and social intercourse; and by his sympathy, kindness and sound practical wisdom gaining the affection of the negroes, he had, as if by a magical spell, charmed away all acrimony, while every interest of the Department was being prosecuted in harmony and peace. In the midst of his usefulness "Death, the sable giant," aimed his shaft, and he fell. May the spirit which he infused be lasting, working continually and with increasing power for man's advantage and the glory of God, long after his form has returned to the dust of which it was created. I shall always remember his words to me when he assumed command of the Department. Speaking with a touch of sadness in his manner, as his mind dwelt upon the injustice of the Government in sending him to a place of comparative inactivity, he said: "I have nothing to live for but my country. My wife is dead, my children no longer need me; I owe all that I am to my country; I will labor for her in any position, and cheerfully die in her service." And he verified his words.

We draw a great deal of encouragement from the fact that the fever which has stricken down so

many prominent officers had not, at date of our last advices, become epidemic, and that frosty weather which must certainly be near, will rid you of it before many others can fall victims. We ourselves are already in the midst of a cold snap, and Jack Frost has been throwing his white glove at us for a day and a half. A few owners of cutters and horse-flesh were even rash enough to take up the gauntlet, but were punished for their temerity by being hauled over the stones. We accept his presence with us as an earnest of his intention to pay you an early visit.

The State election has resulted in the success of the entire Democratic ticket, headed by Horatio Seymour. This is looked upon as an expression of the popular voice against the inefficiency and inactivity of the Administration. The failure of the Government with the vast resources at its command, to prosecute the war with vigor and success, has weighed like an incubus upon the public heart. With splendid armies achieving but slight successes and victories barren of decisive results; with a million of men and all the money which it could possibly use, the Government had made scarcely any progress in crushing the rebellion. With the insurgent army still menacing the capital, their privateers defying our navy and spreading terror among our peaceful traders on the seas—what good could result in sustaining an Administration which lags so far behind the country? The people are terribly in earnest for the crushing of this rebellion; they demand a vigorous prosecution of the war, and, despairing of a fulfillment of their desires and of their just expectations, they have administered this stern rebuke. And what is true of the people of this State is also true of others in which the Opposition have been successful. There are indications that the President correctly understands the will of the country, and never was the prospect as bright for sharp and decisive blows as since the recent elections.

It is certain that the Department of the South will be heavily reinforced at an early day, and it is equally certain that Major Gen. David Hunter has been reassigned to the command. H. J. W.

DEATHS.

- Peter Haupt, Sergeant, Co. C, 47th Regt. Pennsylvania Vols., Nov. 14, lock jaw.
- Jeremiah Brown, Private, Co. E, 3d Regt. New Hampshire Vols., Nov. 14, dropsy.
- Wm. F. Kimball, Private Co. G, 3d Regt. New Hampshire Vols., Nov. 15, remittent fever.
- George Conway, Private, Co. E, 97th Regt. Pennsylvania Vols., Nov. 18, typhoid fever.
- Wm. M. Best, Private, Co. B, 97th Regt. Pennsylvania Vols., Nov. 19, sore throat.
- Daniel Diggles, Private, Co. A, 3d Regt. Rhode Island Vols., Nov. 20, chronic diarrhoea.

Almanac, Port Royal, S. C., Nov. 22, '62.

SUN RISES.....	5 37	MOON SETS.....	5 55
SUN SETS.....	4 56	HIGH WATER.....	8 02

Thermometric Table

Prepared by A. P. Dairymple, Surgeon U. S. V., and Surgeon of the Post, Hilton Head, S. C., commencing Nov. 1st, giving the degrees of temperature (Fahrenheit) at four periods of the days.

Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
62	65	65	60	62	60	42	39	43	36	45	60	60	59	64	58	57	62	63	68
64	69	69	59	64	60	45	42	46	40	56	62	62	63	63	59	61	64	69	68
70	71	76	63	68	53	53	51	54	58	64	68	70	70	69	62	67	70	73	70
66	66	69	60	66	46	49	42	53	42	58	62	62	64	62	58	62	66	66	58

The first line of figures is at sunrise, second at 9 A. M. third at 3 P. M., fourth at 9 P. M.



MARINE NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 15, Schr. Hannah Matilda, Price, Georgetown, D. C.; Nov. 17, Ship Maria, Clarke, New York; Nov. 17, U. S. S. Courier — New York; Nov. 17, Ship Conquest, Sears, New York; Nov. 17, Schr. J. G. Babcock, Babcock, Phila; Nov. 18, Jas. W. Lawrence, Tooker, New York; Nov. 18, D. W. Eldridge, Simpson, Phila; Nov. 18, Montezuma, Luscomb, Salem, N. J.; Nov. 18, Steamer Delaware, Cannon, New York; Nov. 18, Schr. Chief, Ryder, New York; Schr. Jas. H. Wainwright, Ludlow, Phila; Nov. 19, Jas. S. Hewitt, Lake, Phila; Nov. 20, Steamer Neptune, Lynch, Fernandina.

CLEARED.

Nov. 14, Schr. W. E. Clark, Clark, Phila; Nov. 14, Schr. Gov. Burton, Peacock, Phila; Nov. 18, Schr. John Gayant, Smith, New York; Nov. 18, Schr. Saml. C. Hulse, Furman, New York; Nov. 19, Schr. Lewis Mulford, Loyles, Phila; Nov. 19, Scha. John Stockham, Babcock, Phila.