

than the more laborious, and less profitable farming lands of the West. Nor should we leave out of the account the large number of emancipated slaves who, as laborers waiting for hire and already on the spot, would add to the profit of the skillful and industrious cultivator. It is perfectly safe to assume that improved cultivation of the soil, the saving and the judicious use of manure, the labor-saving machinery that would be brought into use, would so increase the production of cotton, as well as of all other agricultural products of the South, that the prosperity of the country would, in a very few years, be added to the amount of millions of dollars.

To inaugurate such a system is the magnificent work which the Government is called upon, at this moment, to take in hand. The vast fields of Texas are open to us, on which to begin it. That State produces already about one third of the cotton crop of this country. She has within her borders more land fitted for the growth of this plant than are now under cultivation for cotton in the whole Union. She has an extensive coast and fine harbors, and her territory is traversed with navigable rivers. The writer just referred to estimates that a farmer in Texas, with a family of average size, can with 20 acres, 40 in cotton and 40 in grain, make a net profit of \$1,000 a year on his cotton, and support his family on the product of the other 40 acres. Should Slavery be abolished in Texas, its public lands be taken possession of by the Federal Government, and opened to free labor, the safety and expediency of emancipation would, ere long, be so manifest that the whole country would follow the example. Hemmed in on all sides by free labor, the problem would be how to get rid of Slavery, not how to preserve and extend it. It would perish before the march of ideas and of free emigration. Texas has but about 130,000 slaves, and her increased prosperity, the value of land, the increase in exports, would soon pay the price of their emancipation. To make her a Free State, to open her fertile lands to free laborers, to establish a paternal organization over her liberated slaves, would be an experiment worthy of a great Government, and would be the first and important step toward the settlement of that great question the solution of which we cannot escape much longer. Let us forget past prejudices and predilections, and address ourselves to the practical work which events have forced upon us. In the presence of a great emergency we need all the wisdom, the forethought, and prudence we can command, and he who endeavors to darken counsel by echoing the senseless cry of "Abolition" is a traitor to his country and an enemy to mankind.

**MANCHESTER MORALITY.**  
Selfishness is a great breeder of sophistry, as every one knows, both from his own intellectual experience and from his observation of his fellows; precisely as the faith of some is a mere conceited impression that because God is good, he will give them new great-coats as soon as the old ones are worn out. It is no secret, we think, that in the Manchester university, cotton is a sharper logic-chopper and shrewder schoolman than was ever Thomas Aquinas, or Abelard. In the Art of Hair-Splitting, the old Jesuits were once thought to be unapproachable; but compared with a thoroughbred Manchester man, Father Gaspar Hurtado, was a mere cobbler. Thus, *The Manchester Guardian* newspaper in a single article assumes two positions, viz:  
I. However wrong Slavery may be, the Northern States have no right to compel the Rebel States to give it up.  
II. But Slavery, being confessedly wrong, the Northern States are not entitled to any sympathy, because they announce no intention of compelling its abolition.

That is to say, we are very wicked for not doing what it would be very wicked to do! We have had nothing more subtle than this since the publication of Doctor Lord's celebrated Queries.  
The man who finds that he cannot make money without self-stultification is certainly to be commiserated. A duel between Cash and Conscience is one of the most lamentable spectacles in this gloomy world; because so often we find Cash keeping the lists not against Conscience only, but all comers, including Sense, Truth, Humanity, and Civilization. Manchester undoubtedly finds the horns of the dilemma formidable. So did Liverpool, when its slave-trading merchants mobbed Mr. Wilberforce. The difficulty is to make a Manchester man comprehend that this world was not made altogether to spin cotton in. He thinks it was; just as the Liverpool trader supposed that the ocean was created only that negroes might be carried from Africa to Jamaica, and sugar and rum from Jamaica to the Liverpool docks. When the Manchester man wanted to foster spinning at the expense of the Colonial and Agricultural Interests, he declaimed, with wet eyes and a long face, against inhumanity to negroes, and subscribed his money to send Mr. George Thompson as a missionary of Emancipation to America. Now his own turn for self-abnegation has come; and at the first spoonful of his own physic he makes a wry face, and abjures all his ancient heresies.  
"You are astonished," said an intelligent Irishman to us, "at the demenor of England toward America. I am not." Upon reflection, we concluded that he had little reason to be.

**CAN THIS BE SO?**  
The following statement reaches us from a highly respectable source:  
"At a late sabbath near Romney, Virginia, a party of our men were sent to retreat, leaving a corporal and two privates to hold the post, and to retreat themselves in the bushes to escape death or capture. In this situation they were discovered by two slaves, belonging to a violent Scotchman in the vicinity. Under cover of night these faithful fellows managed to conduct our three men safely to our camp, where all were received with joy and surprise. The negroes were kindly treated and duly fed and protected. When some time after, Brigadier-General Kelly of Western Virginia came to the camp and assumed command, the circumstances were related to him, and the negroes commended to his notice. Instead of treating them with honor and assuring them of his protection, he immediately handed them over to the tender mercies of the traitor-planter who claimed to own them."  
—Let us have an explanation of this affair!

**Death of a Prominent Citizen.**  
J. Le Drotet Langdon, for a number of years a resident of this place, died this day of typhoid fever. He was an uncompromising foe of oppression and intemperance, and a lover of a pure Christianity, in a word, one of God's noblemen.

**A New Counterfeit.**  
Peterston's Detector cautions the public against counterfeit "tens" on the Waterbury Bank of Connecticut. It is the best executed and most dangerous counterfeit that has been out for years.

**Prices in the South.**—On the 7th, bacon was quoted in Macon, Ga., at 28@30 cents per clear side; Adamantine candles, 40@45 cents; coffee, 40@45 cents; shot, \$1.50@1.75 per bag of 25 pounds; lead, \$15@20 cents per pound; rifle powder, \$15@18 per keg; Pike's magnolia whiskey, \$1 per gallon; starch, 20@25 cents per pound; supercarbonate soda, 25 cents per pound; bar-soap, 24@26 cents; salt, stiff at \$10 per sack—could only be bought at retail; block tin, \$1.50 per pound; sheet tin, none in the market; no sheet copper in the market; wool, clear of bays, 60@70 cents per pound.

**THE GOVERNMENT AMONG THE PILOT BOATS.**  
We understand the officers of the Government have purchased the New-York and Sandy Hook Pilot Boat No. 11, and are examining, with the same view, several others.  
For dispatch or mail boats there are no such vessels in the world, either for speed or safety. There are a number of them, recently built, which could be obtained for this purpose. They have been built in the most substantial manner, as indeed the nature of their business demands that they should be, and fitted up in the most comfortable, and, in some instances, luxurious manner. Should the Government establish a mail line to and from the various blockading fleets, and other stations on our coast, with these boats, a degree of regularity would be insured not to be obtained in any other manner, and at a cost comparatively trifling. The price of a first class pilot boat, complete, would be about what the Government now pays for the hire of a steamer for ten days, to say nothing of the expense of fuel.

**NATIONAL ARMY AT CHICAGO.**—The citizens of Chicago have sent to the Government a memorial setting forth the advantages of that city as a site for a national army and foundry.  
—The Independent says:  
Among the recent rumors of the press is one that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is about to go to Europe, for the purpose of influencing English sentiment on American affairs. We are authorized to say that Mr. Beecher is not going to Europe, either for this purpose or for any other, nor has he thought of going. It may be also well to add, for the benefit of anxious friends, that he has entirely relinquished the design of taking quarters in Fort Lafayette.

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and know whether and how far our correspondent has been misinformed. We do not believe that Gen. Kelly has been guilty of the conduct here attributed to him. But let us know the truth.

Two years ago, the public mind of the city was in doubt as to which was the stronger opponent of Wood—whether Opydye or Havemeyer. This doubt engendered confusion and division, and Fernando slipped in through the gap. But no such doubt exists in the present contest. All reflecting men know that Opydye, backed by four influential parties, is stronger, vastly stronger, than Gunther. Consequently, those who sincerely aim at the downfall of Wood will go for Opydye.

As things now look, the election of Fernando Wood as Mayor of New-York appears almost inevitable. It is to be regretted that those whose interest and desire are to have the choice of that great city honestly administered, do not make common cause against the common enemy. [Albany Evening Journal.]

The danger of Mr. Wood's election is diminishing. People are seeing the necessity of taking *The Journal's* advice and making common cause for his defeat. They are concentrating their strength to secure the election of GEORGE OPYDYE. That will give us an honest and capable Mayor and a reformed administration of the affairs of the city.

If *The Express* will turn to President Lincoln's Inaugural, it will find the Republican doctrine with regard to the powers of the Supreme Court, and the proper force of its decisions, very clearly stated. Nobody ever held that said Court's decision that a National Bank was constitutional precluded a citizen's believing that it was not, and voting accordingly. So with other questions. The Court gives a judicial exposition to laws, but cannot rightfully prescribe opinions to the People.

It is more than idle for those who desire the defeat of Fernando Wood to cast their votes for Gunther. By no possibility can the latter be elected. Everybody knows that Tammany Hall is not strong enough to carry its man. Votes given to Gunther, therefore, only help to elect Wood. The only candidate who can beat him is Opydye; and we are happy to know that the great mass of reflecting citizens are taking this view of the contest.

Fernando Wood accepts the nomination of Mozart Hall. Thus the contest is fairly opened and the battle begins. If the citizens of New-York want Mr. Wood for the third time, let them vote for him. If not, let them vote for GEORGE OPYDYE. Mr. Opydye can be elected if the people are in earnest; and if he is not elected, it is certain that Mr. Wood will be.

Mr. Opydye now has the nomination of four important parties—the Republican, the People's, the German League, and the Tax-Payers. This makes him a stronger candidate by far than Mr. Gunther. If, therefore, those Tammany Democrats who profess to intensely desire the defeat of Wood will only vote for Opydye, they can be gratified. Now is their time to strike a blow that will forever overthrow the Wood dynasty.

**THE DEMAND NOTES.**  
The issue of the demand notes has reached about \$18,000,000. The re-sales of 7.30 notes to the public has absorbed within a few millions the first fifty millions taken by the Banks. The expenditure for the public service averages more than a million and a half a day.

**THE CONTRABANDS AT THE NAVY-YARD.**  
The 75 contrabands brought to the Navy-Yard remain there, awaiting the action of Government in reference to them. Some definite line of policy in regard to all fugitive slaves is demanded, and great trouble has already arisen from want of it.

**VIRGINIA POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.**  
The Post-Office Department is making arrangements for re-establishing Post-Offices in Accomac and Northampton Counties, Virginia.

**MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN NEW-JERSEY.**  
The Governor of New-Jersey will recommend an appropriation of \$5,000 to institute military instruction in the State Normal School. The Rev. Mr. Harris of Hoboken, a West-Point graduate, will take charge of the department, and personally drill the pupils. The War Department will lend to the School the unused muskets of the old pattern at West Point, and present to it specimens of shot, shell, and similar material.

**GEN. VAN RENSSLAER PROMOTED.**  
Inspector-General Henry Van Rensselaer will to-morrow be appointed Brevet Brigadier-General in the regular army.

# THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

## The Treasury and the Popular Loan

### GEN. SMITH'S OPERATIONS.

### THE REBELS BUILDING A NEW ROAD.

### The House Investigating Committee.

### THE CONTRABAND QUESTION YET UNSETTLED.

### Strange Rumor Respecting Col. Baker's Orders.

### MORE TROUBLES IN THE MISSOURI DEPARTMENT.

### GEN. CURTIS SLIGHTED AGAIN.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 23, 1861.

### THE LAST LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has not made any draft on the last loan negotiated with the New-York Banks, and does not at present intend to. Some of the details of the arrangement yet remain unsettled.

### OPERATIONS OF GEN. SMITH'S DIVISION.

The expedition from Gen. Smith's Division yesterday pushed on the Vienna road toward Fairfax as far as Flint Hill, driving in the rebel pickets there, and returning at a late hour with 100 wagons of corn and hay.

### REBELS BUILDING A ROAD.

Yesterday a contraband brought into our lines a report that the rebels were building a new road from Germantown to Flint Hill. Gen. Porter sent out a scouting party to-day, consisting of two squadrons of Cavalry, who went far enough to ascertain the correctness of this story. The new road upon which the rebels are busily at work, is to the right of the old one, which is more direct and in good condition.

### THE HOUSE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The House Investigation Committee, of which Col. Van Wyck is Chairman, is in session at Harrisburg. Its business there and at Philadelphia will probably consume the residue of time before the meeting of Congress. There will be two or three weeks of work here to do afterward, so that the Committee will not be prepared to report until after the Christmas holidays. It has been in session five-six days already, and has saved the country a good deal of money. It was upon its recommendation, fortified by abundant testimony, that the recent regulations of Government touching the purchase of arms, were adopted. By its energetic action in causing the arrest of the petty party, \$7,000, which a shipbuilder had overcharged Government, being over 50 per cent of the whole amount of his purchase, were disgorged, and the culprit narrowly escaped a criminal prosecution. Of its labors in New-York and St. Louis the public already know something.

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Inspector-General Henry Van Rensselaer will to-morrow be appointed Brevet Brigadier-General in the regular army.

### INSPECTOR OF CAVALRY.

Gen. Havelock has been appointed Inspector of Cavalry, an office which he filled in the British Army.

### ANOTHER GRAND REVIEW.

All the regulars on this side of the Potomac will be reviewed on Tuesday at 1 o'clock on the plain east of the Capitol. The whole force will be under command of Gen. Andrew Porter, the Infantry under Gen. George Sykes, Artillery under Col. Henry J. Hunt, Cavalry under Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Emory.

in illegally conferring military rank and title upon private citizens. The charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman embraces similar specifications.

### THE RETIRING BOARD.

Col. Chas. S. Merchant, 4th Artillery, was before the Retiring Board to-day. He was found equal to his duties, and was not retired. Major Christopher S. Lovell, 2d Artillery, will come before the Board to-morrow.

### PENSIONS.

The following pensions were granted to-day: Jas. M. Patten, private, 5th Reg't, Mass. Volunteers, wounded in the elbow—\$4 per month. Henry Schnell, corporal, 2d Maine, incipient phthisis and general prostration—\$8 per month. George Robb, private, 2d U. S. Artillery, loss of foot at Ball Run—\$8 per month. Eban A. Woodbury, orderly sergeant, 2d Vermont, loss of right arm—\$8 per month.

### BODY OF A DROWNED SOLDIER RECOVERED.

To-day, the body of a soldier named Everett D. Green, a member of Company I, 5th Vermont Regiment, who was drowned some time since by falling into the canal at Georgetown, was recovered there.

### CONVALESCENCE OF BYRON BARTON.

Byron Barton, a member of the 5th Cavalry Regiment, wounded during the reconnaissance at Flint Hill, has almost recovered from his wounds. He was visited by Gen. McClellan several times while in the hospital, who complimented him for his bravery.

### THE AVERAGE SICKNESS.

The following shows the average sickness in the regiments named during October: New-York, 27; Massachusetts, 50; Vermont, 144; Maine, 62; Pennsylvania, 52; Michigan, 77; Minnesota, 53; Illinois, 41; Wisconsin, 70; Rhode Island, 11.

### INSUBORDINATION AT RICHMOND—TWO OR THREE SOLDIERS SHOT WEEKLY.

A letter from H. Wagener, from Camp Herman, Richmond, Va., to his father in Charleston, found in Fort Walker, contains the following passage:

"There is a great want of system in everything they do here, and a constant uproar in the different regiments. We have in our neighborhood a battalion of Cavalry, Col. Gregg's regiment, a Polish brigade, two Louisiana regiments, and some others whom I have not thought of inquiring about, who are in a state of constant insubordination. In fact, they shoot two or three every week, to keep them quiet. Our men have nothing to do with them, and are kept from mingling in the common herd, and are therefore universally well thought of."

### THE LETTER ENDS WITH THE FOLLOWING CAUTIONARY POSTSCRIPT IN PENN:

"You had better not mention about the insubordination to any one, for fear the Yankees might hear of it, and think we are, or our army is, going to grass. They'll find themselves mightily mistaken. What makes them wild is their want of a fight."

### SOLDIERS DIED.

The following soldiers have died since our last report: D. C. Merrill, Co. H, 1st Michigan volunteers, at the Circle. William Etzel, Co. C, 2d Pennsylvania cavalry, at the Seminary. Sylvanus Taylor, Co. C, 3rd New-York volunteers, at Columbian College. George Williams, Co. A, 5th New-Jersey volunteers, in camp at Meridian Hill. John Foster, Co. B, 30th New-York volunteers, at Columbian College. John R. Nohl, Co. K, 29th New-York volunteers, at the Seminary. A. Carter, Co. K, Stockton's Michigan regiment, at Columbian College. William Haney, Co. K, 53d Pennsylvania volunteers, at St. Elizabeth's Hospital. John Bercher, Co. G, 31st New-York volunteers, in camp. George Kahler, Co. F, 35th Pennsylvania volunteers, in camp. Christian Dalheimer, Co. F, 35th Pennsylvania volunteers, in camp. James H. Wilde, Co. F, 45th Pennsylvania volunteers, at the Union Hotel. Daniel Sumner, Co. H, 56th New-York volunteers, at Columbian College. Thomas Crosey, teamster, at the Eruptive Hospital. Private Manzer, Co. M, 4th Pennsylvania cavalry, at the Headquarters on the Seventh street road. C. W. Russell, Co. H, 52d Pennsylvania volunteers, in camp on Kalorama Hill. W. H. Stonier, Co. D, 12th Pennsylvania reserves, in camp. George Schuzer, Co. A, DeKalb regiment, at Union Hotel. George Bowers, Co. K, 23d Pennsylvania volunteers, at Columbian College Hospital. Jacob Penst, Co. I, 1st Michigan cavalry, Columbian College Hospital.

### TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

### A GOOD QUARTERMASTER.

While some gentlemen of distinction are desirous that Gen. Meigs shall take the field, it is known that the Government, appreciating his eminent qualifications for the discharge of the extensive and very important labors devolved on him, is not inclined to transfer him from the Quartermaster's Department to the performance of other public duties.

### THE ARREST OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

Much speculation continues to be indulged in relative to the Mason and Slidell question. So far as can be ascertained, the Minister of her Britannic Majesty's Government has taken no action whatever upon the subject, but will probably await instructions, nor has there been even an informal conversation between him and the proper Department concerning it. Those who are intimately acquainted with Lord Lyons believe that in this as in other matters he has observed his usual discretion in refraining from premature expressions of opinion.

### THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE.

The Wyandank ran the blockade last night, reaching Indian Head about moonrise and the Navy-Yard this morning. She was not fired at. The steamer E. B. Hall also ran the blockade downward last night, having on board a large quantity of ammunition and ordnance stores generally. Two schooners loaded with wood ran the blockade successfully on Wednesday night.

### THE ENEMY IS APPARENTLY AT WORK ON A NEW BATTERY AT POSSUM NOSE, WHICH IS FAR ABOVE THE OTHERS, ON MR. OETTERBACH'S LAND.

### ARREST OF A MURDERER.

The murderer of Lieut.-Col. Von Gerben has been arrested. The evidence against him is very clear.

### THE RECONCILING PARTY YESTERDAY.

The reconcoiling and foraging party under Gen. Brooks, which went out from Gen. Smith's division yesterday, took possession of Flint Hill and the surrounding country, by throwing out the pickets in different directions to prevent a surprise, while the forage master gathered and brought away seventy loads of hay, having with him not less than ninety wagons. The only evidences of the presence of the enemy were one regiment of infantry, a squad of cavalry, and one battery seen from a prominent position between Fairfax Court-House and Centreville, in a westward direction, about eight miles beyond our present outposts. The party returned late last night, having been altogether successful, and met with no casualties whatever. Information was received that the rebels had constructed an artillery road from Flint Hill to Germantown.

### THE RECENT ACCIDENT.

The report that Dr. Malford, Surgeon of the 33d

New-York, was accidentally killed at the review on Wednesday, is untrue. He was not even hurt. The only one slightly injured was L. V. Dickerson, Assistant Surgeon of the same regiment.

### COL. TAYLOR RESTORED.

Col. Taylor, who was arrested under a misapprehension in connection with the running over of a private on Wednesday, has been restored to his command.

### DIVISION REVIEW.

Gen. Smith's Division, including the brigades of Gens. Hancock, Brooks, and Brannan, and Barr's Batteries and Friedman's Cavalry, was to have been reviewed this afternoon by Gen. McClellan; but as public business prevented him from being present, Gen. Smith himself reviewed the division. After passing in review, the regiments were drawn up in line of battle, the artillery occupying prominent points, and Friedman's cavalry having been posted in a position to make a charge. The infantry and artillery first opened the fire, which was continued by the entire division for nearly an hour, movements as in actual battle being observed. They imagined the enemy to be in the direction of Lewinsville. Ayres's Battery, which occupied Smooth Hill, took part in the engagement. The exercises were closed by a charge from Friedman's Cavalry on a fancied column of the enemy's infantry. The only accident was that to Charles Trenter of Company I, of Philadelphia, who was thrown from his horse and seriously injured. Both the review and sham-battle were in the highest degree creditable to Gen. Smith's Division, and showed that it has rapidly progressed in discipline and efficiency.

### LEAVE-TAKING.

Col. Erstein yesterday took formal leave, in this city, of the officers of the regiment which he formerly commanded, having been appointed Consul to Nuremberg. He will leave for Europe by the next steamer.

### ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

The following military appointments were made to-day, namely: Robert Smith of Iowa to be an additional Paymaster of Volunteers; Frederick C. Ogden of New-York to be a Second Lieutenant of the 1st Regiment of United States Cavalry; Capt. John M. Scholfield of the 1st Artillery of the United States Army to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers; Maj. Thomas J. McKean of Iowa, now an additional Paymaster, to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers; Col. Philip St. George Cooke, United States Army, recently made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, was promoted to be a Brigadier-General in the regular service.

### DISORGANIZATION OF THE REBELS IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.

Baltimore, Friday, Nov. 23, 1861. Gen. Dix received dispatches to-day advising him that the disorganization of the Rebel forces was probably complete throughout the peninsula. The New-York 5th Zouaves, the 21st Indiana, and part of Nimble's Light Artillery moved on toward Eastville, the county seat of Northampton, on the 20th. The 4th Wisconsin and 17th Massachusetts are at Drummondston.

Two rebel officers had been arrested, and two iron cannon had been taken. Capt. Richards's cavalry had been dispatched, before the messenger left, to take possession of six brass cannon known to be near the Town of Only on Onancock Inlet, Governor Wise's old residence, and had no doubt succeeded in doing so.

Col. Smith, commander of the Rebel forces, and some of his officers, were trying to escape from the lower extremity of Northampton, but Flag-Officer Goldsboro has, at Gen. Dix's request, put the whole shore under surveillance, and it is believed that they will all be captured if they do not surrender.

In addition to the force assigned to the service by Commodore Goldsboro, the revenue steamer Hercules, Lieut. Coffin, has been placed under Gen. Dix's orders by the Treasury Department, and Capt. Le Govvan, with the Reliance and the Tiger, is also watching portions of the coast on the bay side.

### BURNING OF WARSAW, MO., BY THE REBELS.

Jefferson City, Friday, Nov. 23, 1861. Passengers by the train from the West report that the rebels burnt Warsaw, north before last, to prevent its being used as a winter quarters for our troops. The intelligence reached Syracuse just before the train arrived, and is considered trustworthy. A quantity of Government stores was destroyed. A train of 80,000 guns, with an escort of 300 men, left Sedalia a few days ago for Leavenworth. A messenger reached Sedalia at 12 o'clock last night announcing that they had been attacked near "Knobnoster," by 500 or 600 rebels, and the train captured.

### REFUGEES CONTINUE TO ARRIVE HERE IN CROWDS, MANY IN A MOST DESTITUTE CONDITION.

### ASSASSINATION OF JUDGE RICHARDS, OF MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Mo., Friday, Nov. 23, 1861. Judge Thomas S. Richards was shot through a window of the Court-House in Memphis, Scotland County, on Monday last, while confined as a prisoner in the hands of Col. Moore of the Home Guards. Col. Moore subsequently offered a reward of \$1,000 for the apprehension of the assassin.

### THE SAN JACINTO.

Boston, Friday, Nov. 23, 1861. The San Jacinto left Newport at 12 o'clock last night, and will arrive at Fort Warren to-night. The steamer San Jacinto was at Holmes's Hole at 10 o'clock this morning. She arrived about 7 a. m. No communication with the shore was allowed. The weather is foggy.

### FROM OLD POINT.

Baltimore, Friday, Nov. 23, 1861. The boat from Old Point has arrived, but brings no news. It was reported that a flag of truce had come from Norfolk with several women and children.

### MOVEMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Portland, Friday, Nov. 23, 1861. The Constitution anchored off Cape Elizabeth, in this harbor, at 1 o'clock this morning, after a fine run from Boston. She will receive troops, probably, this afternoon, and sail immediately. All well, and there have been no accidents to record.

### ANOTHER FRENCH REGIMENT.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 23, 1861. Capt. Confort of the French Army, who has served fourteen years in Algeria, has, at the request of Gen. McClellan, been authorized to raise a regiment of "Franco-Firans." Their service is to be special in its character, and under the immediate direction of the Commander-in-Chief.

### LETTER FROM GEN. BEAUREGARD.

The following letter from Gen. Beauregard was addressed to the editors of *The Richmond Whig*, and appeared in a recent number of that journal:

resorted to an extraordinary method to occupy the minds of his troops—let, then, that synopsis answer the same purpose for me, in this instance. If certain minds cannot understand the difference between patriotism, the highest civic virtue, and office-seekers, the lowest civic degradation, I pity them from the bottom of my heart. Suffice it to say, that I prefer the respect and esteem of my countrymen to the admiration and envy of the world. I hope for the sake of our cause and country to be able, with the assistance of kind Providence, to answer my calumniators with new victories over our national enemies, but I have nothing to ask of the country, Government, or any friends, except to afford me all the aid they can in the great struggle we are now engaged upon. I am not either a candidate, nor do I desire to be a candidate for any civil office in the gift of the people or Executive. The aim of my ambition, after having cast my vote in the defense of our sacred cause, and assisted to the best of my ability in securing our rights and independence as a nation, is to retire to private life. My means then permitting, never again to leave my home, unless to fight anew the battles of my country. Respectfully your most obedient servant, G. T. BEAUREGARD.

### A THRILLING PROPECT.

HOW FEARFULLY AND RAPIDLY IT IS BEING FULFILLED.

In last February Alabama seceded! That brave old man, Senator Clemens, who had, until then, breathed all the storms of wild fanaticism, and clung to a flag of our Union, yielded to the popular clamor, and unheeded his sword in a cause hated, and one he knew could not succeed. He wrote the following to a friend:

"We are out, we have bid adieu to the Stars and Stripes, and abandoned the high privileges of calling ourselves American citizens. In a few days we will be no more recognized as any more than the old banner, which I have followed through so many dangers, was torn down and the flag of Alabama raised in its place. I can restrain this sorrow when I am writing; but the deed is done—a new era has dawned, and all that I can promise is that no effort shall be spared on my part to prevent it from becoming an era of disaster. If we are not involved in a war we soon will be. There is no hope of peace; and he is but little better than a madman who dreams of being exempted from invasion. I shall meet it when it comes as a soldier, and I shall fight it as a soldier. My remains, when everything is lost, and I fear it may be, unless wise councils should prevail, those which have heretofore directed us, shall drag my body to the nearest battle-field, and lay down a shield which has lost its value."

### THE CAMPAIGN AS IT NOW STANDS IN KENTUCKY.

From *The Philadelphia Press*. Gen. George H. Thomas, as our senior Brigadier in Eastern Kentucky, ranks Schepff and Nelson, and who has his headquarters at Camp Dick Robinson, has recalled the columns of both these Generals, and ordered them to join him. Zollicoffer has evidently retired with the main body of his forces into East Tennessee, in the direction of Knoxville. His defeat at "Wild Cat Camp," the rout of Williams's guerrilla band at Pikeville, the capture of his forces, and especially the burning of the bridges upon the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, have forced his retreat.

Gen. Thomas seems to have issued this order to prevent Albert S. Johnson, now in command of the Rebel forces along the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, from making a flank movement against Gen. Buell's column, stationed along the