# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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**Volume XXVI.....No. 333**


AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—SECRETS—PHELIM O'DONNELL—LATEST FROM NEW YORK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway.—MAGIC MARRIAGE—THE SCAPEGOAT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—SEVEN SONS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—WIZARD OF THE WAVE—SCRATCHES IN INDIA—ARTFUL DODGER.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—STICKNEY'S NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening.—EARL'S DAUGHTER—HARVEST HOME—HIPPOPOTAMUS, WHALE, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—CHAW ROAST BEEF.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &C.

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &C.—ESMERALDA.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &C.—NEW YEAR CALLS.

GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS, BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, FARCES, &C.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway.—SONGS, BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, &C.—MISCHIEVOUS NIGGER.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery.—BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &C.—BRIGAND'S OATH.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M.

NATIONAL MUSIC HALL, Chatham street.—BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &C.—MASQUERADE BALL.

MELODEON, Brooklyn.—SONGS, DANCES, PANTOMIMES, BURLESQUES, &C.

**New York, Sunday, December 1, 1861.**

## THE EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

### Our History of the European Alliance Against the Mexican Republic—Map of the Gulf Slope.

The complete history of the European alliance against Mexico, and the details of the military and naval expedition which has just left England, France and Spain for Havana, together with the excellent map of the Gulf States of Mexico, will be published in the FAMILY HERALD on Wednesday next. Single copies, in wrappers, four cents.

## THE SITUATION.

We give to-day a variety of rumors and statements from Southern sources relative to the late affair at Pensacola. A paper published in the latter place gives what purports to be a detailed account of the battle, while other journals in Montgomery and Richmond have despatches highly flattering to the rebel cause; but we need hardly say that these rumors are not entitled to much credit. The Naval Department at Washington has received no official intelligence whatever on the subject, nor does it expect any such until the arrival of the Connecticut, which may occur now within a few days. No credence is given by the Navy Department to the story that the Colorado and Niagara were damaged in the fight, as stated by General Bragg, or were present at all, in whatever action took place, and for the very good reason that the Colorado was not there, and that the Niagara draws too much water to have been in the position assigned to her by the rebel accounts. That there has been a battle between the forces of Colonel Harvey Brown at Fort Pickens and the rebel troops of General Bragg at Pensacola, however, is not doubted by the government at Washington.

The report of the Secretary of War is complete, and represents that the United States government has now 600,000 men in service. Mr. Cameron says that, considering the brief period occupied in raising this immense force, the army is in a wonderful state of organization and discipline.

By the arrival of the transport Ocean Queen at this port yesterday, from Port Royal, we are informed that Commodore Dupont had transferred his flag from the Wabash to the Susquehanna, and that he, together with General Sherman, had just returned to Hilton Head in the steamer McClellan, having landed a force of United States marines on Tybee Island, who had commenced repairing the fortifications and constructing new ones. A fleet of eight gunboats was at anchor off Tybee to cover the troops in case of necessity. The rebels had sunk two vessels between Tybee Island and Fort Pulaski, in the narrow part of the Savannah river channel, to prevent the fleet from getting to that city. A small schooner had been sent up to one of the islands above Hilton Head to load cotton, and would sail in a few days, by order of the naval authorities. The fleet that was fitting out at Hilton Head for another expedition was ready and awaiting orders, which were expected by the Bienville, which had just arrived as the Ocean Queen came out.

Beaufort was still unoccupied, and was not considered of importance at present; but two gunboats were still at anchor off that place, and the town was daily visited by officers of the army and navy. There had been no engagement between our troops and the rebels, nor had any of the enemy been seen either at Hilton Head or Beaufort. The health of our army is good. The wharves and storehouses in course of erection were progressing, and were being filled with stores and provisions.

Despatches from General Rosecrans, received at the War Department yesterday, do not report any material change in his command. General Benham had been placed under arrest, it was said, for permitting the escape of General Floyd and his forces.

Deserters from the rebel army, who have just come into General Stone's camp at Poolesville, state that great dissatisfaction exists among the troops of the Twenty-first Mississippi regiment, especially in the two companies of that corps which are composed of Irishmen. They are represented as being quite discontented, and anxious to leave. No doubt they feel that, though residents of the South, they are on the wrong side.

Our news from Missouri represents Ben. McCulloch and his army of rebels rapidly advancing backwards into Arkansas. General Price, however, is said to be still roaming northwards. The latter had issued an absurd proclamation to the citizens of Missouri, the gist of which is a lament over the indifference of the people to the call of Jeff. Davis for soldiers to resist the lawful authority of the government.

Our news, compiled from Southern journals to-day, and published in another column, will be found full of interest. Our dates from New Orleans are to the 18th of November.

## THE NEWS.

A most crowded and enthusiastic mass meeting of citizens, in favor of the election of C. Godfrey Gunther to the Mayoralty, was held last evening in Irving Hall and in the street in front of it. The Hon. Henry Nicoll presided at the inside meeting, where speeches were made by Joe Hoxie, J. H. Anthon, Richard Busteed, Conrad Swackhamer, Theodore E. Tomlinson and Henry Arcularius. The proceedings were marked by great enthusiasm. Speeches were made from the stand outside by German orators. There were large delegations present from the various wards, with the usual accompaniments of music, torches, banners and transparencies.

The friends and supporters of George Opdyke held a ratification meeting last evening in the Cooper Institute. Ex-Judge Cowles presided, and speeches were made by David Dudley Field, Hon. James R. Briggs and others. The speeches were plentifully interlarded with singing.

By the arrival of the British mail steamer Karnak we have later dates from Havana and Nassau. The news of the arrest of Mason and Slidell had been received in Havana, and had caused great excitement. The Mexican expedition had not yet sailed. The Nassa *Guardian* of the 20th ult. reports the arrival of the British gunboat Steady, from New York, Charleston and the coast of America, with the statement that "this is the vessel that was fired at by one of the federal steamers of America."

A letter received by Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, dated Malaga, November 8, states that the day previous there was a report that a Southern privateer, a three masted schooner, painted black, was cruising off that port, but the report needs confirmation. It possibly has arisen from a similarity of appearances to a vessel that was off Malta on the 24th ultimo, where the commander gave a receipt to a pilot, signed "Shakespeare," and on the 29th ultimo a similar vessel was seen in the Straits of Messina, a large part of her crew being blacks. There have been easterly gales in the Mediterranean, and it is just possible that the same vessel may have been off here as reported.

Captain Nathaniel Gordon, of the slave ship Erie, convicted of piracy, was yesterday sentenced in the United States Circuit Court to be hanged on the 7th of February next. The prisoner has a young and interesting wife and a lovely child.

United States Marshal Murray has been ordered by the Secretary of State to proceed to Fort McHenry to investigate some matters connected with the existing treason.

The exports of breadstuffs to Europe during the past week were 1,000,000 bushels grain, and 61,155 barrels of flour—a slight falling off from the shipments of the past six weeks.

Four tenement buildings were destroyed by fire in Alexandria, Virginia, on the 27th ult. Loss $5,000.

Ex-Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, is to be released from Fort Warren on his parole for three weeks, to attend upon his father-in-law, who is dangerously sick.

The steamer Vanderbilt, on her way up to Albany, on Wednesday night, met with a slight accident, and was compelled to lay up. Her passengers took the Hudson River Railroad cars.

The iron sides for the iron clad government steamer now building in this city are being manufactured in Troy.

There appears to be a hitch in the movements of the famous Vermont cavalry regiment. It is said, however, that they will certainly pass through New York this week.

A letter has been received in Troy from the Thirteenth regiment, Colonel Frisby, stating that the bodies of three of the members of the regiment who were attached to the foraging party of Captain Lanning, had been found in the woods, perfectly naked, two with their throats cut, and the other with his head taken entirely of. This looks as if the black flag was flying.

The cotton market was again higher yesterday, and closed at an advance of ⅛c. per lb. The sales embraced about 1,700 bales, chiefly to spinners, at 27⅛c. per lb. for middling uplands. The flour market was steady and more active, and firm at the close for most grades, though without change of moment in prices. Wheat was active and firm, with a good demand for export, though without change of moment in quotations. Corn was more active, and rather firmer, including sales of Western mixed for export, at 63c. a 64c. afloat, with some lots in store at 65c. Pork was unchanged except for prime mess, which was easier. Sales of mess were made at $12 50 a $13, and of prime at $8 50 a $9. Sugars were firm, with sales of about 350 a 400 hhds. Coffee was firm and active, while the sales embraced 9,000 bags of Rio at 15½c. a 17c., and 1,500 do. Ceylon at 19c. Freights—Engagements were moderate and rates unchanged and somewhat unsettled and irregular at the close, owing mainly to the fact that the underwriters had come to the determination, on account of the capture and destruction of the ship Harvey Birch by the Nashville, to raise their war policies of insurance from 1 to 5 per cent on both vessels and cargoes for European ports.

THE ERMINE TRAILING IN THE DIRT.—The abolition papers of this city are busily engaged in holding up the condition of the ermine, in which our judges are supposed to be enrobed, as dragging in the mire, and covered with the mud of corruption. After having bespattered themselves, moreover, so wofully as actually to deserve hooting after, the learned gentlemen of the bench are represented as howling at the top of their lungs—"See what villany," "see what roguery." The election of judges was once supposed to possess a sanctity of character almost equal to the appointment of clergymen. The sanctity of the clerical and legal gown was regarded as lost if in the slightest degree sullied. Now, however, according to the abolition newspapers it is proper for them to pay a few hundred dollars for nominations to positions on the bench, take a receipt for the same, and if, perchance, they are not elected to cry out, "fraud," "swindling!" They are like pickpockets who having been foiled in their attempts to rob, consider themselves shamefully treated, and personally aggrieved by their intended victims. A more impudent representation can hardly be imagined than this which has been made in the name of the judges, defeated at the late county election. The city has had a fortunate escape in their defeat.

FOOLS AND THEIR MONEY SOON PARTED.—Men in judicial positions buying their nominations under the plea of paying for printing and distributing tickets. We imagine that certain parties have found that such an operation is not one of the qualifications that the public admire in judges, and that there is an opinion that it needs something else to fit a man to sit upon the bench.

### Our Mayoralty Election—Is New York City to be Abolitionized?

New York city is the great centre of the political ideas and party organizations and movements of this country, as it is the centre of the commerce and the settling house of the financial affairs of this continent. The moral and material power of this great metropolis has been most strikingly illustrated in this war for the Union. It was the grand popular mass meeting at Union square, in April last, which roused our loyal States to arms, as by the blast of a trumpet, and since that day the city of New York, in its contributions of men and money and ships and warlike equipments, by land and sea, has been a tower of strength to the government and a terror to its enemies.

But still more important in behalf of the government than her millions of money, her thousands of soldiers and her hundreds of ships, is the commanding moral influence of New York city, from her enthusiastic ratification and support of the conservative war policy of Mr. Lincoln's administration. While this city holds this position it is strong, and the government is strong; but let the popular opinion of New York at this crisis be so divided as to give the radical abolition element a lodgment in our midst, and our city will be shorn of its glory and its strength, and the government itself will soon be at the mercy of our abolition disorganizers.

Since the outbreak of this war our old political party landmarks and divisions have disappeared. In support of our federal administration all loyal conservative men of all parties have joined hands upon "Honest Abe Lincoln's" policy, the "integrity of the Union." But against this conservative policy, and in opposition to the administration, the abolition faction of the North has arisen, and is using all its arts, all its instruments and every opportunity, to shape the public opinion of the North in favor of the abolition policy of "emancipation or separation." The corner stone of the abolition temple is, "no union with slaveholders." Accordingly, if our abolition agitators cannot succeed in abolishing slavery by fire and sword in our revolted States, they are in favor of cutting off those States into a separate confederacy, according to the programme of Jeff. Davis and his confederates.

This is the issue now presented to the people of this metropolis—"the integrity of the Union," including, as far as possible, the constitutional compromises and securities to Southern slavery and State legislation, on the one hand, and the abolition programme of "emancipation or separation" on the other hand. Under ordinary circumstances, an election for Mayor of New York would be a bagatelle, a local affair of no great consequence to anybody except the candidates concerned and their several little cliques of office expectants and spoilsmen. But in this case a great national issue is involved, to wit:—Shall this city hold fast to its proud and conservative position as the citadel of the "integrity of the Union," or shall it be turned over to the abolitionists and their insane war cry of "emancipation or separation?"

The abolition meeting at the Cooper Institute the other evening substantially proclaimed this policy of "emancipation or separation," in the Fremont endorsing resolution. It was very broadly proclaimed in the elaborate abolition speech of Charles Sumner, which was directed entirely to an armed crusade for the extirpation of Southern slavery. This disorganizing speech was cordially endorsed by the meeting, of which George Opdyke was first Vice President, and of which such malignant abolition fanatics as Dr. Cheever, Oliver Johnson and William Goodell were associate Vice Presidents. Mr. Opdyke has thus completely identified himself with the radical abolition and negro equality faction. Not satisfied with this, his especial newspaper organs—the *Evening Post* and New York *Tribune*—are among the most active abolition instruments in the work of undermining and breaking down Mr. Lincoln's conservative administration. If they cannot rule it they will ruin it, and Mr Opdyke is a party to this unholy alliance.

Two-thirds and more of the popular vote of this city, upon a fair test, would be cast against this abolition combination, and it is doubtful of success even with our conservative vote divided between two candidates, Wood and Gunther. But why this division? Mr. Gunther is a good man, and would doubtless make an acceptable Mayor; but his friends know, or ought to know, that in voting for him their votes are thrown away. The issue is between Wood and Opdyke; and we can assure the men of Tammany Hall that there are many republicans of the city who, upon this issue, will support Wood, because of the abolition affiliations of Opdyke. How much more, then, should it be the first object of Tammany Hall to defeat the abolition faction in their designs upon our local and conservative city.

Elect Opdyke, and we may next expect a general abolition uprising to drive President, Cabinet and Congress into a war of extermination against Southern slavery, and next the armed intervention of England and France to put an end to this cotton destroying war. Defeat Opdyke, and abolitionism is checked, and the government goes on its way rejoicing, compact, harmonious and on the right path to a restoration of the Union. Opdyke can be overwhelmingly defeated by anything like a junction of the forces opposed to him. Let old Tammany come to the rescue; she will at least lose nothing in the election of Wood, while she will gain nothing but disgrace and an overruling abolition oligarchy in the election of Opdyke.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE HERALD.—Judged by the character attributed to the HERALD by the abolition daily papers—the *Times* and *Tribune*—the influence of this journal is omnipotent and omnipresent. The HERALD, according to them, has more power over terrestrial affairs than any journal, prince or potentate on earth. It declares war, makes peace, governs the destinies of whole peoples. It guides the administration at home and represents it abroad. Such is the influence attributed to this journal in some of the editorial columns of our abolition contemporaries, while in others we are said to have no weight with the public at all.

OPDYKE AND HIS ABOLITION ASSOCIATES.—At the recent Sumner meeting the republican candidate for Mayor was one of the Vice Presidents, occupying a seat by the side of Oliver Johnson, of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, and other shining lights of that faith. He, by that act, gave his endorsement to the emancipation measures of the abolitionists and their crusade against the institutions of the South. Is it the desire of the voters of this city to endorse abolitionism at the polls on Tuesday next? If not, then let them vote against Opdyke.

### The Coming Age of Great Men.

The material progress of the United States for the last thirty years is without a parallel in the history of the world. From a third rate republic has become a first rate Power. Its population from ten millions has grown to thirty. It has been the refuge of downtrodden humanity in the British empire and throughout all Europe. Labor, surplus and redundant in other lands, has migrated to the New World, and found ample and remunerative employment. The emigrants from the Old World have not only brought their labor to the American market for the rapid developement of the resources of the country, but they have brought a vast amount of money, which has been employed in the same work, and has contributed to swell the aggregate wealth of the republic.

These results have been brought about by the practical genius and talent of the country, constructing railroads and canals, improving the navigation of the great water courses, inventing and multiplying steamboats, and other appliances for the advancement of the useful arts; developing agriculture to a high state of perfection, and thus creating vast wealth as the capital for manufactures, and for a trade and commerce which have entered into successful rivalry with the first maritime nations of the earth, whose long possession had given them so great an advantage in the race.

Thus its practical men have made the country what it is. But while it has been going forward with unprecedented activity in all the elements of material prosperity, its political condition has been every day becoming more and more degraded, falling into the hands of lawyers without clients, illiterate loafers, professional vagabonds and demagogues North and South. Such was the wonderful prosperity of the country, and the scope afforded for the pursuit of wealth, that men of talent, industry and integrity avoided politics, and left them to be managed by rogues and rowdies. Corruption at first stealthily worked its way into the government, and afterwards rushed headlong like a mountain torrent, manifesting itself in every branch of our complex political system—in the town council, in the Mayoralty, in the judicature, in the State Legislature, in the State executive, in the halls of Congress, and at last in the very Cabinet of the federal government. Men of the worst character, and the most ignorant and degraded, have been chosen to represent the people.

This unfortunate state of political affairs was highly favorable to the operations of the conspirators, North and South, who combined to break up the Union and to form two governments—one in which there should be only free labor, and the other in which the labor should be only slave. The politicians at the North played into the hands of the politicians at the South, and the traitors of the South played into the hands of the traitors at the North. The secessionists and the abolitionists played into each other's hands, so as to bring about a disruption of the government and a division of the country into two republics, in each of which these men might respectively rule supreme. Shut out from power and pelf—for the Union sentiment was too strong for them both North and South—they calculated upon having a monopoly of the loaves and fishes, as well as of the honors, in their own sections, if they could only effect a partition of the republic into two—one North and one South.

The machinations of these corrupt politicians have resulted in civil war. But that is the very cure that has become necessary to destroy the corruption that was eating out the vitals of the nation and undermining all public virtue. It will sweep away the old rotten politicians as the devouring flames in the prairie consume the stubble and the grass, leaving not a vestige behind; and good and great men will take their places in the councils of the government and in the administration of the political affairs of the country. Thus will the war kindle a noble ambition which will burn out the vices and meanness which have disgraced and nearly ruined the country, and restore the republic to a healthy condition, in which the political control will be in the hands of practical men and men of genius. The day of demagogues and of fanatics and fools is fast passing away, never to return.

OPDYKE AND ABOLITIONISM.—Let those voters of the city of New York who do not worship the infernal nigger and believe in the creed of Garrison, Lucy Stone, and abolitionists generally, remember that Mr. Opdyke was one of the Vice Presidents at the abolition gathering at the Cooper Institute, and has been for some time past hand and glove with Greeley in all his anti-administration schemes, always caucusing and working with Greeley and the rabid republicans at the State conventions.

THE CORPORATION ADVERTISING.—The Board of Supervisors, in acting upon the knowledge that the HERALD is the newspaper of the largest circulation published in the city—and they might with equal safety have said the world—and that the publication in its columns of the canvass will give it the widest possible publicity, more so than if published in all the other nineteen papers to which it was given last year, have inaugurated a very sensible change in the selection of advertising mediums. Mr. Blunt remarked very properly that it was time this giving of Corporation advertising to papers of small circulation and smaller influence was stopped. Twenty-one thousand dollars had been spent in advertising in this way during the present year, and he rightly regarded it as, for the most part, money absolutely thrown away.

In future the canvass will be advertised exclusively in the HERALD, where every one will have an opportunity of seeing it. It will be well for the State and general governments to follow the example of the Supervisors, instead of sustaining the obscure and crippled journals that can be of no service either to the government or people. The public, we are sure, will not be slow to appreciate this one step in the right direction.

OPDYKE AND THE BLACK FLAG OF ABOLITIONISM.—Opdyke having raised the black flag and gone over to the abolitionists, let all who have any regard for the Stars and Stripes vote against him on Tuesday next.

### Steamboat Collision and Drowning of Soldiers.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30, 1861.

The steamer Belle Creole, from Cincinnati for Pittsburg, deeply laden, and the steamer Fallstone, from Kanawha, with a portion of Colonel Lytle's Tenth Ohio regiment, collided last night, seven miles above this city. The concussion knocked eight or ten soldiers into the river, and it is thought all but one were drowned. The cargo of the Belle Creole was valued at twenty thousand dollars, and is insured in Cincinnati offices.

# NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

## The Annual Report of the War Department.

## Over Six Hundred Thousand Union Soldiers in the Field.

## Secretary Cameron's Position on the Emancipation Question.

## Reports from Gen. Stone's and Gen. Rosecrans' Divisions.

## Dissatisfaction Among the Rebel Troops on the Upper Potomac,

## &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1861.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR—HIS POSITION ON THE EMANCIPATION QUESTION—PUBLIC ACTION OF CONGRESS ON THE SUBJECT.

The report of the Secretary of War is completed. It is a carefully written document, and highly creditable to Secretary Cameron. It gives a detailed view of the army, showing that we have at the present time over six hundred thousand troops in the service, and points with considerable force to the fact, that notwithstanding the immense army has been raised in so short a time, that it is splendidly appointed and in fine condition for the field, and, what is better, that the disposition of the people in very loyal State is to rush to arms in overwhelming numbers.

Secretary Cameron defines his position on the slavery question. He says distinctly that every agency employed by the rebels to destroy the federal government, when it falls into our hands, no matter what it may be, should be immediately turned against them; that contraband negroes should be put to work on fortifications, constructing bridges, engaged as hostlers, wagoners, horseshoers, &c., &c., and that they should be paid for their labor. He is opinion that under no circumstances should any slave who belongs to a rebel master be returned, either before or after the war.

From present appearances, a proposition will be brought before Congress authorizing each commanding General, as he advances into any rebel State, to issue a proclamation to the people thereof, that after the expiration of a brief period, to be named, that property of every description, recognized as such by the laws of the State in which such proclamation is issued, shall be confiscated if the owner thereof under such State laws does not within the time mentioned take the oath of allegiance to the federal government.

RECONNOISSANCE TOWARDS MANASSAS.

A gentleman who arrived from the Virginia side of the Potomac to-day states that the Fifty-seventh and Sixty-first regiments of New York—the latter commanded by Colonel Cone—made a reconnoissance from Springfield, which is nine miles from Alexandria, on Thursday, and went three miles and a half beyond our pickets, towards Manassas, when, discovering a rebel force numbering, it is supposed, eight thousand men, they returned to their starting point, reaching it in good order, and without casualties.

REPORTS FROM THE REBEL CAMPS—DISSATISFACTION OF THE REBEL SOLDIERS.

The following despatch from General Stone, gives the gist of the statement of the rebel deserter whose arrival at General Stone's headquarters was mentioned in the HERALD'S despatches yesterday:—

POOLESVILLE, Nov. 28, 1861.

TO MAJOR GENERAL MCCLELLAN:—

Yesterday one deserter came in, from the Mississippi Twenty-first regiment, at the risk of his life. Two others of the same regiment and company implored an officer bearing a flag of truce to bring them over with him. Of course he could not make such a use of a white flag. It is represented that nearly a dozen in that company wish to leave. The reasons given are, neglect when sick, and want of proper food. The total force in the vicinity of Leesburg fit for duty is represented to be about 2,600. There are from 600 to 800 sick. There are two companies of Irishmen in the Twenty-first Mississippi regiment, represented to be greatly dissatisfied. Informers say there are no troops between Manassas Junction and Goose creek, on Gun Spring road.

C. P. STONE, Brigadier General.

NEWS FROM GEN. ROSECRANS' DIVISION.

Despatches have been received at the army headquarters from Gen. Rosecrans. They give no details of interest. Gen. Rosecrans was still occupying his old position. Gen. Benham had been placed under arrest, it is understood here for permitting the escape of the rebel Floyd and his gang.

CAPTURE OF TWO SCHOONERS BY THE REBEL STEAMER PAGE.

Captain Mister, of the oyster sloop Broom, that escaped the clutches of the Page on Thursday night, confirms the statement of Captain Paul. He says he saw the Page take two schooners into Quantico creek. One was loaded with coal, and the other with lumber for the government. The coal vessel had a white bottom, and he supposes her to be the John Francis, of Baltimore. There were four vessels opposite the batteries that night besides the Delaware. One of them, an oyster boat, has not yet come up.

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT RESPECTING COAST AND LAKE DEFENCES.

The correspondence between the Cabinet and the authorities of the State of Maine sets fofth the policy of the administration on the subject of coast and lake defences, and the same will be made the subject of a special message to Congress. Hence the Secretary of State has declined the request of the Governors of other States for its publication. It is understood, however, that the federal government will accept the loan of money from the loyal States for the defence of each State, the money to be expended by the federal government, and reimbursed within a reasonable time, for which government bonds on time are to be issued.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF A CARGO OF WAR MUNITIONS FROM CANADA.

Authentic information has been received here that a small, light draft Canadian steamer has been seized off the coast of Maine by a United States revenue cutter. The steamer had on board about ten thousand Springfield muskets, clothing, boots, bank paper, caps and munitions of war. She was cleared from Canada, and the cargo was consigned to parties in the Southern States.

ARRIVALS OF CONGRESSMEN, INCLUDING SENATOR POWELL, OF KENTUCKY, AND GREEN, OF MISSOURI.

There is evidently less excitement than heretofore on the eve of the reassembling of Congress, and comparatively fewer arrivals of members, among whom is Senator Powell, of Kentucky.

Among the Congressional arrivals to-night were Senators Hale, Sumner, Thompson, Foster, Simmons, Dixon, Fessenden, Morrill, King and Ten Eyck; and Representatives Blair, Hickman, Train, Wall, Pike, Fessenden, Baxter, Rice of Maine, Morrill, Walton, Conklin, Horton, Shefield and Law. Nearly all the members of both Houses from the loyal States are already here.

Senator Green, of Missouri, turned up in Washington to-day, to the surprise of every loyal citizen. It is said he is on parole.

Vice-President Hamlin and family arrived this morning.

GENERAL CALEB CUSHING.

A strong effort has been making by the political friends of Caleb Cushing to induce the President to appoint that erratic statesman to the position of Brigadier General in the army, but it has not and probably will not be done. Caleb's record is not sufficiently clean, it is thought, to entrust him with a brigade of loyalists.

TESTING THE ELLSWORTH CANNON.

The twenty Ellsworth guns which arrived here this week from Worcester, Mass., were tested at the Arsenal to-day, under the supervision of Colonel Kingsbury, of General McClellan's staff, with the most satisfactory results. It was found that their range at five degrees elevation was about two miles, at ten degrees three miles, and at twenty degrees the balls went out of sight. It is claimed that an expert can fire one of these guns twenty times a minute. This battery was ordered by the government about the 1st of October, ult. Some of them are to be assigned to General Banks. These guns are named after the lamented Colonel Ellsworth, because he was the first to order the arm for his regiment.

DESTRUCTION OF A SUTLER'S ESTABLISHMENT BY FIRE.

A fire occurred to-night in the centre of the city, destroying a sutler's establishment, with one or two horses. It was extinguished mainly by the efforts of soldiers. This is another evidence of the inefficiency of the Washington fire department, and the necessity of a new organization.

THE WORLD'S FAIR IN LONDON.

The Commissioners for the World's Fair have been actively engaged during the past week in perfecting their arrangements. Agents have been appointed in the various States and large cities to solicit contributions of manufactures, agricultural productions, &c. The leading spirit among the Commissioners is Colonel B. P. Johnson, the veteran Secretary of the New York Agricultural Society, who took a prominent part in the Crystal Palace Exhibition, ten years since.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.

Among the distinguished strangers in the city is Mr. A. T. Galt, the Finance Minister of Canada, who arrived in company with Senator Fessenden, of Maine, this evening.

THE PRISONERS IN THE OLD CAPITOL.

There are now confined in the building known as the Old Capitol seventy-five prisoners of war.

PRIZE VESSELS CONDEMNED.

The District Court has condemned the schooners A. and John T. Evans, heretofore seized under the Blockading act.

# MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. BROOKLYN RIFLES.

The above regiment will leave for the seat of war on Monday. A stand of colors will be presented by the citizens of Brooklyn on that day, at twelve o'clock. The regiment will march down Broadway from Palace Garden and cross over to Brooklyn by the Fulton ferry. The presentation will take place on Remsen street, between Court and Clinton, and will be quite an interesting affair, as most of the soldiers are citizens of the "City Churches." The regiment is now full, and commanded by the efficient Col. Dodge.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Acting Brigadier General Meagher returned from Albany yesterday evening, having made arrangements for the departure on Tuesday next, the 3d instant, of the remainder of his brigade. In pursuance of an order published on Saturday, the officers of the Fourth and Fifth regiments, and the men on furlough, will report themselves at Fort Schuyler to-day.

Colonel Nugent, of the Sixty-ninth regiment, has telegraphed that his command is once more in Virginia, in the very best spirits, anxious and eager to emulate the efforts and achievements of their old namesakes. They are stationed about nine miles below Alexandria, on the Potomac; the Sixty-third (Third Irish) are also encamped in the same vicinity. As soon as the Fourth and Fifth reach the Old Dominion, the brigade will form a part of the division under the command of General Sumner. This division has already been assigned a very important position, and the city of New York, without doubt, will hear honorable mention of these adopted sons of hers who are now marching under such brilliant prospects and scenes of activity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

FORT SCHUYLER, Nov. 30, 1861.

The undersigned, in behalf of the officers of the Irish Brigade, beg leave to contradict a statement which appeared in your issue of yesterday, to the effect that Edward Mulverhill, who is now under arrest for stabbing John McKearnan, was a lieutenant in the Irish Brigade. He never was anything more than a private, and was discharged previous to his arrest. He passed himself off as an officer by wearing (without authority) the uniform of a lieutenant.

J. P. CLOONEY, Capt. Co. F, 88th reg't.
JOHN SMITH, Capt. Co. A, 88th reg't.
WM. HORGAN, Capt. Co. H., 88th reg't.
JOHN W. BYNN, Lieut. Co. E, 88th reg't.
THOS. MURPHY, Lieut. Co. A, 88th reg't.
HENRY FOX, Capt. Co. A, 10th cavalry.

We made a mistake in the name of the Second Lieutenant, Company B, First regiment, Irish Brigade. should have been John Joseph Gosson.

MARCY RIFLES.

The Marcy Rifles are now incorporated into and form the Sixth regiment Irish Brigade, under the gallant leadership of Brigadier General Thomas F. Meagher. We know of no regiment with fairer auspices or in more flourishing condition than this new organization. Receiving the sanction of the general government, and under the ægis of Meagher, who has now taken the command under his wing, it promises to excel in stamina and general appearance of its men any that have left the city during the war. Col. Kavanagh and Major Burke are untiring in their exertions to make this a model organization. The headquarters of the regiment are at No. 5 Broadway. It is requested that all the officers connected with the organization will meet to-morrow, at three o'clock precisely, at No. 545 Broadway, as business of the greatest importance will be brought before the Board of Officers.

LETTER FROM COLONEL CORCORAN TO A LADY FRIEND IN THIS CITY.

Miss Teresa Esmonde, of this city, has received the following letter from Colonel Corcoran, of the Sixty-ninth regiment, in reply to one from her. The tone is cheerful, and he looks forward to the time when he shall be restored to his family and friends:—

CASTLE PINCKNEY, SOUTH CAROLINA, Oct. 21, 1861.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your very kind note of the 16th of August last, which has just reached me. You can scarcely imagine what joy the receipt of a letter from any quarter, under present circumstances, affords. How much more so, then, when emanating from one of Ireland's noblest daughters, and one for whom I have always entertained the highest esteem and regard. You have been kind enough to say that we have nobly sustained the Irish character. Indeed, I rest satisfied that I labored to the utmost of my ability, with no higher ambition than to make the Sixty-ninth worthy of the people they represented. There are many other items contained in your favor on which I would like to say much, or at least not leave altogether unnoticed, but I must refrain from doing so at the present and until I may have the pleasure of seeing you. With best wishes for your happiness and welfare, believe me your most sincere friend,

MICHAEL CORCORAN.

RELEASE OF MARSHAL KANE ON PAROLE.

BOSTON, Nov. 30, 1861.

Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, has been released from Fort Warren on parole, to be absent three weeks, to attend the funeral of his father-in-law.

### Norwalk (Conn.) Mayoralty Election.

NORWALK, Conn., Nov. 30, 1861.

The Hon. George R. Cholwell, of the firm of Cholwell Brothers, New York, was to-day re-elected Mayor of this city by the almost unanimous vote of the people. He was the Union candidate.

### Personal Intelligence.

Senator Harris and family, of Albany; Hon. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire; Hon. L. Van Durker, Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, and Mrs. William H. Seward and daughter, of Albany; Hon. L. F. S. Foster and wife and Colonel Abell, of Mount Harris; Hon. F. A. Pike and wife, of Maine, and the members of the Congressional Investigating Committee, left this city yesterday for Washington.

Captain Muir, of the mail steamer Canada, is stopping at the New York Hotel.

Hon. C. C. Chaffee, of Massachusetts; W. J. Hammersley, of Hartford; J. B. Austin, of Chicago; Cornelius Walford, of London, England, and T. G. Appleton, of Boston, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

C. H. Leeds, of Connecticut; W. Brown and wife, of New Haven; E. S. Howell and wife, of San Francisco; R. M. Robinson, of Rhode Island, and H. W. Simmons, of Massachusetts, are stopping at the Lafarge House.

Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee; Judge W. F. Allen, of Oswego; Mr. Gzonski, of Canada; B. Schofield, of Mexico; Major C. W. Burther and Major Sprague, of the United States Army; Robert Pomeroy, of Pittsfield, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Colonel Lamon and wife, of Washington; Judge Clifford, of Portland; A. M. Sherman, of Newburg; Judge Miller, of Rochester; W. H. Peabody and wife, of Buffalo; G. F. Newhall, T. F. and S. B. Cornell, C. O. Rogers and wife and C. W. Badger and wife, of Boston, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

H. E. Mullan, of the United States Army; H. R. Coggshall, and R. Briggs, of Philadelphia; W. A. Taylor, of Utica; E. E. Briggs, of Boston; H. H. Forsyth, of Chicago; W. B. Leach, and wife, of Edward's Ferry, and George C. Jones, of Albany, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Captain Lyons and Lieutenant Rogers, of H. B. M. steamer Racer; H. and Mrs. P. Gordon, of New Jersey; G. Fox, G. G. Williams, H. F. Vail and daughters, of New York; Charles A. Miller, John Harrison and Mr. Rachel, of Philadelphia, and Arthur Barti, of England, are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

Hon. James H. Graham and W. Phelps, Jr., of Delhi; Mrs. Langford, of Utica; A. S. Mitchell and family, of Washington; J. B. Smith, of New Haven; Mr. Doubleday and family, E. Bartlett and wife, and H. Maxwell and wife, of New York, and T. E. Tweedy and T. A. Beake, of Danbury, are stopping at the Albemarle Hotel.

Hon. A. G. Curtin, of Washington; Hon. J. D. Howe and wife, of Wisconsin; Col. Z. H. Barton and John Tucker, of Philadelphia; H. J. Hastings, of Albany; W. W. Wright