

NEW YORK HERALD.

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TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, October 27, 1863.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY HERALD must be handed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers, merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly.

THE SITUATION.

No general movement of the armies of the Potomac has as yet taken place. Heavy firing and some important skirmishing occurred in the front yesterday, near Bealton Station. There is no reason to believe that Lee's forces are in any number on the north side of the Rappahannock.

We give some important news to-day from North Carolina in our Newbern correspondence. It appears that a commissioner from the rebel element has arrived there with certain propositions regarding a "great National Convention" proposed to be held for the settlement of the war, but the precise plan nor its probable results do not seem very clear, further than that it is based upon the assumption that a large portion of the people of the other Southern States, as well as North Carolina, are disposed towards peace and reconstruction upon fair terms, and that a free ballot taken upon the decisions of the proposed convention shall regulate the claims of both sections of the country, which are expected to be laid down on the principle of mutual forgiveness, &c.

The details of General Burnside's movement from Knoxville and the fight at Blue Springs are given to-day in our correspondent's letters from the headquarters of the Army of the Ohio, accompanied by a map showing the topography of the country in that vicinity, which, it will be seen, is extremely rough and difficult for the maneuvering of an army. The rebel accounts of Burnside's march, which we give to-day, show the value and importance of his movement through East Tennessee. Reports received at Washington yesterday also prove that General Burnside's force is doing good service against the enemy.

From Chattanooga, we learn, by despatches via Cincinnati yesterday, that a portion of the enemy's forces under General Breckinridge and Hindman had withdrawn from the front of General Grant's army, and were moving in large bodies to the left of our army. It was reported that an attack was made on both Atlanta and Rome in the rear. General McPherson drove the rebels from Canton, Miss., on the 15th inst., taking two hundred prisoners and occupying the town. The Army of the Cumberland is detained for the present from making any general movement in consequence of the delay in bringing up supplies.

General Rosecrans had a splendid reception on his return to Cincinnati. In his speech he said that he had received a letter of approval from the President since the battle of Chickamauga, in regard to his action in that affair; and, whatever charges appeared in the Eastern papers against him, he was satisfied that the government was in no way responsible for them. In allusion to the statements made with regard to his health, and the allegations that General Crittenden and McCook were about to make charges against him, he said, good humoredly, "Some friends of mine in New York are very solicitous about my health. The Army of the Cumberland thinks I am well enough, and so do I. As for the quantity of opium I have taken, consult my druggist. New York and Washington papers have said that General Crittenden and McCook intended to make charges against me. They have assured me that they regret exceedingly that such false reports should be started."

The rebel blockade runner Venus, one of the fastest of the entire fleet, with a valuable cargo, was recently run ashore off New Inlet, Wilmington, N. C. by the United States steamer Nansemond, and totally destroyed. Her cargo consisted of tar and turpentine.

The number of Yankee prisoners held in Richmond up to the 12th was recorded at the Libby prison as a fraction under twelve thousand. One of the prisoners, a member of the Pennsylvania cavalry, was shot a night or two previous by a guard, while attempting an escape, and was instantly killed.

By a despatch received yesterday at the Executive Department, in Albany, from Provost Marshal General Fry, it appears that the quota of volunteers which the State of New York is to raise be-

fore the 6th of January is one hundred and eight thousand and eighty-five.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship Etta, Captain McGuigan, from Liverpool 14th and Queenstown 15th inst., arrived at Quarantine last night. Her advice, received from Cape Race, has already been published.

The Canada, from Liverpool 17th and Queenstown 18th inst., arrived at Cape Race yesterday afternoon. Her advice are three days later than those brought by the Etta; but owing to an interruption of telegraphic communication east of Sackville, we have received but a meagre synopsis of the news. The political intelligence is, however, unimportant. Henry Ward Beecher had made his debut in Liverpool. In London, on the 16th, consols closed at 93 3/4 for money.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday at one o'clock. President William Walsh in the chair, and transacted a vast quantity of routine business, none of which calls for special notice.

The Councilmen met at one o'clock yesterday, being three hours earlier than their usual time of meeting for the purpose of clearing off all unfinished business, that a recess might be taken, and the members devote their undivided attention to the approaching elections. The preamble and resolutions of the Aldermen in reference to the late Brigadier General James E. Mallon were concurred in. A resolution of concurrence was adopted directing the Council to the Corporation to commence legal proceedings against all parties who have laid railroad tracks in any of the streets of the city without sufficient authority for doing so.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and adopted the report of the committee on the providing of substitutes for drafted men, in favor of appropriating two millions of dollars to pay bounties to all men who enlist and are credited to the county under the new call for troops. Of the appropriation previously made for the procurement of substitutes for drafted men, or the payment of the commutation money, \$1,400,000 have been expended. The Board appointed inspectors of the coming election, and then adjourned.

A verdict of \$4,322 was rendered in the Supreme Court yesterday against the executors of the Burton estate, for a breach of contract on the part of the deceased manager with the Bacott opera troupe.

In the Surrogate's Court yesterday the accounts of the estates of Jacob Zeiter, David Evans, Thomas A. Talmage, William W. Yardley, Elizabeth Badgley, Sigismund Feller and Francis W. were finally settled, and decrees of distribution made in each case. The Christy will case was resumed and continued. Testimony was also taken in respect to the two disputed wills of Francis Callan, deceased. In the estate of Nathaniel Gilman the Surrogate gave permission to compromise debts. The number of letters of administration issued in the Surrogate's Court last week was nineteen, and twenty letters of guardianship.

Money was in active demand yesterday at seven per cent for call loans. Gold was excited and higher at the opening, mainly owing to the large overales of the bears. It opened at 151 a 1/2, but declined gradually, and closed at 148 3/4. There was a large business done at the Stock Exchange, and every description of property showed an advance over the quotations of Saturday last.

There was rather more business activity yesterday than on Saturday, though, excepting flour and grain, business generally is dull. The upward movement in gold had the effect to unsettle the calculations and embarrass the plans of merchants, especially those who have large stocks of foreign merchandise, for which they have neglected to provide payment while exchange was at a lower range. The violent fluctuations in gold also materially affect the standard of commercial values, rendering business extra hazardous, and thus keeping buyers and sellers apart. Prices are for the most part nominal. The most important feature of yesterday's market was the material advance in breadstuffs, the rise in flour being from 10c. a 50c. per bushel, caused by light receipts and the advance in gold. Wheat and corn also went up 2c. a c. under the same influence, aided by a strong speculative demand, with unusually large transactions at the improvement. All kinds of provisions were in better request, and sellers had the advantage in establishing values.

The Approach of the Winter Season.—Our Military Prospects. The season for active military operations in Northern Virginia is rapidly stealing away. The winter is close upon us, and with every passing day the prospect of our occupation of the rebel capital during the present year becomes "small by degrees and beautifully less."

General Meade is no nearer Richmond to-day than was General McClellan a year ago; and if the Army of the Potomac is to do anything before the return of spring the contemplated work must be done in the interval to the 15th of December, or the rains, snows, thaws and muddy roads of a Virginia winter will re-establish their overland blockade till April or May.

Since the battle of Gettysburg the Army of the Potomac has lost several opportunities for a decisive movement against the army of Lee or against the rebel capital. When the rebel army, last July, was arrested at the flooded Potomac, and hemmed in there by General Meade's victorious columns, the war would probably have been ended with that campaign had General Meade closed in with the enemy on Sunday or Monday, instead of waiting till Tuesday. Upon that brief but inestimable day of grace—Monday—depended the capture, destruction or dispersion of the rebel army or its salvation; but that day of grace was accorded him, and Lee, with his army, escaped. Where lies the responsibility for this delay? It was given out at the time that on the Sunday preceding Lee's escape General Meade held a council of war, and that, upon the question between attacking the enemy next morning or waiting a day longer, there was a tie, and that, in order to be on the safe side, the Commanding General yielded his own opinions and waited that other day. We now understand, however, that the question was submitted to the decision of General Halleck, and that, being satisfied that for a day or two the enemy could not get over the river, he advised General Meade to wait yet another day, so that his reserves might be brought up, and thus enable him to make a sure thing of it against all contingencies.

According to this information, it is to the extreme caution of our General-in-Chief that Gen. Lee is indebted for the wonderful escape of his army from capture or annihilation last July. The same extreme caution in the approaches of Gen. Halleck against Corinth, in the spring of 1862, enabled Beauregard deliberately to pack up and pack off from that place, when, if our general had "moved upon the enemy's works" a day sooner, Beauregard might have been cut to pieces and Richmond might have been re-

duced an easy capture to General McClellan. But we also understand that if, since the return of Lee to Virginia, Gen. Meade has made it an object rather to decline than to seek a battle on the Rappahannock, or on the plains of Manassas, it has been in consequence of instructions from Gen. Halleck. And wherefore? Because of this surpassing solicitude of the General-in-Chief for the safety of Washington—a weakness which was most strikingly manifested in his recall of McClellan from the Richmond peninsula, when wiser counsels would have retained him there, and strengthened him for a decisive movement by land and water upon the rebel capital.

Let it suffice, however, for the present, that the return of our army from the Rappahannock to Centreville without a general battle was in pursuance of instructions from the General-in-Chief. We understand, further, that the Secretary of War, who is a fighting man, advocated a different policy. He believes in "the spirit of the Lord;" but he believes, also, that the Lord helps those who help themselves. He does not understand much of that superfluous strategy which marches a great army up a hill only to march it down again; but he believes that, as Meade's army is in every way stronger than Lee's army, a great deal of the valuable time and shoe leather that have been wasted in our late strategic marches and countermarches, advances and retreats, might have been turned to a profitable account in a decisive battle or two in the open country anywhere between the Rappahannock and Centreville. But, as General Halleck's judgment guides the movements of General Meade, and as we know from experience that Halleck's peculiar weakness is Washington, we are afraid that henceforth the Army of the Potomac will be employed simply as a defensive army of observation for five or six months to come.

From this unpromising prospect in the East we turn to the prospect in the West. The latest reported military movements in Georgia, Tennessee and Mississippi indicate the preliminaries of an active campaign over all that region. It is probable that Breckinridge and Hindman, with twenty or thirty thousand men, have been detailed from Bragg's army either to flank Chattanooga on the east or to cut off General Burnside. But against any such enterprises on the part of the enemy we rely upon the vigilance and activity of General Grant and General Thomas for a satisfactory checkmate. We hope that General Grant, with his present enlarged and most important field of operations, will be permitted to pursue his own plans, as in the campaign against Vicksburg; for with the same discretion allowed him we may anticipate the same completely successful results. We hope that General Halleck will be satisfied in dictating the strategy of the Army of the Potomac, and that in any event the President will restrain him from intermeddling with the plans and combinations of General Grant.

With this understanding, though our great Army of the East may be held to the policy of "masterly inactivity" till next April or May, our armies of the West, under the supreme direction of General Grant, may still, even before the meeting of Congress, do much towards the suppression of the rebellion. But if Gen. Grant is to be guided in all his movements by orders from Washington, we can only anticipate some misfortune which will place him on the retired list of our unlucky generals, and add another witness to the charge that the administration is quite as anxious to kill off every general rising to a Presidential popularity as it is to break into pieces the armed combinations of Jeff. Davis.

THE ARMY POLICE.—We publish in another column an article from Stanton's organ, the Washington Chronicle, in regard to the operations of the so-called army police in General Rosecrans' recent department. It appears from the statements of this article that the army police were in the habit of committing the most extensive depredations upon private property, and were, in fact, an organized band of cotton robbers. We do not know how much truth there is in these assertions; but we do know that government officials have been guilty of similar outrages in other departments. The abolition missionaries who were sent down to South Carolina to convert the freedmen despoiled the dwellings of the rebels of pianos, furniture, and all sorts of articles of use and ornament, from a gold watch to a coal scuttle. These articles were sent to New England, either to friends or for sale, and may now be found there in many private residences. The same safe game was played at New Orleans and all along the Mississippi. Only yesterday our New Orleans correspondent exposed some such disgraceful transactions. The commanding officers, busied with their military duties, know nothing of these occurrences, and cannot be held responsible for them. The officials at Washington, who appoint men of no character, except a political one, to positions where this sort of wholesale plundering and grand larceny is possible and profitable, are alone to blame. Stanton's organ, therefore, does not injure Rosecrans by this expose, but only befalls Stanton's own nest.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE.—Though much misery will doubtless be experienced by the people of the South in the winter now nearly upon us, we should not suppose that that will materially assist us to end the war. Bread will not be wanted; and other wants are of no account. In those districts of the South where the soil has been tilled the crops have been good; and, though flour sells at forty dollars a barrel in the rebel currency, that price, if we count the depreciation of the rebel money, is a lower one than flour can be purchased at in any Northern market. Starvation, then—that force of mere nature that impels men to any violence, and that moves him to its object irrespective of all moral restraints—will not this winter arouse the Southern people to overthrow the rulers who have led them into this war; and no force less than starvation can be of any avail for that purpose in the Southern States. Privations of all kinds—all minor miseries—will be patiently and tamely borne by the Southern people; for those people make no attempt whatever to make themselves felt in the councils of the rebel government, and never will make such an attempt unless moved by those imperative forces of which starvation is one.

THE NEW FRENCH IRON-CLADS.—We hear that the new French iron-clads on their trial trip were caught in a storm, and that they rolled drowsily, the sea washed over them continually and the guns could not be tried. It is evident these vessels could not cross the Atlantic. It may perhaps be of interest to our Southern contemporaries to learn these facts.

THURLOW WEED'S STRATEGY IN CITY POLITICS.

Mr. Thurlow Weed, leaving the State politics to take care of themselves, has come down to New York, established his headquarters at the Astor House, and is now taking a hand in among our city politicians. Whether his object in this new move is to defeat the rebel schemes of O'Byde, Greeley and the other radical seraphs in this metropolis, or whether he designs to secure the election of safe and serviceable men to the next Legislature, we are not yet informed. Perhaps, as he always has half a dozen irons in the fire at the same time, both of these motives may have united to impel his errand footsteps in this direction. The selection of a building site upon the Jersey shore of the beautiful Hudson and the superintendence of the erection of a stately Chateau de Weed have also something to do, possibly, with this change of base. At any rate, here he is, and he is very busy.

The gleam of light which we threw upon city politics on Sunday is brightened by a glimmer from Mr. Weed's dark lantern. Grown bold by success and experience, Lord Thurlow plays a much more open and above board game now than he has ever played before. Doubtless it will prove to be, as usual, the winning game; and this renders it all the more curious and amusing to those who, like us, are outside and attentive spectators. Mr. Weed's cardinal principle—if he has any principle in the matter—is that this city is sure to give a democratic majority, and will elect almost a full delegation of democrats to the State Senate and Assembly. This truth poor Greeley never can comprehend, as he is incapable of recognizing anything true, real and practical. Consequently Thurlow Weed always gets ahead of Greeley, in politics as well as in gun contracts. Heaven knows that we have tried hard to teach the Tribune philosopher a little common sense; but he is so ignorant, obstinate and incorrigible that our endeavors are of no avail, and we are forced to cease one of our special pets and favorites constantly worried, worried and outwitted every turn by our astute and clever friend from Albany.

Acting upon the cardinal principle or axiom which we have just stated, Mr. Weed does not waste time in laboring to elect republican legislators. On the contrary, he devotes his talents to securing the right sort of democrats for the chairs in the State Capitol. Show him a district in which a republican has a chance of success, and Mr. Weed will make that chance a certainty. Those districts, however, which are very strongly democratic are greatly in the majority in this city, and in these Mr. Weed displays his tactics to the most admirable advantage. If the regular democratic candidate is the proper kind of a man, then Thurlow Weed assists him by rebuffing and annihilating the democratic soreheads and giving the republican nomination to a regular radical, who can poll none but the bluest and the blackest republican votes. The consequence is that the democrats have no one to vote for except their regular Tammany and Mozart candidate, and he is elected by a large majority over his radical opponent. If, on the other hand, the regular democratic nominee is not the right sort of man for Weed's purposes, then the acute political manager resorts to another and equally charming device. He seeks out the democratic soreheads and consults with them. He advises them to nominate somebody in opposition to the regular democratic ticket. He obtains for this sorehead nominee the endorsement of the Republican Convention, and thus gives him a double strength. The result is that either Weed's sorehead is elected, or else the majority of the regular democrat is cut down so alarmingly that the democratic managers are only too glad to compromise with Mr. Weed and grant him the candidate he desires at the next election.

These marvellously dextrous and successful operations demand and receive our sincerest admiration. The marvellously dextrous and successful operator demands nothing, but receives a similar tribute. He makes politics a business, and he conducts it with unrivaled sagacity and business tact. Popularly he is regarded as the enemy and rival of the democratic leaders, and Greeley often speaks of him as the ally of the opposition managers; but truly and practically he is their master. They serve themselves by serving him. He uses them as an adroit workman uses sharp tools, and, deeply as he may cut other people with them, he never allows them to injure him. The democratic soreheads are his easiest and most useful instruments. He develops their pure passions and prejudices, excites them with vain hopes of office, and then moulds and fashions them to the shape he wants, or quietly places his foot upon them and grinds them into dust. If we praise and esteem a general who defeats an equal force of the enemy in a fair fight, what need of eulogy can be too great for an officer who marches serenely into the enemy's camp and makes them slay each other in order to gain him a victory? Such a political general is Thurlow Weed, and that is the strategy he employs in local politics.

THE RUSSIAN BALL.—Public opinion, having enforced a little upon the Russian question, has settled into the conviction that the contemplated ball is most improper, and should be given up. The committee is said to have collected about six thousand dollars for this ball. Let this sum be donated to our sick and wounded soldiers, or to the widows and orphans of those who have already sacrificed their lives for their country. Let every person who is inclined to buy a ticket for the ball walk up, like a man, and hand over his fifteen dollars for the same noble objects. This is no time for fiddling, and flirting, and waltzing, and polkaing. The balls in vogue just now are iron, not shoddy.

BLOCKADE BY THE FRENCH OF MEXICAN PORTS.—The French have officially announced to our State Department that they will blockade the Mexican ports. It is asserted in France that we furnish arms and munitions of war to the Mexicans. Perhaps it is supposed that the blockade may in some manner interfere with these transactions. When General Banks gets to the Rio Grande we shall be enabled to furnish all we wish to Mexico, should the blockade be ever so effective.

THE ENGLISH CONSUL AND JEFF. DAVIS.—The President of the self-styled Confederacy has dismissed the English consul. What a blow to old England, and how Earl Russell will write when he hears of this. Why consuls should have been kept in Secession until now is more than we can imagine, and we rather "guess" that he has not quite laid out the British lion by that blow.

A TROOP OF IRREGULARS LATER.—We publish this morning two interesting communications. The first is from the Hon. A. Oakey Hall, District Attorney, in relation to Greeley's vulgar abuse of Mr. Samuel B. Garvin. The other is from the Hon. John Cochrane, in reference to some statements of the World concerning his relations with the rebel confederacy. These two letters are all right, and so we give them to the public. Now we are daily expecting a letter from Miles O'Reilly. The politicians have tried hard to get hold of him; but he was too discreet to drop into their clutches. He has, however, accepted the invitation of the President to go on to Washington, where he will doubtless have a good time. In a few days he will give his own impressions of the politicians and his trip to the national capital.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR. The last declaration of exchange made by Commissioner Ouds adds ten thousand men to the excess of exchanged prisoners previously existing in favor of the rebels. The excess now, at the most favorable estimate for the rebels which can be made, is not less than fifteen thousand, for which no equivalent has been rendered. The delivery of prisoners on both sides has practically ceased, owing to the action of the rebel authorities in declaring their prisoners on parole exchanged as fast as they are delivered. The Savannah Dispatch states that Brigadier General John Dow is on his way to Richmond to be exchanged for John Morgan.

A RAID ON THE NEW YORK OFFICE HOLDERS. Pending the New York election there is the usual pressure upon the different branches of the government to make changes and removals of its officers in that State, upon the ground that such changes are necessary to ensure success to the Union ticket. The approach of a general election is usually seized upon to secure the appointment of parties desiring to serve the country in fact offices, and to obtain the removal of others who are obnoxious to certain citizens and factions in the dominant party; but experience has proved that such action almost invariably makes more enemies than it does friends, and it is not likely that any great concern from this cause need be felt by those holding office.

CONSIDERABLE suffering has been caused among the representatives of the relief associations of the several States stationed here by the arrest of Mr. Williamson and Hon. A. Oakey Hall, agents for the associations of Pennsylvania and Michigan. These gentlemen occupied rooms in the Indian department, where they received and assisted all sick and wounded soldiers belonging to those States who applied to them. During the past two years a large number of knapsacks, blankets, &c., have been collected in their offices, and were recently examined, when it was found that the moths had rendered the blankets and clothing utterly worthless. These were sold and the proceeds applied to sanitary purposes. Dr. Williamson was arrested and placed in the Old Capitol, but through the intercession of the Secretary of the Interior was soon released. Meanwhile Dr. Bloom and General Cochrane, where a telegram ordering him to be taken into custody was received by the Marshal soon after the arrival of the Doctor.

It is stated that an order has been issued for the arrest of the agent of the New York Association, but it is believed that the explanations made in regard to the affair will exonerate the gentlemen from blame and restore them to their respective positions. Although government property, the articles were utterly worthless except to the rag dealers, and could not have been disposed of in a more creditable manner.

The affair has produced a good deal of acerbity between the two departments, and menace have been made to make the arrests and the manner in which they were made the subject of a Cabinet consultation.

At a meeting of the telegraph operators of this city this evening, William H. Young, of the American telegraph office, was appointed a delegate to the National Telegraph Operators' Convention, which meets in New York next Monday.

COLONEL WILSON TO RAISE A BRIGADE. Colonel Billy Wilson is to be restored to his original rank, with authority to raise a brigade of volunteers in New York. The work of raising the brigade is to be begun immediately after the State election, in which Colonel Wilson has pledged himself to use every exertion for the success of the Union ticket.

THE BLOCKADE RUNNER VENUS CLEARED ABOARD.—THE BLOCKADE BY WILMINGTON, N. C. Lieutenant Commanding R. H. Lamson, of the United States steamer Nansemond, reports to the Navy Department the running of the blockade runner steamer Venus, of New Inlet, Wilmington, N. C. This is the second large steamer that has been chased ashore at this point by the steamer within one week. Could they have been captured, Lieutenant Lamson's share of prize money alone would have been twenty thousand dollars. The Nansemond is a very fast boat, not long since purchased by the Navy Department especially for this duty, and when first sent out would steam twenty miles per hour. The wrecks of three large and fine steamers, which have been driven ashore at New Inlet within a short time, attest the increasing efficiency of the blockade at Wilmington. Lieutenant Lamson is doing good service to the cause, even though the prize money accruing to the officers and men of the Nansemond is small.

Acting Rear Admiral Lee, in a telegram dated from Newport's News yesterday, says:—"The Newbern has arrived from Beaufort with five hundred barrels of tar and crude turpentine. The Nansemond has driven ashore the Venus, one of the largest and swiftest of the blockade runners, with a valuable cargo. She is totally destroyed."

THE CAPTURE AND RECAPTURE OF THE STEAMER LEVIATHAN. The Navy Department has received information that the steamship De Solo, during the latter part of October, when in the southwest pass, received information that a steamer had been boarded by a band of rebels and carried out of the river. After a run of thirty-five miles she was captured and proved to be the Leviathan. She is a new and very fast screw steamer, and was amply supplied with coal and provisions for a cruise, with a picked crew.

Captain Walker says he feels great satisfaction in announcing this success, for when the Boston, a much inferior vessel, was carried off by the rebels, some months since, by a similar enterprise on their part, we soon felt upon her track, and thus had the opportunity of witnessing the desperate struggle in her path, blocking the sea in her wake with the charred memorials of many lives. The Leviathan with her desperate band has been sent to New Orleans.

CAPTAINS OF THE COAST OF TEXAS. Commodore Bell, in a communication to the department, dated "Steamship Pensacola, off New Orleans, October 16th," says:—"The steamer Tennessee returned the day before yesterday from the Rio Grande, whither she had been despatched with Capt. Bels, United States Engineer, to examine the coast of Texas. The Tennessee left Rio Grande on the 10th instant. On her return, when near Beaufort, she captured the British schooner Friendship, loaded with munitions of war from Havana, and at the same time chased an other schooner, which was fired and blown up, when three miles distant from the Tennessee. The explosion was heard at Galveston, thirty miles distant. She was discovered by the Jane, of Nassau, New Providence."

Commander Rolando, of the United States steamer Seminole, off Sabine Pass, has informed Commander Bell that the steamers Clifton and Scheen, with three cotton-clip steamers, were daily seen steaming on the river. From all information Commander Rolando could obtain he inferred that every blockade runner, either from or into Mobile has been captured, and that the coast of Texas will be henceforth the principal theatre for blockade runners.

REBEL TO WHOM BENEFITS DESTROYED. Lieutenant Wm. H. Dana, in the Cayuga, has been successful in destroying by fire two schooners on the coast of Louisiana, loaded with powder of French manufacture.

REBEL PRISONERS. Five hundred and thirty rebel prisoners are to be sent from the Old Capitol to Point Lookout to-morrow. These, with others, are to be exchanged and sent South as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

PAYMENT OF THE WHITTEN TROOPS. The Treasury Department has recently sent seven or eight millions of dollars to the West for the payment of troops.

THE MONEY LOST BY THE BURNING OF THE NOTES. To-day the Treasurer received another postage of notes from the wreck of the steamer South. This postage of dollars was on board at the time of the fire.

MEADE'S ARMY.

Lively Cavalry Skirmishes Along the Lines. REBEL ACCOUNTS FROM LEE'S ARMY. The Campaign Declared Closed for the Season.

Mr. L. R. Trembly's Despatch. IN THE FIELD, Oct. 26, 1863. A MARCH DURING A STORM. This corps was aroused this morning long before daylight, by orders to march at seven o'clock. It was amidst a drizzling rain, which had continued all night. There was a cold north wind blowing, and it was a most uninviting time to turn out for a march; but the soldiers had enjoyed a good rest for over three days, and were in the best of spirits and promptly ready. A general supply of winter clothing, overcoats, rubber blankets, &c., was issued to them the day previous—quite opportune for protection from the storm, but adding much to the fatigue of an all day's march in the rain. The rain has continued all day, the march has lasted all day, and we occupy an important point, in a new direction, which will be made known at the proper time. The march has probably been the hardest day's marching done since the famous "mud march" of last December; but the boys have endured it manfully and with little complaint, the late recruits holding out well with the old soldiers. The patient endurance of day to day is another proof that the heart of the majority of the troops is in the work, and they gladly lay all call and perform any duty in the way of a forward move.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT. I have to-day passed over the scene of the railroad accident of last night, between Gainesville and Manassas Junction. Eight cars were tumbled down an embankment of eight or ten feet in height, and lie in a mass of ruins, mingled with dead horses, piles of gunnys and other contents, and, in short, all manner of army property. Some twenty or fifteen men were wounded, and two are reported to have since died. All sorts of rumors are, as usual in such cases, afloat regarding the cause of the disaster. One of which is, that a horse had been burned in the vicinity of the depot, and that the citizens in retaliation therefor had drawn the spikes from the track; but I was informed by parties who had been making a thorough investigation on the spot that it was undoubtedly one of those accidents common to all railroads, caused by the spreading of the rails where the ties had become weak or soft. There was a delay of some ten hours, but all right of passage now, and the trains are running regularly. In the way, I think our best railroad managers could learn lessons of value by the thorough and efficient manner in which military roads are kept in order by Colonel McClellan and Devereaux and their host of faithful operatives. I have often wondered at the amount of work they perform, and the clockwork regularity of it all, in circumstances of so much opposition and embarrassment as prevail along the line of these roads.

Mr. William Young's Despatch. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct. 26, 1863. HEAVY FIRING NEAR BEALTON. Heavy artillery firing at the extreme front, appearing to be near and to the left of Bealton, has been heard to-day at intervals. It ceased about five o'clock. The presumption is that it was another artillery and cavalry skirmish, though infantry may have been engaged in it.

When the First Maine and the Second Pennsylvania cavalry, of Colonel Gray's brigade, in General Greely's division, had the skirmish with dismounted rebel cavalry on Friday, a portion of Lee's troops were on this side of the Rappahannock. During Friday afternoon and evening the rebels were not only engaged in pushing these troops over to the south side of the river, but they were also sending their energies to the destruction of the railroad beyond Bealton.

There is no reason to suppose that any of Lee's forces have returned from the south side of the Rappahannock, and the encounter on Friday was a mere accident, Col. Gray's instructions having been to pick an hour as he could on the Fayetteville and Bealton road. The two regiments that skirmished with the rebels were sent out on picket, and the remainder of the brigade pitched their tents at Fayetteville. After the skirmishing commenced they were drawn up in line of battle awaiting the rebels if they advanced, but as the First Maine and Second Pennsylvania held their position, the rebels, not being brought into action, fell back, towards night, a mile and a half. After dark the other two regiments also fell back about three-fourths of a mile.

The rebel loss in killed is known to have been three, and the number of their wounded probably exceeded our own.

Our Washington Despatch. WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1863. Notwithstanding the widely circulated reports to the effect that Lee's army has recrossed the Rappahannock and is on its way to the north, the latest intelligence indicates that no great effort has been made to do so, and that the army is in all probability to remain on the south side of the river. There has been a few brisk skirmishes between the cavalry, in which a small portion of the infantry participated, but our lines now extend to the Rappahannock, and the army is quietly resting in its camps. Nothing whatever of importance has occurred since the events already described in the Herald.

The account of these skirmishes given by the Herald correspondent in Monday's Herald are entirely correct. The other statements published here and in New York are altogether erroneous.

There are rumors here to-night of fighting going on at the front all day, but officers who left Gainesville at noon report all quiet. The military authorities have no information of any engagement beyond mere picket skirmishing, and are convinced that there is no very formidable infantry force of the enemy on the Rappahannock, and believe that our Army of the Potomac will be abundantly able to crush completely what may be left of that of Lee whenever a general engagement can be brought on.

By a despatch yesterday Lieutenant Boice, of Company A, Fifth New York cavalry, then stationed at Thoroughfare Gap, rode out in the direction of Aldie for the purpose of ascertaining whether any of Mosby's guerrillas were in that vicinity, the infantry picket having been withdrawn. Taking but one man with him he proceeded with great caution until he came upon a party of cavalry dressed in our uniform and numbering about a dozen, whom he supposed to be our own men. Upon riding up they surrounded him and ordered him to deliver up his arms. Handing over his sword and revolver he rode with them until they came in sight of another party, when the lieutenant drew a revolver from his boot and shot the guerrillas, and with his orderly escaped. The guerrillas fired upon him wounding him in five places, but not mortally. He is now undergoing surgical treatment here and is in a fair way of recovery.

REBEL ACCOUNTS. Movements of General Lee's Army. (From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 26.) The Richmond Dispatch's correspondent, writing from the "Army of Northern Virginia, Camp Pepper Creek House, October 26," furnishes the following for the purpose of General Lee having finished the work of demitition of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from Bealton Station back as far as the Rappahannock Bridge, and having driven the rebels to the heights of Centreville to become military prisoners, if not a necessity, for him to recross the Rappahannock, which has been so long doing. My last letter was written to you from Bealton Station. On Saturday evening, in conformity with my promise, I started in company with an medical friend to visit the lines of Mosby, now known as the heights of Centreville, and to see whether we could not get a good view of the battle fought upon them. On arriving at Manassas Junction, however, we saw our cavalry, then having three for Groverton, and did not deem it best that we should go further, lest we might be "gubbed" up by the Yankee cavalry and compelled to go a good deal further. On returning to camp I found that orders had been issued for two days' rations, and orders to call in the detailed men, preparatory to a move which will be generally supposed to be towards the rear of the rebel army. Ewell's corps moved back to Bealton Station, and the rest of the army, including the First and Second divisions, of A. P. Hill's army, previously ordered back to Bealton in order to destroy the railroad. Anderson's division of Hill's corps moved back to Bealton, via Groverton, where it was met by a party of the rebel army, which was in the vicinity of Bealton. The two columns, which had diverged on leaving Bealton, converged again at Bealton, and were met by a party of the rebel army, which was in the vicinity of Bealton. The two columns, which had diverged on leaving Bealton, converged again at Bealton, and were met by a party of the rebel army, which was in the vicinity of Bealton.

General Lee (at the time the two corps were reviewed at