Daily Appeal.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL.

GRENADA, MISS.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17.

AN INADMISSABLE PROPOSITION.

We understand that a prominent citizen of Memphis has recently crossed the lines of both armies, bearing a proposition from the Federal commander in that city to Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, looking to an unobstructed navigation of the Mississippi by the freighting and passenger boats of the enemy. The consideration tendered for this privilege is that the families of Southern men in Memphis are not to be disturbed by the authorities. The privileged boats are to be distinguished by a white flag in daytime and a white light at night; the war and government vessels to carry red signals. The former are to be undisturbed—the latter to run the chances of war.

We know we express the sentiments of the true friends of the South, in Memphis and out of it, when we enter a solemn protest against the consideration of such a proposition by our authorities, even for a moment. The man or men who could seriously entertain it, should and would be just objects of suspicion, and an acquiescence would consign the parties to all the infamy that attaches to the traitor who barters his country for its enemy's gold.

Let this principle once obtain, and no one can estimate the favorable results that would attach to the cause of our enemy. It would be an easy matter for him to use merchant boats for the transportation, not only of his supplies, but also of his armies. Gunboats for the protection of his transports would be unnecessary. And the principle once admitted, there would be no end to the facilities it would afford to penetrate our country. Not only our rivers would be opened up, but also our railroads would have a right to claim the same privileges. Federal traders would traverse the country, using all there is of cupidity among our people. Freighted upon a privileged boat or train, we would be compelled to see our staples, so much desired and needed by the enemy, pass our lines. It would be impossible to elude his cunning in transmitting supplies. As passengers he could transmit his armies to Vicksburg or Richmond, as well as to Helena, or any other point. We would be helpless to prevent advantages being taken, and of course cannot for a moment entertain such an idea.

No respect to private interests has been paid by our enemy. Private property has been seized without stint in Memphis; families have been driven from their homes, or compelled to pay rents for the privilege of occupying them; confiscation of rents has been general; our negroes have been urged to leave their masters, and protected in doing so; our cotton, corn, and crops generally, have been appropriated indiscriminately wherever the Federal armies have penetrated. The history of the war, so far as our enemies in the field are concerned, has been one of plunder of the private property of non-combatants, and the avowed policy of the administration is the wholesale robbery of our slave interest. For this they have fought, and will fight, and to this extent we have suffered, and will continue to suffer, if we abate our vigilance or relax our efforts.

We have no compromises to make with the enemy short of an honorable peace, in which our independence shall be recognized upon equitable terms. At the outset of the war our position with regard to the navigation of the Mississippi was distinctly announced, and we had no cause to change that policy until the necessity was forced upon us. All obstructions to the northwest using it as a common highway that section can only attribute to the Federal authorities; and if they would remove these—if they would enjoy the natural advantages they have so long made available to their commercial prosperity, let them call back their armies, and no longer invade our territories. Otherwise we shall continue to use every means consistent with honorable warfare, or that retaliation for unusual outrages would justify us in using, to cripple the resources of those we must consider our enemies until they give us peace.

We protest against a moment's consideration of the proposal named above, which is, we understand, to be laid before the authorities at Richmond speedily, in the event of its rejection by the military authorities here. It would be a sacrifice of an advantage the authorities have no right to ask our people to make, a betrayal of interests that should attach disgrace to all parties engaged in patching up the agreement. And to our partisans we say—go on with the work. Harrass the enemy in every conceivable way. Give him no peace until he leaves our borders. Our friends in Memphis, who will be the immediate sufferers, will esteem us for our determination, and suffer as they may be outraged, in preference to witnessing what would be considered by them a cowardly yielding on our part. We have no terms to make with the enemy, except accompanied by an acknowledgment of our independence, and until this is secured we must fight on and suffer on. This is the spirit of the people, who are as confident of success, and as self-reliant, as they were at the outset. Let the authorities act accordingly.

☞ We are advised that a friend at Memphis has been authorized to convey us assurances that in the event of our removal of the APPEAL office to that city, the publication of our paper will be permitted unmolested by the authorities, and our rights of person and property respected. Knowing our determination when we abandoned our local interests and the advantages of the position, the proposition was not formally conveyed, yet it has reached us through a channel that leaves no doubt the negotiation was attempted. We thank our friend for his appreciation of our sentiments, which induced him to refrain from submitting a proposal he knew we could not accept.

Intercourse with the enemy can be productive of no good to our cause, especially of a commercial or business character. We believe it should all be confined to matters pertaining to a state of hostilities. In assuming this position we did so with a full knowledge of the pecuniary sacrifices that would necessarily follow, and these are cheerfully made. We ask nothing the will of our people cannot secure, for individual interests as well as political advantages should depend upon our success as belligerents, the justice of our cause, and our ability as a nation to support them. We have no greater curse than the frequency of communication through the hostile lines. True, our people may need their commodities—it might be an advantage to a portion of our citizens to obtain them. On the other hand, their necessities for our staples are greater. For these they propose barter, knowing the advantage would rest with them. Individual cupidity, and laxity in official quarters, has carried on and permitted a traffic, the benefits of which have been, to say the least, doubtful, and we feel impelled to protest against its continuance. To this there are obnoxious objections. An indiscriminate traffic will gradually work an impression that the two sections are dependent upon each other, and dispel ideas of active war for the establishment of vital principles upon the maintenance of which depends our ability to trade hereafter. Federal success will destroy our institutions, and prevent the product of our distinctive staples, and without these we would be dependent. This is the policy of the government that is warring upon us. Private interest attached to the speculative portion of the community will slowly become alienated from the real producing interest, and this once accomplished, divisions among ourselves will follow, perhaps to an extent that will be fatal to our ultimate success. Our safe policy is self-reliance—an utter and mutual disregard of momentary personal interest, and, if need be, a common sacrifice of all we possess. *We* have chosen our lot, and will abide the consequences.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Dispatch* gives an account of an engagement at Castleman's Ferry, on the Shenandoah river, in Clarke county. It seems that the enemy, whose main force is believed to have crossed the Potomac into Loudon county, attempted to throw a large body of troops across the Shenandoah at the point designated, with the supposed intention of moving upon Winchester. Castleman's Ferry is on the direct road from Leesburg to Winchester, and about three miles distant from the latter point, and about three miles distant from Snickersville, Loudon county, which is just at the foot of the Blue Ridge. A brigade of General A. P. HILL'S division guarded the Ferry on the west side of the river, and the Federal forces approached from the eastern or Loudon side. When the enemy came within range our pieces were opened on them, and a brisk artillery duel of three-fourths of an hour ensued, which resulted in the complete repulse of the Yankees. Singular to say, not a man on the Confederate side was injured, whilst the enemy's loss is known to have been about forty killed and nearly one hundred wounded. After the enemy retired, a flag of truce was sent in requesting permission to remove their wounded and bury their dead.

DEATHS IN THE ARMY.

We are pained to learn that General HEIMAN, of Nashville, and for some time in command at Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, died in Jackson yesterday. General HEIMAN was a Prussian by birth, and a most accomplished and skillful officer.

We learn, also, that Major MOORE, of General TILGHMAN'S staff, dropped dead suddenly at Abbeville yesterday or the day before. We could learn no particulars with regard to the cause of his death.

IS EAST TENNESSEE SAFE.

As is the case with our cotemporary of the Chattanooga *Rebel*, we are ignorant as to what portion of our forces are guarding Cumberland and other gaps, or who is in command; but one thing is certain, and that is, that unless they are properly guarded there is great danger that East Tennessee may be approached in that way. The enemy have once been in possession of Cumberland gap, and did us great harm by holding it. Will we let it fall into his hands again? This is an important question. The loss of East Tennessee, and the taking possession of our railroads by the enemy, would be of incalculable injury. Whether a competent officer has been left in command on the Kentucky line, we are unable to state, but if the one now there is not eminently qualified, some other man ought to be put in his place. East Tennessee is of too much importance to the Confederacy, now to be neglected.

The military importance of East Tennessee cannot be overrated. It is the key to Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama, and if the enemy should ever get possession and destroy our railroads we would find it very difficult to dislodge them. Let no ordinary man be placed in command at Cumberland Gap. A man of energy, skill and forecast should be there. We want a far-seeing man at that point who will not permit himself to be surprised, and who will hold that place at all hazards. Is such a man there now? We do not know, but make the inquiry because it is a matter of very great importance to the whole country.

☞ The Chicago *Times* explains the cause of electing a representative for the State at large from Illinois. The last legislature of that State, Republican in politics, at the regular session in the beginning of 1861, before the official returns of the last census had been published, made haste to gerrymander the State in the formation of congressional and legislative districts. The gerrymander was about the most outrageous ever perpetrated in any State. When the returns of the census came to be published, they showed that Illinois was entitled to one more representative in Congress than had been provided for by the Republican legislature. It was then the clear duty of the governor to call the legislature together to re-district the State, but several vacancies occurred which left the majority in one or both houses Democratic, and the danger was that at special elections Democrats would be returned to fill these vacancies. In this dilemma, an appeal to the Republican delegation in Congress from this State brought a law authorizing Illinois to elect "a representative in Congress from the State at large;" and he has just been elected, and he is as good a Democrat as ever lived. The *Times* adds that the next legislature, both houses of which are Democratic, will re-district the State fairly and decently, and thereafter Illinois will not elect "representative in Congress for the State at large."

BRUTAL MURDER BY YANKEE SOLDIERS. We are pained to learn that Mr. Solomon Shaw, proprietor of the Quincy mills, Gibson county, Tennessee, was inhumanly murdered in his own house on the 22d of last September by two Federal soldiers in disguise. His son Solomon was at the same time severely wounded by blows inflicted on the head with a pistol in the hands of one of the ruffians, after the cap had failed to explode when presented with the muzzle within a few inches of young Mr. Shaw's head. Miss Asenath Shaw, being the only one armed about the house, shot both the assassins with her revolver in time to save the life of her brother, and the report is that both have since died. Mr. Shaw was a prominent citizen, and unfaltering in his devotion to the South, and hence his brutal murder, at the hands of a marauding soldiery. All of Mr. Shaw's negroes except five left the same night for Trenton.

☞ The outrages committed by the Federal soldiers north of Grand Junction are without parallel, even in the history of the depredations of this war. They were so flagrant that the northern reporters and correspondents do not attempt to conceal them. A dispatch from Cairo, dated the 9th, says:

On the march from Corinth the troops set fire to the fields and fences, which communicated to the houses, etc. Officers tried to check the men, but too late. Great destruction of property ensued. The route of the army can be tracked by the cinders, blackened stumps, and remains of dwellings, barns and fences, fired maliciously. The line of march was lighted by conflagrations. Houses were entered and pillaged by lawless stragglers, and indignities heaped on families, without regard to age or sex. Orders were given to punish severely all soldiers guilty. General Grant was furious, and other generals no less angry.

Draft Troubles in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, November 10.—The draft in this State commenced to-day. In some localities it passed off quietly and in order. In Ozaukee county the list was seized by a mob and destroyed, and the commissioner was severely handled and fled to this city. In Milwaukee city there were strong indications of trouble, complaints being made that injustice had been done to some of the wards in not giving proper credit for volunteers. A crowd from the Ninth ward assembled and marched through the city, to the number of three or four hundred, in procession. The result of the matter was that the draft was postponed for the present.

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

Special Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

RICHMOND, November 6, 1862.

Two heavy forgeries, which have just come to light, tend still more strongly and clearly to demonstrate the alarming depravity of the city of which your correspondent has already had so much to say of late. The parties accused are both very young men, both respectably connected—one of them the son of a senator of Virginia, and were intimate personal friends, living in the same room. In one case the evidence is purely circumstantial, and may, perhaps, fail to convict; in the other it is direct and positive. But the concomitants of crime were common to the two persons. Fast living, profuse expenditure of money, flash clothing, jewels, elegant furniture, attendance upon fashionable balls, intimacy with the young ladies of the Varieties and Broad street theaters; it is all the same old story of the facile descent of Avernus we have read so often. Whether the prisoners are to be convicted of the crime with which they are charged or not, it is very sure that they are glaring illustrations of the fearful demoralization that prevails in this unhappy city. One of the forgeries which I have mentioned was for six thousand dollars in a single check on the Traders' bank (with the subsequent development of a previous one for $700 committed by the same party)—the other reached the more respectable figure of fourteen thousand dollars abstracted from three of the State banks in this city—the Farmers', Exchange, and Bank of Virginia—in the name of the treasurer of the Commonwealth. The forger was persevering and bold in his work, as it was necessary for him first to steal blanks from the office of the first auditor, then to sign the names of the auditor and his clerk, and lastly to counterfeit the signature of the treasurer himself upon the stolen papers. And yet seventeen of these false checks we presented and paid. The case is chiefly remarkable and lamentable, as I have said, because affording a melancholy proof of the alarming moral condition of the Confederate capital. Here, where our pious President writes his proclamations for days of fast and days of thanksgiving; where the Rev. Mr. Duncan, the popular pulpit orator preaches such earnest and eloquent sermons to congregations so satisfied and so sympathetic; where the good angel of a southern sister and matron goes about on her errands of mercy from hospital to hospital, or plies her unwearied task in making up garments for the poor soldier; here the gambling table is never deserted, but holds out its lures day and night to its careless victims, the brothels swarm with frequenters, the streets are filled with footpads, but enough; the *Examiner* is pleased to say this morning, of a former paragraph of mine, that I truthfully represented therein the state of things in Richmond, and I am not disposed to try it again, yet you will allow me to exclaim, "O, for a journal to satirize the vices of the day," and to fasten the responsibility in great measure upon the authorities which allow them to foment into crime.

If English intervention is not to come soon, then certainly the press and public men of England do not represent the sympathies of the country or the intentions of the government. Mr. Gladstone tells us we have made ourselves "a nation," and the Earl of Hardwick, in a dinner speech, thanks him for the acknowledgment, and says of the Southern Confederate States, "God speed them!" The *Times* excoriates Lincoln, and Blackwood has a highly eulogistic article on President Davis. The London *Evening Standard* has discovered that the Black Republican party of the North is entitled to no manner of respect, and the slave owners have been greatly maltreated and maligned by their former neighbors and brethren. All these expressions of abhorrence of our enemies and good will towards ourselves would make up a pretty clear case of wheedling and deception if they are not soon to be acted out in formal recognition of our independent nationality. But we must not be wheedled or deceived. The North will pretty surely be goaded on by foreign taunts to attempt a last desperate attack upon Richmond—a last great blow for subjugation. The New York *Herald* says that unless the capital is taken before the first of January, all will be over for the Union cause. Let us gather up all our energies to meet the coming assault, in the reasonable confident assurance that when the invaders have again been driven back in discomfiture, the war will, of necessity, be abandoned by them.

We await with impatience the news from the New York elections and the arrival of Lord Lyons from Europe. Not a word has been heard as yet indicating the result of the New York contest. If it should go for Seymour, his recent declaration, that "New England had given the country a Benedict Arnold and Virginia had given it a Washington," will not be likely to commend him as an ally and coadjutor to John A. Andrews and other Down East governors.

It is stated with confidence on the street that the army of General Lee has not fallen back to Culpepper, as we heard two or three days ago. But the belief is general that they will make their winter quarters near this city.

The Secretary of War has authorized an announcement in the *Enquirer* that no more civilians will be permitted to go by flags of truce to the Yankee States or to enter our lines from that direction.

Colonel Pegram is now in town from Kirby Smith's army of the West, and, simultaneously with his arrival in this city, was made a brigadier-general of cavalry. The same rank has just been conferred upon Colonel Thomas T. Mumford, so much distinguished for his brilliant services as the "right hand" of the lamented Ashby.

The beautiful autumn weather has left us; for the blue and gold of our recent skies we have chill November's leaden canopy, and for the soft balm of day before yesterday's atmosphere we have the cold northern blast. This morning there fell a few flakes of snow, the advanced pickets of that vast army which is to be upon us ere long, and which we cannot resist, as we do the myrmidons of tyranny that come from the same quarter. DIXIE.

☞ We publish this evening, from "AN EYE-WITNESS," quite an interesting account of the conduct and efficiency of the Appeal battery in the fights at Corinth and Hatchie Bridge. The account is highly gratifying to us, as we can but feel a deep interest in its successes and triumphs on the field. It is composed of the very best material, and we feel persuaded that "the boys" will improve every opportunity to give the enemy a befitting testimony of their metal, courage and skill.

☞ The order relieving McClellan was received at headquarters at eleven o'clock on the night of the 7th. It was entirely unexpected. Every one was taken by surprise. On its receipt the command was immediately turned over to General Burnside. General McClellan and staff left the next day for Trenton, New Jersey, where he was ordered to report. His last official act was the issuing of an address to the soldiers, informing them, in a few words, of the change, and taking leave.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Intervention Question in Europe.

Southern Associated Press Reports.]

RICHMOND, November 15.—The latest news from Europe is highly interesting.

The London *Times* says two interpretations are given why the Cabinet meeting called for the 23d of October was not held. One interpretation is a division in the Cabinet, Sir G. C. Lewis representing one party, and Gladstone the other.

The *Times* thinks the true solution is that Lewis expresses the opinion of the whole Cabinet, and while England regrets the shedding of blood, she does not mean to interfere.

A Paris correspondent of the New York *Journal*, under date of October 25th, says there is no likelihood of anything being done by Napoleon in favor of the Confederates until after the November elections.

The English papers seem exercised at the blockade established by the Yankees over the Bermuda ports. Admiral Milne has been instructed to increase the fleet on that station and look after Wilkes' movements.

A Counter Threat from the North.

A Washington dispatch of the 10th says there are no apprehensions of foreign collision, unless it grows out of the course of England in allowing privateers to be fitted out in her ports to prey upon American commerce.

The Removal of McClellan.

The removal of McClellan has created tremendous excitement throughout the entire North. The indignation of the Democrats is intense. A letter written by Halleck to Secretary Stanton says that Halleck on the first of October advised a forward movement, and on the 6th peremptorily ordered it.

McClellan refusing to execute this order, it is believed is the main cause of his removal and disgrace.

A dispatch from McClellan, October 22d, says: Portions of his army were without clothing, and could not move until supplied.

In New York and Philadelphia his removal met no favor; intense excitement prevailed, and the partisans of McClellan are very noisy in their demonstrations and sheets are frequently proposed and given.

The opinions of the Northern press possess considerable interest. The Washington Chronicle says the removal must be regarded as purely a military question, as the necessity for active operations in Virginia became imperative.

The Herald says that McClellan has fallen a victim to the machinations of the radical Abolition faction. His crime was a persistent refusal to second the cause of negro emancipation.

The World says that he fell like the round of a passing bell. Every lover of his country was startled as from a dream of hope by strange and sudden changes.

The Tribune says the President relieved McClellan from command of the army of the Potomac because his intimate friends and trusted counsellors were nearly all at heart opposed to the unqualified discomfiture of the rebels.

The Times says: It is a melancholy satisfaction to learn that the President of the United States did not keep McClellan in command of the army of the Potomac from any confidence in his capacity for fitness.

The Philadelphia Ledger says the feeling here is one of general regret that it was done when the army was in the face of the enemy and upon the eve of battle.

Burnside assumed command and said: "I accept the control with the steadfast assurance that a just cause must prevail." He has ordered all absent officers to return to their commands immediately. His headquarters are at Warrenton.

Hunter will return as commander of the department of Carolina.

Richmond Associated Press Reports.]

A letter written by Halleck to Secretary Stanton shows that Halleck, on the 1st of October, advised a forward movement, and on the 6th peremptorily ordered it. Neither of those movements having been carried out, it is inferred that this led to the removal of McClellan.

The Washington Chronicle says the removal of Gen. McClellan was the result of a long and patient consultation on the part of the highest military authority, and must be regarded as a purely military question. The necessity for active operations in Virginia had become so imperative, that for reasons which appeared conclusive the change was made.

The Herald says that his unpardonable crime has been his persistent refusal to make the cause of the Union secondary to the cause of negro emancipation.

The War in Virginia.

RICHMOND, November 15.—The enemy has a numerous fleet in the Lower James River, in the neighborhood of Brandon bar.

One hundred and twenty-six Yankees, who were captured by eleven of our cavalry at Snicker's gap, last Saturday, were brought to the city last evening.

English Cabinet and Parliament.

The British Cabinet meeting was not held on account of the non-arrival of Queen Victoria, who was detained at Brussels on account of boisterous weather.

The British Parliament, which stood adjourned to October 25th, was formally prorogued until the 13th of November.

From Our Army in Virginia.

RICHMOND, November 16.—The town is rife with excited rumors concerning movements in the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry. Dispatches received from reliable sources, however, represent all quiet in the valley. The situation of affairs are represented satisfactory.

It is stated that the enemy made an advance on the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad, this side of Clackwater river, on Friday last. A skirmish ensued, and the enemy was driven back several miles. The affair is regarded as unimportant, but may be the prelude to more formidable movements.

J. O. Withnell, formerly of Wool's staff in Mexico, was assassinated on Carry street last night. Deceased was an Englishman of acquirments, and was much esteemed. Nothing transpired before the coroner's jury to identify the perpetrators of the outrage. It is believed, however, that Withnell was mistaken for another man.

Intelligence direct from the army to-day represents everything quiet. The reported fight at Harper's Ferry is untrue.

McClellan's Removal.

The order removing McClellan is dated 5th inst., and reads: "By direction of the President of the United States it is ordered that Major General McClellan be relieved from command of the Army of the Potomac, and that Major-General Burnside take command of that army. By order of the Secretary of War."

The New York Herald's Warrenton correspondence, says the removal was entirely unexpected by everybody here. Tears coursed down McClellan's classic features, and Burnside, with his stout heavy frame, wept like a sorrowing child. There they sat and wept. Burnside was at first disposed to decline assuming the command. McClellan, in his farewell address to the army, says: "In parting from you I cannot express the love and gratitude I bear to you. As an army you have grown up under my care; in you I have never found doubt or coldness." He says: "We are still united by an indissoluble tie and will ever be comrades in supporting the Constitution of the country and the nationality of the people."

In a New York Democratic meeting, John Van Buren said that McClellan was removed because he was a Democrat, and that Burnside is put in as a mere intermediate between McClellan and some Abolition general that is to be put at the head hereafter.

A dispatch from McClellan to General Meigs, on the 27th October, says, he had foreseen no time when an army of over one hundred thousand men will not call for clothing and other articles.

MEMPHIS INTELLIGENCE.

We are in possession of the *Bulletin*, of the 14th.

The criminal court met on the 13th; four true bills and one no true bill were returned by the grand jury. There appears to be a probability that the court will not be able to do much business, as it is stated that many of the witnesses are away. F. W. Buttingham was admitted to practice at the bar.

The new paper to be issued under the editorship of Dr. B. F. C. Brooks will be a weekly; the first number was to appear to-day. It will probably be called "The Memphis Review."

An affray occurred on the 13th, near the south market in which a soldier was fatally shot by one of his comrades. Another occurred between two members of the 72d Ohio, at the corner of Main and Gayoso Streets, resulting in the death of one of the combatants, by shooting. A street fight occurred on Jefferson street, near Second, in which a man named Sullivan, an ex-lieutenant of police, was badly beaten by a soldier. South Carolina money was sold at eighty-five cents, in large amounts.

The Provost Marshal has issued an order authorizing the police to carry arms while on duty. In peaceful times a club was the only weapon the police were allowed to carry, and that, the ordinance said, was not to be used except in "extreme cases, and then only in self-defence." Another ordinance provided: "It shall not be lawful for any policeman to carry any pistol, bowie knife, dirk, or any concealed weapons unless he is permitted to do so by his commanding officer or by the Mayor, and such permit shall not extend beyond the day or particular occasion for which it is granted." The *Bulletin* says that since that ordinance was passed, the condition of things has so greatly altered, and the presence of active warfare has introduced so much lawlessness and disorder, that it is considered impossible for the police to discharge efficiently their duties, and defend themselves from desperate men, unless they were provided with more efficient weapons than their clubs.

George Williams, charged before the military commission with wearing soldier's uniform, was discharged. J. T. Holmes and R. T. Liken, of Arkansas, arrested on the charge of disloyalty, were discharged on taking the oath of allegiance.

Dr. P. M. Dickenson has proffered his resignation of the office of city recorder, which he now holds. The reasons for this step have not been made public. Dr. Dickenson, during his late administration, has proved himself an excellent and able officer.

LATE WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Gen. Hooker left to-day, to assume command of one of the army corps.

Gen. Wadsworth left the city to-day, on a visit to the front.

Governor Gamble, of Missouri, arrived here to-day.

The removal of Gen. McClellan continues to be the theme of the day. The publication of Gen. Halleck's letter confirms previous intimations that he has favored the change made in the commanding general for some time. The official order is made public to-day, and is dated November 5th, just after election, and reads that the removal is made by the direction of the President, and that Gen. Burnside be placed in full command.

Direct arrivals from Warrenton state that, while the change is somewhat regretted, there is no demonstration of any kind. In fact, correspondents from there say that the army seemed to be prepared for it, owing to the almost daily rumors in the newspapers to the same effect. Gen. Burnside has quietly assumed command, and has stated that the army will continue its forward movement with as much vigor as is possible.

The editorial in the official organ to-day is known to be prompted from high quarters. It says that "The order by which Gen. McClellan has been relieved from the command of the army was the result of long and impartial consultations on the part of our highest military authorities, and must be regarded purely as a military question. The necessity for active operations in Virginia had become so imperative that, for reasons which appeared conclusive, this important change was made. These reasons will doubtless be made public, should the interest of the country demand their disclosure, and, when they are disclosed, while nothing will appear that can affect the loyalty of General McClellan, or his capacity for organizing and equipping a great army for the field, all will admit that, when the President sanctioned the recommendations of his immediate military advisers, he did so from the sincerest desire that the war might be prosecuted with renewed vigor, and the army rescued from another winter campaign."

Mr. Crittenden has arrived here, and taken up quarters preparatory to the opening of Congress.

Secretary Smith still holds his retirement from the Cabinet under consideration.

The report in the Harper's Ferry case is published, as previously telegraphed. It regards the surrender of that place as premature and unnecessary. Of Col. Ford, of an Ohio regiment, it believes he surrendered Maryland Heights too soon, and the commission is of opinion that he conducted the defense without ability, and abandoned his position without sufficient cause, and has shown throughout such lack of military capacity as to disqualify him, in the opinion of the commission, for a command in the service. The commission is of opinion, also, that Col. Miles' incapacity amounted almost to imbecility, and led to the shameful surrender of the post.

Authentic intelligence, direct from the extreme front to-night, reports all quiet. The army is rapidly receiving supplies. Cars run from here to Warrenton to-day.

Our forces hold the Rappahannock bridge with increased force.

The enemy yesterday made a demonstration against our force at Waterloo, but retired rapidly on the appearance of our infantry.

Pleasanton has taken three hundred prisoners during his pursuit of the enemy.

There is no doubt whatever of the escape of Jackson to the east side of the Blue Ridge, and of his junction with Longstreet, either at Culpeper or south of it. His rear guard passed Chester gap on Thursday, the only gap which our forces did not reach in time to hold and prevent it.

There is now no rebel force in the Shenandoah valley, and the rebel army is united and in front of us on the Rapidan river.

All our rear approaches continue well guarded, and communication is perfect.

To the Associated Press North.]

WASHINGTON, November 10.—All statements alleging disaffection in the army in consequence of a change in the command of the Army of the Potomac are pronounced by those who have the best means of knowing to be without foundation.

The following are extracts from General Halleck's letter:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, October 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Sir—In reply to the general interrogatories contained in your letter of yesterday, I have the honor to report:

"*First*—That requisitions for supplies for the army under General McClellan are made by his staff officers on the chiefs of bureaus here; that is, for quartermaster supplies by his chief quartermaster on the quartermaster-general; for commissary supplies by his chief commissary on the commissary-general, etc. No such requisitions have, to my knowledge, been made upon the Secretary of War, and none upon the general-in-chief.

"*Second*—On several occasions Gen. McClellan has telegraphed me that his army was deficient in certain supplies. All these telegrams were immediately referred to the heads of bureaus, with orders to report. There has not been, so far as I could ascertain, any neglect or delay in any department or bureau in issuing all the supplies asked for by Gen. McClellan, or by the officers of his staff. Delays have occasionally occurred in forwarding supplies by railroad, on account of the crowded condition of the railroad depots, or of a want of sufficient number of cars.

"*Third*—Soon after the battle of Antietam, General McClellan was urged to give me information of his intended movements, in order, if he moved between the enemy and Washington, that reinforcements could be sent from this place. On the 1st of October, finding that he purposed to operate from Harper's Ferry, I urged him to cross the river at once and give battle to the enemy, pointing out to him the disadvantages of delaying till the autumn rains had swollen the Potomac and impaired the roads. On the 6th of October he was peremptorily ordered to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy, or drive him south. I said to him, "Your army must move now while the roads are in good condition." It will be observed that three weeks have elapsed since that order was given.

"*Fourth*—In my opinion there has been no such want of supplies in the army under Gen. McClellan as to prevent his compliance with my orders to advance upon the enemy. Had he moved his army to the south side of the Potomac, he could have received his supplies almost as readily as by remaining inactive on the north side."

Nothing has yet been received, either at the Navy Department or from passengers arriving from Norfolk, to-day, confirming the reported capture of Plymouth, N. C., by Gen. Foster.

It is ascertained that the assignment of Burnside to the command of the Army of the Potomac is without limitation; hence the reports that any other general will take the position recently held by McClellan are not well founded. This is at least the present state of affairs.

There is nothing in the latest foreign intelligence to lead to the apprehension of trouble between the United States and foreign powers in connection with American affairs, unless it be from the persistent course of English merchants and speculators in fitting out privateers to prey upon American commerce.

The War in Virginia.

Dispatches to the Associated Press North.]

WASHINGTON, November 10.—Advices from Sigel's headquarters state that the rebel General Hill's forces are at Front Royal, moving down the valley.

A portion of White's rebel cavalry has been captured at Aldie by the cavalry of General Stahl.

General Bayard's cavalry captured Lieutenant-Colonel Blount, of Longstreet's staff, beyond Warrenton, on Friday evening.

The 8th Illinois and 8th New York cavalry entered Culpepper on Friday, capturing two pieces of artillery and several prisoners. The rebels retreated toward Gordonsville, followed by our advance. Our forces are pushing on with the greatest rapidity. A general engagement, it is said, cannot long be delayed.

General Hooker takes the field to day as second in command to Burnside.

NEW YORK, November 10.—A dispatch to the *Herald*, from the army of the Potomac, says the enemy has retreated to Gordonsville, and will be ready there to give battle.

The *Tribune's* dispatch says: "Lee arrived at Richmond a fortnight ago, and his whole army about the same time crossed the Rappahannock."

The New York *Herald's* Washington dispatch says: "It is stated upon positive information that the rebels on the Rappahannock have been reinforced by twenty thousand men, a portion of them having arrived through Richmond from the army operating on the Blackwater, below Petersburg, and others coming from Western Virginia, being a part of Bragg's army under Loring.

"According to the authority of secessionists in Washington, Lee designs to draw our army under Burnside to the Rappahannock, which he has fortified and defended with a force of 100,000 men, while Stonewall Jackson is to cross the Shenandoah and attack him on the flank and rear with 40,000 men whom he now commands in the Shenandoah Valley.

"An expedition was sent by Heintzelman, Saturday, to the mouth of the Potomac, to break up several smuggling establishments which were forwarding stores to rebels. Quantities of goods and rebel money were found. A number of wealthy persons were arrested and brought to Washington.

"An important reconnoissance from Bolivar Hights was made yesterday by Geary, with a force of 2500 infantry, surprising the rebels at Halltown; occupying Charlestown; and pushing on to near Berryville, until the positions of the rebels Longstreet and Hill, in the vicinity of Front Royal, were discovered, when the party returned to camp. They captured twelve prisoners, wounded several, and brought home fifteen horses and twenty head of cattle."

FORTRESS MONROE, November 9.—The report of the capture of three hundred rebels near Plymouth by General Foster is premature, as we learn from a reliable source.

From Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, November 7.—The Republican State and Congressional ticket in this State is elected by a majority of 2,000 or 3,000. The Legislature is also Republican.

Prairie fires are causing much damage in various parts of the State, by the destruction of fences, crops, etc.

The *Bulletin*, of this city, learns that a family consisting of six persons, were burnt to death or suffocated on a prairie in Anderson county, on Tuesday last; names not given.

A fire is now raging in the woods between this city and Wyandotte, involving the destruction of a portion of the telegraph line connecting this city with St. Louis.

ELEGIAC.

The subject of the following tribute fell early in the assault of Corinth, on Friday morning, October 3rd. Through the exceptional courtesy of a Federal general (Rosecrans) his remains were afterward removed to St. Louis and consigned by his sorrowing family to an honored tomb. The occasion of his funeral furnished to the notorious Foy, of the St. Louis *Union*, a pretext for venting on the heroic dead, his bereaved parents and their sympathizing friends, who attended the obsequies, a torrent of abuse, which, for malignity and mentality, exceeded aught that his envenomed pen had ever previously expressed, or his corrupt mind been supposed capable of engendering.

Young PARRINGTON was by birth a native of Massachusetts but, with his parents, removed to St. Louis while yet a child. A liberal education and association with Southern youth, evoked that generous spirit and high principle, the development of which his father's noble career invited. A father who believed and by his example asserted his conviction that the Christian's spirit or the patriot's aspirations could never be realized within the narrow limits of a sectional party or sectarian exclusiveness. A brave army, in the universal expression of its regrets, on the fall of their oldest companion in arms, honors the father in the son whom they lament.

In the beginning of January, 1861, Lieutenant PARRINGTON was related himself with the members of the Camp Jackson organization, from which body he was absent at Jefferson City, on the occasion of its surrender. Subsequently, after the conference between General Price and Hiram Farrington, with a few devoted associates, accompanied our heroic leader on his departure from St. Louis. Under the direction of Lieutenant Farrington, the bridges and railroad communications between St. Louis and Jefferson City were destroyed, and the advance of the Federal forces retarded. From that day until his death, Farring on was never absent from the post of duty. Boonville, Carthage, Oak Hill, Drywood and Lexington, are historic names which shall perpetuate the glory of our arms, and to the success of each eventful field Farrington's son ribution was no small moiety. In the masterly retreat from Springfield, the surprise of Elkhorn, the defense of Lexington, and the assault of Corinth, where he nobly fell—cool, daring, unflinching courage and chivalric heroism flashing from his eye and beaming from his brow, evoked the enthusiasm of his companions and beckoned on to victory.

But let the elegiac muse give voice to her plaintive and inspiring strain:

In Memoriam.

FARRINGTON.

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori."

Hail, brave Farrington!
Hail, and farewell!
Even in thy pale shroud, in Death's embrace,
A hallowed influence surrounds thee
Defying the mourner's sway! Thy dear face,
Thy manly form, as in life we knew thee,
Are glowing with the brightest hues of youth
Whilst hung d thy early manhood's flower of truth.

We would not call thee back again to life
So fair so rich so shine in hope and promise:
The bright for its highest boon in strife
Against wrong, oppression, fraud, injustice!
Thou hast achieved its best guerdon! a name
Sacred to me and! and immortal fame!

Ayes! 'tis sweet, 'tis beautiful thus to die
With armor on, and the fearful strife,
The combat's roar in his ear's revelry!
In virtue's cause to barter life
For immortality! Thus die the brave
Man who is Death's conqueror! not his slave!

We would not call thee back again, dear youth!
Thou art array'd in beauty superna,
Relentless Death such homage pays to truth—
Which sheds upon our hearts be genial
Rays of faith and hope that drink the hot tears
From their deep fonts, and glow thro' shining years.

Memory has thee in her holy shrine!
On hearts shall wear thine image still undimm'd,
And growing brighter, while such deeds as thine
Shall wake the poet's lyre! and yet undimm'd
Will shine while life honor is by valor won:
Till justice, virtue, truth, from Earth are flown!

Our stricken hearts, not all the homage pays
To the great worth, to thy heroic name:
The genial South wind bears enrapturing lays
Like sweetest music's strains! 'Tis noblest fame!
Echoing praise from lovers to sage and age
Thy valor aim'd to save from lust and rage!

They'll plant the cypress near the spot which drank
Thy generous blood; the fragrant jessamine,
The grand magnolia, and pale myrtle, rank
Shall grow, and with greenest laurel twine
A wreath imperishable as the truth
For which thou let fled to gain immortal youth!

Hope sends her glowing rays upon our hearts,
Picturing our country's glory and renown
In lines independent! When the Sandlah arts
Of mean ambition cease before the frown
Of patriotic virtue; then the free
Shall wake old strains! *Then dear friend we'll miss thee!*

Bright as the green turf o'er thee, Farrington!
In our heart of hearts we will cherish thee.
Sweet as perennial flowers around thy tomb
Shedding their incense on the air, shall be
The pure memory of thy work! the spell
Which hold our souls entranced! Hail and farewell!

P. C. W.

ST. LOUIS, October 18 h, 1862.

From Indianapolis.

Special Dispatch to Chicago Times.]

INDIANAPOLIS, November 10.—The removal of General McClellan creates a profound feeling here. Among army officers and privates universally is the sentiment expressed, "We had rather fight under him than any other man." Think of it. Buell retired at Indianapolis, and McClellan at Trenton, and the infamous and infernal rebellion not yet crushed.

Governor Morton has been pursuing Buell and McClellan since the commencement of the war, and, if the Cabinet breaks up, as there is a hopeful prospect of its doing, he will get his reward by being appointed Secretary of State. It would be just like Lincoln to do just such a thing.

Troops and ammunition are continually passing through this point for the seat of war.

If Morton resigns, and accepts a place in the Cabinet, the next governor of Indiana will be a Democrat—Dr. Jas S. Athon, the newly elected Secretary of State.