Richmond Dispatch.

SATURDAY MORNING....NOV. 23, 1861.

A Big Sum.—The New York *Tribune*, correcting a statement of the New York *Commercial*, says that the Yankees have five hundred thousand men under arms—that the soldiers of the old United States army cost at least $1,000 per man—and that it is not in the least probable that the Yankee army will cost less per man. It, therefore, sets down the entire expense of the Yankee Government, for the army alone, at $500,000,000 per annum It gives $200,000,000 more to the navy and the expeditions on foot or in contemplation, and puts the whole war expenditure down at $700,000,000 per annum. This is a rousing sum—at least it seems so to us; but the *Tribune* speaks of it as though there were nothing strange or unusual about it. It could hardly speak with more indifference of the receipts and expenditures of a small Yankee jobbing store. Where it is to come from we are not informed. The Yankees certainly have but little foreign trade at present, and are not likely to have more than they now possess for some time to come at least. It is hardly probable that the negroes they have set to picking out and ginning cotton on Port Royal Island will furnish enough of that article to bring any large importation in return from any country it may be carrid to, and they have nothing of their own but grain and cattle to send abroad. Of course, the custom-house will not furnish such a sum, and they must raise it by taxes. But will the people pay these taxes? Not unless soldiers be the taxgatherers. Even great nations, like Great Britain, will, according to Sidney Smith, bear a very heavy load of infamy, rather than a very light burden of taxation. Tory writers maintain that the indisposition to pay taxes for the most necessary wants of the Government, cost Charles I his life. The Commons certainly refused to grant him supplies, and he was compelled to raise them on his own authority, in order to carry on the Government. The Whig writers say it is true that Parliament withheld supplies in order to make him concede certain rights which he withheld. Be that as it may, taxation seems to have lain at the bottom of the "Grand Rebellion," as Clarendon called it, or, as the Whigs call it, the "Glorious Revolution." When Cromwell expelled the Rump, and took matters into his own hands, he collected taxes easily enough, it is true; and he did not wait for any Parliament or Council to lay them. He laid them himself, and employed soldiers to collect them. Now, if such a people as the English then were, will smash a Government to which they had become accustomed by the habits of six hundred years, rather than pay a trifling tax, what will such a pack of thieves as the Yankee nation not do to get rid of such a burden as $700,000,000 entails? At eight per cent., the interest alone will amount to $56,000,000 a year. And that interest will be doubled every year; for assuredly they will spend each succeeding year as much as they spent the year before. How is Yankee-doodledom to pay, that's the question? Not by taxes, we are sure.

In 1815, the British Government spent £127,000,000 sterling, that is to say about $630,000,000. This was the year the battle of Waterloo was fought, and it was that of the largest expenditure Great Britain ever made in a single year. She had in service, on land and at sea, more than a million of men, and she subsidized besides the million and a half of Russians, Prussians, Austrians, Swedes, Bavarians, Saxons, Dutch, &c., that entered Paris after the fall of Napoleon. Her expenditure was considered the most enormous that was ever prompted by the madness and ambition of a minister. And yet it fell short of Yankee extravagance in the first year of Yankee rule pure and simple, $70,000,000.—There is, moreover, this difference between the two cases. Only about one-fourth of the British money, about £36,000,000, or about $180,000,000, was borrowed money. About £75,000,000 sterling was raised by taxation, and the rest was an unexpended balance of the preceding year. The Yankees, on the contrary, borrow every dollar they spend—They go the whole figure. They contract a loan for $700,000,000 at a dash, and agree to pay eight per cent. for it.

We have before expressed the opinion that this lavish expenditure was a part of Seward's policy, designed to make the Yankee cities feel the less the withdrawal of the Southern trade, by the introduction of these enormous sums, lavished among them for army and navy stores, and a general system of bribery. By this plan it is hoped to reconcile them to the war, and to employ the swarms of idle hands that would otherwise convert the cities into so many scenes of pillage and slaughter. How long this can last remains to be seen. That many thousands will become interested in the public debt thus accumulating, and that the readiest way to extort taxes from them will be to give as many as possible an interest in this debt, is very probable. But there must be a settlement in some way, some time or other.

DuPont to the South Carolinians.—The naval commander of the South Carolina expedition spreads himself in a proclamation to that people. When he thinks of them his head becomes water and his eyes a fountain of tears. Nothing can exceed his tenderness for them, or his wretchedness at the judgments about to fall on them, through their perverse and rebellious determination not to pay tribute to Abe. "You are," he tells them, "a proud and hospitable race, among whom I have spent some of the pleasantest days of my life." In return for which hospitality, he ought to have added, "I am here to sack your cities, burn your houses, steal your property, and arm your slaves against your lives. Think not the worse of me, oh! people of South Carolina, therefor. I but obey the promptings of a nature which I inherited from my fathers. It is the instinct of the dog to bite, of the wolf to tear, of the serpent to sting, of the Yankee to render base ingratitude for kindly service."

But the Yankee Admiral does not stop there. A moderate man would be content with proclaiming himself an ungrateful scoundrel.—DuPont is ambitious, and wishes to write himself down ass as well as rascal. "Citizens of South Carolina," he goes on to say, "the civilized world stands appalled at the war you are pursuing." And we suppose he went all the way to Port Royal to tell them that. The "citizens of South Carolina" have the advantage of DuPont. "The civilized world" does not stand appalled at him. Unfortunately, it is too much accustomed to look upon treachery and ingratitude, to regard them as anything more than matters of daily occurrence. Let DuPont be consoled. If the civilized world be really appalled at South Carolina; South Carolina is not appalled at DuPont, either at his ships or his baseness. She defies the one, and looks upon the other as a thing of course.

He goes on to tell what the course is that so appals the whole world and the rest of mankind generally, DuPont himself among the number—namely, "the crime you are committing against your own mother." There is something "appalling" for you! Yankee-doodledom the mother of South Carolina! We are always thankful for a new idea, and DuPont gives us one without the asking. And this same Yankee-doodledom, it seems, "is the best, the most enlightened, and heretofore the most prosperous of nations" We pass over the little slips in grammar in consideration of the valuable information imparted in this sentence. Know all men from this day forth that Yankee-doodledom is not only the mother of South Carolina, but that "she is heretofore" the best nation on the earth.

This war will have one good effect. It will unmask the scoundrels who have for years been enjoying Southern hospitality, while they were bearing her deadly hatred in their hearts. DuPont seems to be one of them.

STATE CONVENTION.

FRIDAY, NOV. 22, 1861.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hoge, of the 2d Presbyterian Church.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were offered:

By Mr. Neblett—

Resolved, That the President of the Convention be, and he is hereby, authorized to sign the name of Richard H. Cox, the late delegate from the counties of King and Queen and Essex, to the Ordinance of Secession.—Adopted.

By Mr. French—

Resolved, That the efficient protection of Southwestern Virginia, from Meadow Bluff in Greenbrier county to Cumberland Gap, is of the highest importance to this State and Confederacy; that the loss or destruction of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, lead mines and salt works of that region would be a disaster to our cause beyond remedy; that for the effectual defence of this region of country it is essential to press the enemy back from the Cumberland, Flat Top, Sewell, and Sandy ranges of mountains; and that for the attainment of this object the strenuous efforts of the Governor of this Commonwealth are invoked, in conjunction with those of the Confederate authorities. Adopted.

By Mr. F. P. Turner—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Convention be directed, at the close of the present session of this body, to issue his certificate for pay to Benjamin R. Linkous, Doorkeeper of the Convention, during the present session; and that the said Benjamin R. Linkous be allowed mileage for his attendance at the last session of this Convention at the same rate as is allowed to members of the Convention, to be paid upon the certificate of the Secretary. Rejected.

By Mr. Woods—

Resolved, That the members of this body who have been elected in the place of those members who have been expelled, be permitted to sign the Ordinance of Secession. Adopted.

By Mr. Speed—

Resolved, That the Governor of the Commonwealth be requested to communicate to the Convention whether there are any officers of the Army or Navy of the United States, who have resigned their positions and applied for a corresponding service in the State or in the Confederate States of America, and have failed to obtain appointments. Adopted.

By Mr. G. W. Randolph—

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the best means of promoting the manufacture of nitre, and to report by ordinance. Adopted.

By Mr. F. P. Turner—

Resolved, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be requested to furnish to the Convention a statement showing the number of suits now pending upon the dockets of the Circuit Courts of the several counties in this Commonwealth respectively, distinguishing between the law and equity sides of the Courts; also the number of suits brought during the year 1860—and the number of criminal cases pending on the dockets of said Courts at the time of the report last made by the clerks of said Courts. Adopted.

By Mr. Martin—

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections inquire into the cause of the absence from this House of Sherrard Clemens, Benjamin Wilson, and Caleb Boggess, delegates, and to report to the Convention, whether in their opinion such absence is owing to their disloyalty to the State or Confederate States; and if so, whether, in the opinion of the Convention, they should be expelled from this body. Adopted.

By Mr. Conrad—

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the 5th section of the ordinance to reorganize the militia, presented Nov. 19th and referred to said committee, by adding provisions to the following effect:

Whenever any portion of the militia shall be called into active service, it shall be the duty of the superior officer at the place of rendezvous to ascertain and report the number of rank and file actually present; and their pay and rations shall commence from that date. He shall, at the same time, arrange them into companies of —— men; arrange such companies, if enough, into regiments of —— men, and brigades of not less than —— regiments; shall assign the complement of officers, and of such grades as conform to the actual numbers, and report the names of the officers, discharging the rest; and no other officers than those so selected shall receive pay, nor in any case be entitled to receive any pay when his command is in number less than that belonging to his rank. Adopted.

REPORTS.

Mr. Macfarland, from the Committee on Finance, submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the memorials of the Savings Banks and Common Council of the city of Richmond and town of Fredericksburg, not because they deem the consideration of the subject unnecessary or unworthy of favorable action, but that it is more proper for the action of the General Assembly, which will soon be in session. Adopted.

Mr. Johnston, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely to providing, by ordinance, that the commissions of field officers appointed in pursuance of the ordinance of April, 1861, shall expire whenever the regiments to which they are assigned shall be disbanded by the expiration of the terms of service of the companies composing their commands.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

Messrs. Holladay and Fisher made personal explanations of language previously used in debate.

Mr. L. S. Hall corrected the report of his remarks in the morning papers in reference to biennial sessions. He was in favor of annual sessions, but biennial elections.

Mr. Haymond also corrected a report of his remarks.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The Convention proceeded to consider the 3d section, Article IV., of the proposed amended Constitution, relating to the organization of the Senate.

Mr. Stuart offered the following substitute, rendered necessary by previous amendments:

3. The other shall be called the Senate, and consist of fifty members, for the election of whom the counties, cities and towns shall be divided into fifty districts. Each county, city and town, of the respective district, at the time of the first election of delegates under this Constitution, shall vote for one Senator, and the Sheriffs or other officers holding the election for each county, city and town, within five days after the election, shall meet at the Court-House of the county city or town first named in the district, and from the polls so taken in their respective counties, cities and towns, return as Senator the person who has received the greatest number of votes in the whole district.

To keep up this Assembly by rotation, the districts shall be divided into four classes and numbered by lot. The first class shall consist of twelve, the second of thirteen, the third of twelve, and the fourth of thirteen. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year after the commencement of their term of office; of the second class, at the expiration of the second year; of the third class, at the expiration of the third year, and of the fourth class, at the expiration of the fourth year—so that one class may be chosen every year; and the vacancies thereby occasioned shall be supplied from such class by new election in the manner aforesaid. This rotation shall be applied to each class according to its number, and continued in due order annually.

4. For the election of Senators the districts shall remain as now arranged until representation in the two Houses shall be reapportioned in the manner provided in this Constitution.

The foregoing was agreed to.

The Convention passed by the section on "Apportionment of Representation," and adopted the sections relating to the qualification of Senators and Delegates, and the powers and duties of the General Assembly, without change, to the 16th paragraph of the latter, which was amended to read as follows:

16. Every law or resolution having the force of law shall relate to but one subject, which shall be expressed in its title.

The 17th, which prohibits persons from holding office who shall hereafter fight a duel, was adopted. No change in the 18th, upon maladministration or corruption in office.

In the 19th section, relating to slaves and free negroes, Mr. Dorman moved to amend by striking out all after the word "and" in the third line, and inserting—"It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to prescribe proper regulations for reducing such negroes to slavery."

Mr. Harvie moved a substitute for the whole that "Slaves shall not be emancipated in this Commonwealth after the adoption of this Constitution." Rejected—ayes 52, noes 54. Mr. Gray, of Rockingham, was excused from voting at his own request.

Mr. Holladay moved to strike out all after the words "actually free" and insert—"and shall pass to the distributees of the testator when the emancipation was by will; and where by deed, to such person as would be the distributees of the grantor were he dead at the time, subject to debts of the testator or grantor as in a due course of administration." Rejected.

Mr. Dorman's amendment was then agreed to.

Mr. Chambers moved to amend by adding the following: "But emancipated slaves who had not forfeited their right to freedom on the 19th of April, 1861, shall not incur the forfeiture of their freedom if they remove from this Commonwealth within twelve months after the existing war between the United States and the Confederate States of America." Rejected.

Another amendment proposed by Mr. Brooks was rejected, and the 19th section was agreed to, as follows:

19. Slaves hereafter emancipated shall forfeit their freedom by remaining in the Commonwealth more than twelve months after they become actually free, and it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to prescribe proper regulations for reducing such negroes to slavery.

In the 20th section, Mr. Boulden moved to insert after the word "may" in the first line, the words "prohibit the future emancipation of slaves, or"—which was agreed to.

Mr. Woods moved to amend by substituting the word "shall" for "may" in the third line, so as to make it obligatory for the General Assembly to pass laws for expelling free negroes from the State, but subsequently withdrew it.

The 20th and 21st sections were then adopted, as follows:

20. The General Assembly may prohibit the future emancipation of slaves, or impose such restrictions and conditions as they may deem proper on the power of slave owners to emancipate their slaves; and may pass laws for the relief of the Commonwealth from the free negro population, by removal or otherwise.

21. The General Assembly shall not emancipate any slave, or the descendant of any slave, either before or after the birth of such descendant.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

FROM NORFOLK.

Examination of Witnesses in the Hughes Case—Active Practice of the Yankees at Old Point—Conference Proceedings, &c.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

NORFOLK, NOV. 22, 1861.

The examination of witnesses in the case of young Hughes, on trial in the Circuit Court, was concluded yesterday, and the argument opened by Simon S. Stubbs, Esq., in an able and effective address to the jury in behalf of the Commonwealth. The strongest points in the case were clearly stated, the law fully and plainly set forth, and the character of the offence elucidated in an eloquent and impressive manner. Tazewell Taylor and John E. Ford, Esqs., followed, as counsel for the prisoner, with strong and convincing argument, and stirring appeals, that seemed to reach the minds and hearts of the jurors.

Hon. John S. Millson, also counsel for the accused, will speak this morning, and after the closing address by Mr. Stubbs, Commonwealth's Attorney, the case will be given to the jury.

The prisoner at the bar manifests great interest in the proceedings of the Court.—Charged with a capital crime, and his liberty, if not his life, depending upon the decision of twelve of his peers, now soon to be given, he is, under the circumstances, quite calm and firm, and seems hopeful that the trial will result in his favor.

"I learn that the Yankees, on yesterday, were somewhat actively engaged in practicing with their big pieces of ordnance at Old Point. To-day, also, the firing is distinctly heard here.

A Federal steamer was busily engaged yesterday in buoying the channel near Pig Point.

The Virginia Annual Conference met yesterday morning according to adjournment.

Bishop Andrew appeared and took the chair, and conducted the religious services.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved.

Edward P. Wilson, Matthew M. Dance, Jas. L. Spencer, and Wm. A. Robinson passed an examination of character, and it was ordered that they be placed on the supernumerary list.

Wm. G. Starr, Jas. W. Conelly, John S. Lindsay, J. Lester Shipley, James W. Campton, John Williamson, and Henry C. Bowles, who were received on trial at the last Conference, passed an examination of character and were severally continued on trial.

Edward H. Henry, Nelson Chamberlaine, John L. Chamberlaine, and George S. May, who were received on trial at the last Conference, passed in examination of character, and (at their own request, except in the case of George S. May,) were severally discontinued.

James E. McSparren and B. F. Ames passed in examination of character, and were continued as deacons.

A resolution was offered by Dr. Smith relative to ministers connected with the Conference joining the army, which caused a very interesting and spirited discussion, in which Drs. Smith, Doggett, Lee, and Rosser, and Rev. G. W. Langhorne, Frank Stanley, and others participated. In the course of his remarks, and in justification of the course pursued by some of the ministers, Dr. Smith gave an exhibition of his well known power as a debater; and, touching upon the war, he thrilled his hearers with patriotic emotion. Others took the ground that the legitimate work of ministers is to preach the Gospel—to remain on the field of labor to which God has called them and the Church has placed them—to preach and pray while the battle rages—to wage a vigorous, aggressive, but bloodless, warfare against the Devil and sin in every form, refusing, except in extreme cases, to strike the banner of the Cross, and go forth to fight upon the field of carnage, blood, and death.

The resolution was not disposed of yesterday, and will be taken up again this morning.

It is found that the majority in this district for Chambliss, exclusive of the vote of Sussex, which is not returned, is 2,179. The returns of Sussex will considerably increase the majority.

The remains of Walter Harney, of the Virginia Artillery, who was recently drowned, have been recovered.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Manchester.

Cape Race Station, Nov. 17.—The steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool 6th inst., via Queenstown 7th, passed the point at half-past 5 o'clock yesterday (Saturday) evening. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the news dispatches obtained. She had stormy and northerly winds.

The Convention between France, England, and Spain, for intervention in Mexico, was signed in London on the 31st October. Active preparations were making, and a letter had been received saying that three-decked men-of-war will be sent to Mexico. There was a surmise of ulterior demonstration

The London *Times* editorially condemns Secretary Seward's dispatch to Lord Lyons, and maintains the right of foreign Governments to call attention to a constitutional provision. It also ridicules Mr. Seward's manifesto to the Governors of the States, relative to fortifications, &c.

In another column the London *Times* exposes Lord Lyon's bad grammar. It says the English side was argued exceedingly ill, and the American side with much ability; but the only result is to entirely convince it that in their own showing the acts of the American Government have been illegal as regards American citizens and violation of the rights of nations as regards foreigners.

The London *Herald* says that Lord Lyons has exposed England to rebuff without a right to resent it, and compelled her to listen to a proclamation which means a difference to England. The *Herald* then attacks Earl Russell for impertinence in lecturing on the American Constitution and quietly enduring robbery and outrage, and says he will find he has driven on to war.

The London *Post* says that Secretary Seward has wantonly added another to the many differences which he wishes to perpetuate between the two countries.

The London *Daily News* thinks the course pursued by the Government as premature, indiscreet, and inconsiderate.

It was reported that the American bankers were holding out liberal commissions to English financiers to place a portion of the Federal loan in London. Financial writers in the London journals point out the danger of touching it, and think the chances of success very remote.

The other Continental news is generally unimportant.

The demonstration by the French troops had attracted considerable attention. Switzerland had protested and demanded evacuation, and France had proposed a negotiation.

A belief had gained ground that a large loan was urgently required by the French Government.

It was reported that some negro children had been publicly sold as slaves, in the French establishments at Gaboon.

The affairs at Hungary and Poland were unchanged.

Count Lambert, Governor of Poland, had been replaced by General Ludias on account of ill health.

A treaty had been concluded between Prussia and China.

The Effect of the Late Storm on the Naval Shipping.—The Navy Department has received intelligence from many of the naval vessels along the Northern coast that have suffered by the late storm. Not less than twenty-seven vessels are reported as requiring repairs. Experience has shown that many of the merchant steamers purchased or chartered are too weak for naval service. Reliable ships for the navy can only be obtained by being built especially for the purpose, though necessity has brought vessels constructed for other purposes into the service.—*Phil. Press.*

Seeing upon his wife's shoulder a large shawl-pin, Mr. Diggs said: "In the military, eh? Got to be Captain?" She instantly replied, pointing to a third baby in her lap: "No, recruiting sergeant in the third infantry."

LOCAL MATTERS.

Prisoners Going and Coming.—A detachment of 150 Federal prisoners left this place for the South yesterday afternoon. Shortly after their departure the Danville train arrived with nearly 100 Lincolnites from Guyandotte, Virginia, where they were captured by a body of our troops under Lieut.-Col. Clarkson, last Sunday week. These men were part of a newly-organized regiment, which they called the "9th Virginia." The whole concern was annihilated or captured, and a large number of superior arms and some thirty horses were secured. The Colonel was killed, and the Lieut.-Colonel, K. V. Whaley, who is represented to be a "member of Congress," taken prisoner, but subsequently escaped. Among the lot who arrived last evening are a number of embryo captains, who were expecting commissions when they fell into the hands of the "rebels." After the fight the prisoners were subjected to the tallest kind of marching before they arrived at our headquarters. Pate's Rangers and Caskie's Rangers were in the engagement. The officers who came with the prisoners are Captain H. C. Pate, of Petersburg, and Lieut. Hawley, and Sergeant Tichenor, of Richmond.

Hustings Court—Judge Wm. H. Lyons presiding.—Opie Staite, indicted for forging the name of James D. Johnson to an order of the Circuit Court of Giles county, was tried yesterday, and convicted on one count in the indictment. The jury ascertained the term of his imprisonment at three years. The prisoner's counsel moved to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial, which will be argued on Monday next. The accused was formerly editor of the Wytheville *Telegraph*.

George Rigley, indicted for stealing a watch and pistol from Frank B. Garnett, was placed on trial, but without concluding, the Court adjourned over to this morning.

C. S. District Court.—The jurors summoned to try John R. Hughes, indicted for felony, were in attendance yesterday, but were discharged in consequence of the sickness of a witness, and the trial did not commence.

Confederate States *vs.* Chapman J. Leigh, on a petition to sequestrate the property of Charles M. Fry and Overton M. Price, as alien enemies. Mr. Price appeared by R. R. Howison, his attorney, and with the leave of the Court filed his plea in writing to the petition and proceedings in this case; and leave is reserved to the District Attorney to move to reject the said plea or to except thereto for good cause shown.

The Faro Bank Property.—Although the excitement consequent upon the recent police foray has subsided, there still remains a lingering apprehension relative to the fate of the magnificent and costly apparatus which was captured on that fatal night, and which has since been piled up like so much old lumber in the station-house. The Mayor has heard an application from parties interested, and we learn has decided to hold on to the property, required by law to be broken up and burnt in case of conviction; also, $1,100 in money, taken from one of the banks by the police, with a view to its eventual confiscation; but certain checks for money, calling for $1,900, have been given up to their owner. The argument of counsel was protracted, and no technicalities of law in such cases made and provided were omitted.

The Artillery Review, at Camp Dimmock yesterday afternoon, was witnessed by a throng of admiring spectators, to most of whom it was a novelty, notwithstanding the past season has been prolific of military events. The commander of the post, Capt. Shields, also exhibited the proficiency of the batteries in the flying artillery drill, accompanied by rapid discharges of big guns, to the infinite satisfaction of all who beheld it. In old times this species of mimic warfare was ranked among holiday incidents; but now even the fair ladies who witness it are mean while busy with a mental calculation as to how many Yankees one of those field pieces would rake down, when well manned by Southern artillerists.

Violent Assault.—James Adams and Henry Wright got into a difficulty at Sampson & Pace's foundry, when the latter used an expression which his opponent could not tolerate, and the consequence was that Wright got a heavy blow on his head from a hammer—the natural weapon of a blacksmith. Adams was arrested and arraigned before the Mayor, who reserved his judgment until the 25th inst.

Improved.—The condition of the moral atmosphere of Richmond shows some improvement. There were less than the usual number of drunken men in the watch-house yesterday morning. It is to be hoped that the work of reform will go ahead, and we advise every dram drinker to brush up and go to church to-morrow, and endeavor to behave himself for the balance of the year, at least.

Military Election.—An election of officers for the Third Company of Howitzers, rendered necessary by the death of Capt. R. C. Stanard, was held on the Peninsula November 16th, with the following result: Senior 1st Lieutenant Moseley elected Captain; Junior 1st Lieutenant John M. West, 1st Lieutenant; B. H. Smith, Junior 1st Lieutenant; H. C. Carter, 2d Lieutenant.

Obstructing a Sidewalk.—Albert Holliman, overcome by the effects of bad liquor, tumbled down upon the sidewalk and remained there until the watchmen removed him, when it was found that he was armed with a ferocious bowie knife. The Mayor committed him in default of security to keep the peace, and confiscated the weapon.

Trivial Cases.—The following cases were dismissed by the Mayor yesterday: Morris Griffin, charged with making an assault upon Peter Reagan; Theodore Gerhard, charged with assaulting Mathew Stocksauser; and William Toue, charged with keeping his bar-room open after 10 o'clock at night.

Charge of Murder.—Yesterday was the day fixed for the examination of John Walthall, charged with the murder of Wm. Hamilton, a sergeant of the guard at one of the Government prisons; but for satisfactory reasons the Mayor continued the case until to-day.

Convicts.—The Sheriff of Scott county reached this city on Thursday evening, with four convicts for the penitentiary. He contradicts the report that the Federals have passed through Pound Gap from Kentucky.

Winter Quarters.—Two or three steam engines, for driving saw mills, have just been sent from this city towards Manassas Junction. This looks like making preparations to saw plank for building cantonments for our troops on the Potomac line.

Petty Larceny.—A negro named Henry was convicted before the Mayor for stealing an iron chain from Jos. R. Anderson, and punished in the usual way. This shows what perils do environ the man that meddles with cold iron.

Fined.—A fine of $5 was yesterday imposed upon O. Morganstein, for failing to close his bar-room at the hour prescribed by the ordinance.

Personal.—Peter D. Righter, a famous guerrilla, who has been annoying the enemy for some months past in the Northwest, arrived in this city yesterday.

Lieutenant Moore, of Georgia, was killed by the accidental running off of a train of cars on the Brunswick (Ga.) Railroad on Sunday night last.

The residence of the late Dr. Harney, in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, now the property of General Harney, of the Federal Army, is to be immediately confiscated.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) *Courier* states, on the authority of Thurlow Weed, that Mr. Lincoln has expressed his regret that he did not support Mr Crittenden's propositions of last winter. Very probable.

It is reported that a single discharge from the 128-pounder, mounted in the batteries at Columbus, Kentucky, killed twenty of the enemy and one horse.

Shipe, who killed Anderson at Winchester a few months since, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for 15 years.

Miller, who shot Capt. Henderson a month or two since in Jefferson county, has been sentenced to be shot.

Major Slemmer is quite sick at Putlinville, Va. His wife has been telegraphed for and has left to join her husband.

It is stated that the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, arrested on Sunday at Elkton, Md., has been released.

Two hogsheads of tobacco, of the new crop, were sold in Louisville, Ky., on Monday last, at $10.50.

The Louisville *Democrat* says that Kentucky has now 26,000 men in the Federal army.

A negro man, a slave of ex-Governor Crawford, of Georgia, lately died in that State at the advanced age of ninety-five years.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[Special Dispatch to the Richmond Dispatch.]

A Duel near Manassas.

Manassas, Nov. 22.—A hostile meeting took place yesterday, (21st) between William A. Courtney correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, and Captain Cuthbert, of the Palmetto Guards.

The cause of the difficulty was a recent publication by the Palmetto Guard, reflecting injuriously upon Mr. Courtney. After an exchange of shots, the matter was honorably settled.

Engagement at Pensacola—No Loss of Life on our side.

Pensacola, Nov. 22, A. M.—Fort Pickens opened fire on the Confederate fortifications in this locality this morning at nine o'clock. Gen. Bragg is replying deliberately and cautiously. No far no injury has resulted to our side.

1½ o'clock P. M.—The enemy has been firing continually for four hours, with great rapidity, but wildly. There has been no loss of life on our side. We are returning the fire slowly, but with deliberation.

Two of the enemy's vessels—the Colorado and Niagara—have opened fire upon Fort McRae.

[Nothing later was received up to ten o'clock last night.]

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NORWEGIAN AT PORTLAND.

The Mexican Expedition—The Washington Cabinet Invited to Take a Hand in it—The London Times on Secession, &c.

New York, Nov. 19.—By the steamer Norwegian, at Portland, we have Liverpool dates to the 8th instant.

The United States steamer James Adger was at Southampton.

The English Government has ordered large shipments of ball cartridges to Canada, but the shipment of Armstrong guns has been countermanded.

THE EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

The Paris papers give the particulars of the convention agreed upon by France, England, and Spain, relative to the Mexican expedition.

The *Paris* says the three Powers are to have the right to send the same naval strength, while the strength of the forces to be landed is to be apportioned according to the number of subjects such Power has in Mexico—Spain therefore will claim the precedence.

The Cabinet at Washington will be invited to join in the expedition, and it will be left optional with them to send such number of ships and troops as they may deem advisable. The *Debats* says:

The Powers are, at the commencement, to endeavor to impose a suspension of arms between the belligerent parties in Mexico.—They undertake not to occupy permanently any part of the territory, and to obtain no exclusive advantage over Mexico. They engage to leave Mexico entirely free to choose its own form of government. England gave up the conditions which she wished to have inserted in the treaty, namely: that the three powers should pledge themselves not to accept the throne of Mexico for any Princes of their reigning families. If a monarchical form of government prevails, the three powers pledge themselves not to use their intervention to the profit of any Prince in particular.

The *Patrie* says the contingent force of France will number 3,000.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The frigate Warrior has arrived at Queenstown, after a sea trial trip, in which she realized the highest expectations. It is reported that her speed reached seventeen knots per hour, under steam and canvas.

The London *Times* treats, in an editorial, on the ill feeling of the North towards England, and its groundlessness. It says:

"We shall, nevertheless, continue to express our conviction that secession has destroyed the Federal Union, and that to whichever side victory inclines, its reconstruction on the old basis is impossible."

The *Times* also repeats its convictions on sundry other points.

☞ Important to Photographers and Ambrotypists.—For sale, all kinds of Photograph and Ambrotype Materials, at Rees's Gallery, 145 Main street, Richmond. no 22—6t

☞ Universalist Church, Mayo street.—Rev. A. Bosserman will deliver a discourse, in this Church, on to-morrow (SUNDAY) night, on the "*Glory of the Gospel.*" Service commencing at 7½ o'clock. Morning service at 11 o'clock.

The public generally are invited to attend.

no 23—1t*

LOST, STRAYED, &c.

Lost—$5 REWARD.—Lost, on the 5th of this month, a white pine CHEST, marked "WM. B. PULLER, 3d Company Howitzer Battalion, Yorktown, Va." The said chest was put on board the small boat from Mulberry Island that went aboard of the steamer Schultz, and was left in the small boat. Any person who has it, if they will deliver it to Capt. Hill of the steamer Schultz, uninjured, will receive the above reward and will confer upon me a great favor.

WM. B. PULLER.

no 23—3t*

Lost—$5 REWARD—On Thursday evening my ACCOUNT BOOK near the Jackson Foundery, on Cary street. A reward of $5 will be given to the finder, by returning it to my shop, on 18th street, corner of Franklin

JOHN PHELIN, 8th street.

Opposite Tappahannock Stage office.

no 23—3t*

Lost—Somewhere on the Railroad, between Gordonsville and Manassas Junction, a HANDTRUNK marked "J. V. B., Warrenton, Va."—Any information concerning it, given me by letter will be suitably acknowledged and rewarded.

JAS. V. BROOKE,

no 23—eod5t* Warrenton, Va.

GROCERIES, &c.

Choice stock of GROCERIES, to which we invite the attention of cutlers and wholesale buyers:

500,000 German CIGARS
15,000 Domestic CIGARS
130,000 Havana CIGARS
100 boxes Toilet SOAP
400 dozen Alexander's Spool COTTON
150 lbs. black and colored THREAD
20 hhds. choice Brown SUGAR
50 bbls. Crushed SUGAR
20 chests Black TEA
10 chests choice Green TEA
20 quarter boxes RAISINS
50 gross MATCHES
80 reams white WRAPPING PAPER
20 cases choice CHAMPAGNE
5 quarter casks Old BRANDY

LEE & DUNHAM, 38 Pearl st.,

no 23—1w* Below Cary.

Family Flour.—200 bbls. "Rowland's Palmetto, "Dunlop, Moncure & Co," "C. T. Mills," and other choice brands; EXTRA FLOUR, "Eagle Extra," "Belmont" "Bridgewater," &c; Superfine and Fine FLOUR; LICORICE, 38 cases; Rio COFFEE, a few bags; CORN MEAL, 100 bags.

For sale by R. B. SOME & VILLE,

no 23—3t* 12th st. south of Cary.

RECEIVING AND FOR SALE—

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED; BUTTER, LARD, APPLES, APPLE BUTTER, EGGS, RICE, &c.

no 23—1t W. D. TOMPKINS & BRO.

Family Soap.

100 boxes superior FAMILY SOAP,

Just received and for sale low, by

GEO. J. SUMNER & CO.,

no 23—3t Iron Front Buildings, Governor street.

Black-Eye Peas.

140 bags superior BLACK-EYE PEAS,

In store, for sale by

no 23—3t CHAS. T. WORTHAM & CO.

Superior Cigars—RUN THE BLOCKADE.

WILLIAM J. MORRIS, at the American Hotel, keeps constantly on hand a splendid assortment of HAVANA BRANDS, furnished by R. F. Duran via Meridiana, Cervantes, La Intrinidad, Toreno, &c. Call and try them, at the READING ROOM of the American Hotel.

no 23—6t*

Pipe Stems, PIPE STEMS.

100,000 REED STEMS.
100 gross Powhatan PIPES;

Just received and for sale low, by

GEO. J. SUMNER & CO.,

no 23—3t Iron Front Building, Governor st.

Rare Chance—A perfect file of the DAILY RICHMOND EXAMINER, from the inauguration of old Abe to the present time, can be bought by addressing "D. R. E.," at the Dispatch office.—Price, $100.

no 23—1t*

MARRIED,

On Thursday, November 21, at Cedar Hill, the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Bowen, EDWARD C. MEAD, Esq., of Albemarle, to EMILY AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of Henry Burgoyne, Esq., of the same county.

☞ Savannah papers please copy *

On Thursday, 14th inst., at the First Baptist Church, by the Rev. Dr. Burrows, JOHN H. GARDNER and MARY E. PROSSER, both of this city. *

DIED,

At her residence, "New Market," in the county of Hanover, on the morning of the 19th instant, Mrs LILLY A. DOSWELL, widow of the late John D. Doswell, in the 54th year of her age.

On the 19th inst., THOMAS BROWN, of Chesterfield county, Va., aged 66 years. *

Obituary.

Died, in camp, on Greenbrier river, of typhoid fever, on the 8th of this month, HENRY T. MILLER, son of the late Henry T. Miller, of Chesterfield county, Va. He departed this life at the early age of seventeen years.

We cannot commend this excellent young man too highly, or say more of him than his merits deserve. He was one of the first to respond to the loud call for soldiers when the boasting invader approached our soil. Fired with youthful ardor, his noble and generous heart burned, not for military glory, but with love and devotion to the land of his birth.—When urged by his weeping mother to remain at home—that he was too young and feeble for camp life, he replied with true faith and humility, that if it was the Lord's will to take him when battling for his country's rights, she must submit. He went forth in all the pride of youthful patriotism. But alas! a low fever that had long been lurking in his veins, has stilled the beatings of his gallant young heart. He was buried in sorrow and silence by his brother soldiers, until such a time when his remains could be removed to those of his kindred. He sleeps in his lonely mountain grave, far away from home and friends. But in the little circle from which he has departed he still lives; and by them his memory will ever be fondly loved and cherished. We can offer them no word of comfort in their great sorrow.

"When those we love are snatched away,
By death's resistless hand,
Our hearts the mourn'd tribute pay,
That friendship must demand."

We commend them to Him who has said, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

W. H. L.

WANTS.

Wanted—NOTICE.—

The Jackson Guard now stationed at Meadow Bluff, would like to have a few RECRUITS, uniforms, &c., free. Call on Capt. H. B. DICKINSON, or SERGT. J. D. MITCHELL, Now in Richmond.

no 23—7t*

Wanted—To Rent—A good HOUSE, suitable for a small family—say four or five rooms—in a good neighborhood, and a convenient distance from the Post Office. Address "B.," Dispatch Office. no 23—4.*

Wanted—CARPENTERS, CABINET MAKERS, And CHAIR MAKERS.

Apply to R. C. HOWE,

no 23—3t* Governor street.

Wanted—A LADY OR GENTLEMAN, of intelligence and some experience in traveling, to bring two young misses of 9 and 11 years to each mom; the trip will take 8 to 10 days, perhaps more. A liberal price will be paid. Address, by letter, room 259 Exchange Hotel. no 23—2*

Wanted—500 CORDS OF STAVE BILLETS, for which I will pay CASH on delivery. Please apply at the Richmond Barrel Factory,