Richmond Dispatch.

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TUESDAY MORNING.....NOV. 11, 1862.

DAILY DISPATCH.

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Richmond Dispatch.

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FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

Whilst we are without anything reliable from the two armies now confronting each other on the Northern border, we have reports of an important character, if correct. We state upon the authority of passengers by the Central train last evening that an engagement was early anticipated in the vicinity of Culpeper. A gentleman who left Orange C. H. yesterday says that he heard heavy cannonading in the direction of Culpeper, commencing early in the morning and continuing for some hours.

It is asserted that the division of Sigel is on the south side of the Rappahannock, and if a fight has been commenced, which we think not at all improbable, it is no doubt with the forces under his command.

FROM EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

All that we have from Eastern North Carolina is embraced in rumors of the most indefinite and unsatisfactory character. One statement is, that the Confederates were compelled to retire from their strong position below Tarboro' on Thursday, after a severe cannonading from the guns of the enemy, which lasted several hours. Another report is that the enemy have retired to the shelter of their gunboats, near Washington.

The Raleigh *Journal*, of yesterday, says that when Gov. Vance left Tarboro', several days ago, he did not know where the enemy was, and adds that it does not believe it is known at this hour where they are.

THE YANKEE RAID UPON FREDERICKSBURG.

It seems that the entrance of the enemy into Fredericksburg on Sunday was unknown to our forces there until their fire was opened. They came into the town about half-past eight o'clock in the morning. They numbered in all about one hundred and forty, about one hundred entering the town, and the others remaining on the opposite side of the river.

Capt. Simpson, of the Chesapeake cavalry, 15th regiment, Col. Ball, formed his company after the enemy came into the town, and while they were ground him, and made a charge, in which he captured five, killed two, and wounded one Yankee.—The enemy then retreated, and Capt. S. being informed that there was a regiment on the other side of the river, withdrew his command from the town and formed in line of battle in an elevated field near by. Afterwards, hearing that Federal infantry were crossing the river, he fell back some five miles and encamped, extending his pickets to the immediate vicinity of Fredericksburg. While here, he received information that Lieut.-Colonel Critcher had formed his men, and pursued the enemy over the Rappahannock. Of the prisoners captured two were of the 6th Ohio and three of the 51st Indiana regiment. Our loss was probably about fifteen men captured and one killed.

These facts we have obtained from Capt. Wm. R. Jones, Quartermaster of the 15th Va. cavalry.

YANKEE OUTRAGES IN NANSEMOND.

One night last week a party of Yankees from the force at Suffolk made a raid up Chuckatuck creek, in the county of Nansemond, where they committed a series of the grossest outrages. They fired a shell at the house of Mr. John Holliday, which struck the building and shattered it very much, after which they burned it to the ground.—His family were at home, and at the time the shell was fired were in bed. They all escaped personal injury. After robbing Mr. H.'s premises of everything he possessed, including pork, corn, provender, &c., they took their departure for the neighboring farms. Pistol balls were fired into the house of a man named Shepherd, one of the balls striking the post of the bed on which himself and wife were sleeping, shattering it and greatly alarming the parties. He was also robbed of all he had. The farm-house of a Mr. Daniel was next visited and robbed of everything of value, including $800 in money. Shepherd, Daniel, and a neighbor named John Brinkley, were arrested and taken to Suffolk.

THE SITUATION OF OUR SOLDIERS.

We have read a private letter from a soldier in the ranks of Armistead's Brigade, (which has been transferred to Pickett's Division,) to a relative in this city, in which the following paragraph occurs:

"We had quite a fall of snow here yesterday, and it remained on the ground very well—not beginning to thaw. My feet are perfectly naked, and I have to tramp over the frozen snow with bits of old blankets tied over them, which keep constantly coming off. We are about marching; tents are struck, baggage packed, and we are standing out here waiting for the order to fall in."

This statement is accompanied by not a murmur of complaint or even a request for assistance; and the writer, who is a mere boy, goes on to describe the route over which they are about to march.—Should not the silent sufferings of such heroes extort from the most callous some effort for their relief?

RETURN OF THE BRITISH CONSUL.

Mr. Moore, H. B. M.'s Consul for Richmond, has returned from England, and arrived in this city via Fortress Monroe Sunday evening. While at Fortress Monroe, he heard that Lord Lyons had arrived in New York. Mr. Gribben, the Vice Consul, has been discharging the duties of the office during Mr. M.'s absence.

FROST AND ICE AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

Wilmington was visited by a decided frost on Friday night, and ice was formed in all parts of the city. For the week ending on Friday there were 17 new cases and 20 deaths. No new cases have occurred since the frost.

A CANADIAN OPINION OF THE RECOGNITION QUESTION.—The Montreal *Advertiser* thinks the intelligence brought by the Kangaroo, that Mr. Gladstone, the Imperial Chancellor of the Exchequer, had in a speech at Newcastle declared that President Davis had made the South a nation, and that he considered separation certain, is significant of the course likely to be adopted by the British Government. It adds:

Mr. Gladstone is too careful a statesman to utter words without a meaning, or to assert on a great public question a mere private opinion. It may be considered, that he spoke at Newcastle in this matter not only the conviction of the Ministry as a whole, but a conviction which it intends to follow up to its legitimate conclusion. Lord Palmerston and other members of the Government have declared that when the Confederate States had established their ability to maintain the independence they had asserted, they would be entitled to be recognized by other Powers, and the declaration was accompanied by the statement that they had not yet done so; or, in other words, had not yet become a nation. Now a member of the same Government goes a step further, and declares that the Confederate States are a nation; and a Government which admits this fact would stultify itself if it neglected or refused to give it effect by recognition.

We believe there is no doubt that Great Britain, in conjunction with France and other Powers, is about to recognize the Confederate States, and welcome them into the family of nations, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer sounded at Newcastle the note of preparation. It has certainly been so understood in England, while this action has been expected in Washington, from the advices received from the Federal Ministers at European Courts.

Mr. Secretary Seward, 18 months ago, threatened all the Powers of the world with war if they dared to recognize the South, or treat them other than as rebels to the just authority of the Federal Government; he has since moderated his tone, and the Federal press is instructed to declare that recognition amounts to nothing, making the position of the Confederate States no better, and that of the Federals no worse, and that, therefore, it is not to be made a *casus belli* against the nations that may recognize the Confederacy. Recognition, however, will not only inspirit the South, but it will depress the North. It will give an entirely new character to the war, by removing from it the stigma of revolt, and by raising the Confederate States to an equality in all respects with their adversaries, and will entitle them to the good offices of the recognizing Powers to put an end to a strife which, so far as the North is concerned, will have no longer an excuse.

Recognition will not long precede intervention. A people who have won the right to a place among the nations of the world, and had their position admitted, will not long be suffered to be the victims of a contest directed against them as rebels. Recognition will secure the practical independence of the Confederate States as certainly as it did that of the United States.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

We are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Philip Cashmeyer for a copy of the New York *Times* of Thursday last, the 6th instant. Gold rose in New York Wednesday from 130½ to 131@131¼. It was reported that Price was about to attack Corinth in conjunction with Bragg, and the fortifications there had been much strengthened. Gen. Boyle is sending out of Kentucky all persons who sympathized with Bragg in his recent march into that State.—The extracts given below from the *Times* are of importance:

FROM M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

The *Times*, in its "situation" article, says that Ashby's Gap was taken quiet possession of by the Federals on Monday evening, the Confederates retreating and leaving them in undisturbed possession of the mountains, from which a good view of the Shenandoah Valley and Winchester could be obtained. No large body of the enemy was discovered. Piedmont was occupied by the cavalry and artillery under Pleasanton and Averill on Monday night, and on Tuesday morning they pushed on, and after a spirited skirmish, occupied Marquette, and obtained command of the approaches to Manassas and Chester Gap, on the left of the Blue Ridge Mountains. It adds:

In the extreme front, toward Gordonsville, that portion of Gen. Sigel's command went forward to look after the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, report having found it in much better order than expected. The bridge at Broad Run is so little injured that it can be repaired in a few hours, and the Ketch Run bridge is entirely uninjured. Our troops yesterday held the country in the vicinity of Brentville, and had driven the rebel patrols upon Warrenton Junction. The total rebel force there is believed to be not more than 3,000 infantry, with corresponding numbers of cavalry and artillery.

In regard to the situation in Virginia, the Washington *Chronicle*, of Wednesday, says:

Indications convince us that a battle is imminent. The secret foes of the Republic, here and at Baltimore, have lately become nervous as to the issue, which is probably a good harbinger of victory.—They may rest assured that a sufficient army is held in reserve not alone to defend the Capital, but to protect Maryland and Pennsylvania from another invasion. As we press back their front, we take care to secure our rear.

The following dispatch is dated Harper's Ferry, Nov. 4:

Some of the enemy's cavalry came within two miles of our pickets at Bolivar Heights last night and carried off three men, one of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment New York and the other two of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania. A lieutenant reports having seen distinctly a body of cavalry, numbering at least 100 men, appear and disappear in the woods when they were taken, but too rapidly for any shots to be directed against them.

The woods on London Heights are on fire and present a magnificent spectacle.

Our pickets are reported to have been driven in at Sharpsburg last evening.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON—FEELING RELATIVE TO THE ELECTIONS—GEN. HALLECK ON A FOREIGN WAR—COMMUNICATION FROM THE FRENCH MINISTER—RUMORED CHANGE IN THE CABINET—THE CONTEMPLATED CONFEDERATE ATTACK ON YORKTOWN, &c., &c.

The Washington dispatches in the *Times*, of Thursday, are important. It is intimated that dispatches of grave import have been handed to the Government by the French Minister, and foreign complications are broadly hinted at. Important changes in the Cabinet and in military commands are also mentioned as sure to occur during the present week. We give some of them for what they are worth:

The feeling in Washington to-day, in view of the general success of the Democrats in the late elections, is one of gloomy anticipations. Most regard it as a rebuke of the Administrative feebleness of the Government, but fear that the effect will be still further to increase its timidity and irresolution. Secretary Seward was with the President quite early this morning, and Secretary Chase soon afterward.

Dispatches of the gravest importance, and which may effect a change in the whole aspect of the war, were to day submitted by the French Legation to the Secretary of State.

Gen. Halleck expresses the belief that a foreign war, necessitating a levy *en masse* of our whole population would not be an evil without large compensating benefits. He expresses the belief that the North has not yet begun to develop its possible resources.

An informal meeting of the Cabinet was held today, and an adjournment had to this evening, when it re-assembled at 8 o'clock—Gen. Halleck being present, on special invitation of the President. It is believed that decisions of more ultimate importance, than any yet made in the course of the war, have been arrived at, and will be announced before the end of the week. The air is pregnant with rumors of military and Cabinet changes. Military changes are positive, and it is believed that certain Cabinet Ministers regard these changes as a condemnation, giving them no alternative but to resign.

We have to-day heard the opinions of three Major-Generals, and these opinions are the reflex of all military opinions here, to the effect that the view of the rebel programme entertained by Major-Gen. Dix, and exclusively set forth in this column some days ago, is the correct one, and that the rebels are actively retiring, with a view of concentrating at Petersburg, where Gen. Longstreet, with his vanguard, is already in command, for the purpose of making an attack on Suffolk and Yorktown, capturing the supplies and vast stores of heavy artillery left behind in the latter place on the abandonment of the Peninsula; and then making an attack in force upon Fortress Monroe, which Gov. Letcher has declared to be the one point essential to the sovereignty of the State of Virginia and the safety of the Confederate Government.

Owing to reported disagreements between the Administration and Governor Curtin, the visit of the latter here yesterday was regarded as significant. Its object, however, was a conference, invited by the President, on military affairs generally, and particularly so far as they related to Pennsylvania. The Governor expressed anxiety for such a protection of the border, now that Gen. McClellan had changed his base of operations, as would be effective in preventing another invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania by the enemy. The President freely recognized the importance of the matter, and promised that should a necessity for more ample protection than that now made arise, proper steps would at once be taken to carry out the suggestions of Gov. Curtin.

The subject of the order providing for enlistments of men for the regular army from the volunteers was touched upon, and the Governor expressed his decided belief that to carry it out now, while every nerve was strained to fill the volunteer regiments which, by the casualties of the field, had been reduced to mere skeletons, would be attended with serious dissatisfaction. The putting of drafted men into old regiments was also discussed. The Governor, while expressing an earnest desire to further in every way the filling up of old regiments, stated that the law under which the draft was made distinctly provides that the men so drafted shall elect their own officers, and that the men in all the camps refused to consent to the other arrangement. He would, nevertheless, render every possible aid to the Government in any measure best calculated to improve the condition of the army and to speedily conquer the enemy.

The interview was of a character entirely friendly, the reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

There can be no doubt that the rebels are again making formidable progress in the construction of a navy. We published the fact a few days since, that the English ship-yards are being used for the purpose of building large iron-clads for the rebel Government; the payment for which it is nearly certain is made from English sources. Two of these vessels have been seen by one of the persons from whom our information is derived.

We have positive assurance, also, from Richmond, that the new Merrimac is finished, and that two other similar vessels are under way. All these facts, with the recent exploits of Capt. Semmes, clearly indicate a *hopefulness and fortitude on the part of the rebels, that promises us a stubborn struggle in their subjugation.*

Miss Buckner, the lady who was arrested some days since in the act of smuggling quinine and carrying a rebel mail through our lines, to-day cheaply purchased her release from imprisonment by taking the oath of allegiance to the United States of America.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA—APPREHENSIONS OF WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES—MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

A letter from Montreal, Nov. 3d, in the New York *Times*, gives the following important intelligence:

An uneasy feeling has prevailed in this city for some time—an undefined apprehension that Britain is on the eve of a contest with the United States, in which of course, Canada would be involved. The daily steamers from Quebec have been quietly bringing up shot, and of late shell and a number of Armstrong guns, and on the 1st instant we were startled by the announcement that the Ariadne, one of the finest frigates in the British navy, had passed Father Point on her way to Quebec, where she is now lying. The Ariadne, it seems, has brought up two troops of artillery and a quantity of stores. It is now said that a regiment from Halifax is coming into Canada, and that at least 10,000 men will be concentrated in this city during the winter.

In a Provincial town there are always plenty of people who know far better than anybody else the why and wherefore of every movement of every European or American potentate or politician.—They now say that Admiral Wilkes's blockade of Bermuda is the cause of the reinforcement of the Canadian garrisons. How true this surmise may be, your readers can judge as well as your correspondent. I do hope, however, that nothing will occur to disturb the relations happily existing between this colony and the States. It cannot be doubted, that in the event of war, the population of Canada would espouse the cause of the mother country warmly, though not so enthusiastically as they did last winter when the Trent affair occurred.

THE ALABAMA ("290") PURSUED BY ENGLISH CRUISERS.—THREE BRITISH MEN-OF-WAR AFTER HER.

The New York *Times* has the following paragraph, containing some disagreable information about the gallant "290":

Upon receiving the information that Captain Semmes had disregarded the certificates of a British Consul, and in the face of the British consular seal, regularly affixed to papers establishing the British ownership of certain property on board of a vessel captured by him, had deliberately proceeded to burn that property with the vessel which contained it, the British Consul in this city, we are informed, immediately took steps to represent these transactions most forcibly to Admiral Milne, commanding Her Britannic Majesty's squadron in the American waters. The Admiral, upon receiving the representations of the Consul, forthwith ordered three British men-of-war in pursuit of the Alabama, with orders, as we understand, to overhaul that vessel of wrath, and convey her to some British port, where her violations of international law may be judicially inquired into.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

Horatio Seymour is elected Governor of New York by a majority of 6,000 votes. His friends claim a larger majority, but we cannot find it in the returns. The Congressional delegation will stand—Democrats, 17; Republicans, 13; Independent 1. The complexion of the Legislature is not changed, though the Republican majority in the Assembly is considerably reduced.

Gov. Andrew's majority in the State of Massachusetts is about 20,000. To the Senate, 34 Republicans are elected and 6 People's Union men. To the House, 179 Republicans and 34 People's Union men are elected.

The New Jersey election has terminated in the success of Parker, the Democratic candidate for Governor, by about 12,000 majority.—a Democratic gain of about 10,000 over the last vote for Governor. Of the Congressmen, four Democrats and one Republican are elected, and both branches of the Legislature will be largely Democratic—thus securing the election of a Democratic United States Senator.

The returns from Illinois indicate the election of five, and, perhaps, seven Republicans, and seven Democrats, to Congress. Two districts are reported as doubtful.

In Delaware, Cannon (Rep.) is elected Governor, and Fisher (Rep.) to Congress.

In Wisconsin the Democrats have gained largely. They elect two members of Congress, and the Republicans three. One district is still in doubt.

In Missouri the returns from the interior show the probable success of the Emancipation nists.

The Republican State ticket has been unsuccessful in Kansas, and Wilder (Rep.) is believed to be elected to Congress.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

From our late Northern papers we make up some interesting items of news bearing on the war:

WHAT IS TO HAPPEN AT THE NORTH.

If the predictions of the Republican speakers and writers in New York before the elections are to be fulfilled, the North is to have a terrible experience at home. The following is an extract from a letter in the Buffalo *Express*, written by Samuel Wilkerson, an *attache* of the *Tribune*, who has been the greater part of his time for the last year its principal correspondent or agent at Washington.—The letter is dated the 26th of October:

I tell you, my dear sir, *that if, in a Satanic providence of politics, we are passed under the yoke by Horatio Seymour, to the slave power, the revolution now in progress in the South will be transferred to the North, and will whelm the great cities and portions of the country with violences that I shudder to think of.* This result is inevitable from the enthronement in New York of the power which is waging bloody war against the life of the Republic. It will assuredly endeavor to secure its future by a destruction of our liberties. *With what bloody obstinacy this endeavor would be resisted such men as you and I know.*

Cassius M. Clay, another radical, gave a glimpse of the same plot, in his speech at the Republican meeting in New York. He said:

He had been charged with rashness in saying that if Seymour and Wood were hung it would save the lives of many honest Democrats. But from what we have heard, could any one doubt that they were giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the Government? And in that case the men who made the Constitution had decided that they should be hung by the neck till they were dead. ["And may God have mercy on their souls"] *If Seymour should be elected, civil war would be at our hearthstones.*

The New York *World* thinks it is the deliberate purpose of the Republicans to prevent such Democratic State officers as are elected entering on the discharge of their duties. A Provost Marshal is to notify them that the Administration has prepared free lodgings for them in Fort Lafayette. The outlines of the plan are stated in the following quotation from the *Times*:

Martial law over the entire North is a national necessity. *If the Governors of the Northern States manifest a factious spirit, the Provost Marshals, it is presumed, will have the power to keep them in order. If State Legislatures should undertake to interfere with the action of the General Government necessary to the prosecution of the war, they will come under the action of martial law, and if the voice of any political party shall threaten to change or paralyze the movements of the Government, it will doubtless be competent for the Provost Marshal in any State to suspend political meetings and postpone elections.* If the Constitution of the United States is to be construed according to the necessities of a civil war of vast proportions, the *Constitutions of individual States cannot be allowed to stand in the way of its vigorous prosecution.*

GEN. MCCLELLAN ON DELINQUENT OFFICERS.

A Court-Martial, of which Brig Gen. Hancock was President, has just found Col. Owens, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, guilty of a charge of "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The Court sentenced him (Col. Owen) to be dismissed the service of the United States. Gen McClellan in his order says:

The finding and sentence of the Court are fully supported by the testimony, and are approved by the Major General commanding.

It appears that on the 4th of October, 1862, the regiment of the accused was encamped near Harper's Ferry; that the forenoon of the day was passed by the accused at the headquarters of his brigade, in attendance upon a Court of Inquiry on the question of rank between himself and another officer; that he was then very much intoxicated; that at half-past twelve o'clock he left the headquarters to get his dinner, the accused claiming to have received a general permission from his commanding officer to dine at a house near the camp; that, instead of returning to his regiment, he was found late in the afternoon in the streets of Harper's Ferry, very drunk, and engaged in a scandalous quarrel and collision with the Lieutenant Colonel of his own regiment, by whom he was pulled from his horse and thrown violently upon the ground; that after dark he was arrested by the provost guard for being absent from his camp without a permit, and was held in custody until next morning. In the meantime, at 3 o'clock P. M., his regiment had been ordered and had proceeded upon a tour of picket duty.

No comment of the General commanding can add any force to the above recital of facts.

All the members of the court present at the finding and sentence recommend a remission of the sentence, "in consideration of the previous good character of Col. Owen, and his distinguished services in the present war." This recommendation is supported by testimony of the highest character adduced upon the trial, showing that the accused has been a sealous and obedient officer, and has displayed great gallantry and good conduct on the field of battle.

The sentence of the court is remitted.

The General commanding trusts that the deep humiliation which the events themselves and the publicity of these proceedings must cause the accused, will prevent the leniency here extended from producing any injurious influence in the service.

Col. Joshua T. Owen, 69th Pennsylvania volunteers, is released from arrest, and will return to duty.

FRANK P. BLAIR CHARGES FREMONT WITH TREASON.

General Frank P. Blair has issued an address to his constituents, in which he distinctly charges General Fremont with treason. He says:

"Fremont was then plotting against the Government which had trusted him, and using the means placed in his hands for its support to work its destruction, and establish for himself a dictatorship upon its ruins. If his ability had been equal to his ambition, he would perhaps have sought to enact the same *role* now being played by Jeff Davis.—The patriotism of our people and his imbecility were our safety. When I represented to the Government that, in my opinion, General Fremont had not the capacity to conduct successfully the military command which had been entrusted to him, (his conspiracy against the Government had not then developed itself,) I was not unprepared for the indignation which this expression of opinion brought upon me on the part of the General and his California contractors and dependents; but confess the astonishment with which the course used by the Missouri *Democrat* and certain other newspapers filled me."

THE RHODE ISLAND SOLDIERS UNRULY.

The Hartford (Conn.) *Times* has been shown a private letter from Providence, from which the following is an extract. The letter is dated October 26th, 1862:

We had some excitement here last week at the time of the departure of the 12th regiment. Part of the men refused to go, because they had not received the whole of their bounty. Gov. Sprague ordered part of the battery on the ground to intimidate them; but that did not do much good, for the 12th made a charge and took one of the guns and spiked it. The battery boys told them if they would drive Sprague off the ground they (the battery boys,) would turn the cannon on him and keep him off. They pelted him with bits of bread, and one whole loaf struck him on the head and nearly knocked him off his horse. The very devil was to pay for a time, but finally things got calmed down; but the boys did not go, and they have not all gone yet. It is generally conceded by all classes that the men should have their pay, and that Governor Sprague did not act a wise part.

SOME OF THE PLANS OF GEN'L MITCHELL INTERFERED WITH BY HIS DEATH.

On the 15th ultimo, Major-Gen. Mitchell, in command at Hilton Head, S. C., wrote a letter to Secretary Chase, giving the following as his intentions, if permitted to carry out his views. As he died of yellow fever on the 24th his plans were not as promptly carried out as they might have been.

If he were, indeed, under my orders, I have an immense work for him to do, which I would commence without an hour's delay. I would begin the organization of my plantation system. A perfect census of all the blacks inhabiting the islands would be promptly made. My model plantation, with its fields, fences, seeds, tillage, implements, horses, furniture, &c., would be organized with as little delay as possible. I would commence the buildings, which will be required for the large accessions of population which will certainly come to us when we break through the enemy's line on the mainland, which we are determined to do. I would have all the blacks distinctly informed as to the plan by which they were to be governed, educated, and made industrious and worthy citizens. *I would tell them that the fruits of their future toil would be consecrated hereafter to their own benefit*; to each family on the plantation I would give a separate dwelling, with a patch for their own private cultivation as a little garden.

From estimates which I have carefully made, I am quite certain that an industrious family of three persons will certainly save from $150 to $200 each year. In five years such a family would have laid up in the Plantation Bank an amount sufficient to make them independent. And then, with industrious habits, with religious instruction, with correct moral views and sentiments, with minds properly trained to self-dependence, they might select their own homes if they chose, and begin the world for themselves.

MUTINY AMONG PAROLED FEDERAL SOLDIERS.

It appears that the soldiers now garrisoned at Chicago are desperate malcontents, and are causing a great deal of trouble and annoyance to the citizens. The Chicago *Times* says:

Yesterday morning the Sixty-fifth Illinois regiment, captured and paroled by the Confederates, destroyed by fire the barracks at Camp Douglas, where they were quartered. There is no reason assigned for their strange conduct. The barracks are to be rebuilt. The example of the gallant Sixty-fifth was followed on the evening of the same day by the Ninth Vermont, encamped at the Horse Fair Grounds. The alarm was given, and two steam fire engines started for the conflagration, one of which was detained and turned back, and the other proceeded to the scene. The engine was quickly surrounded by a large crowd of soldiers, yelling like maniacs, and swearing that they would not be interfered with. They were having a "nice little time of their own," and did not want to be interfered with—wanting no outsiders to spoil their fun. They commenced throwing stones, one of which struck and wounded severely Capt. Barry, of the engine, which was also injured by the missiles of the excited soldiery. The infuriated soldiers made a rush at the engineer, and tried to pull him off, and would have succeeded in this and their purpose of destroying the engine, but for the drivers, who lashed their horses through the crowd, succeeding in clearing them without further danger. On the way back, the engine and hose cart were met by another party of soldiers, who commenced to threaten, but abstained from further demonstrations when revolvers were pointed at them. No explanation is given of the cause of the disaffection of these goodly Unionists, but it is probable that the Proclamation bugbear of the President was the cause.

THE FEDERAL PROGRAMME IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Corinth correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says it was stated there that a strong Federal force, from the direction of Memphis, has occupied Tupelo, and that in a few days another strong column will move down on the Memphis and Charleston, and Mississippi Central roads, and, taking possession of Grenada and Jackson, cut up the railroad connecting with Vicksburg, destroy Meridian, the junction of the first-named roads—thus preventing railroad communication with Richmond—and move upon Vicksburg from the rear, while their gunboats engage the Confederates from the river. The writer adds:

There is probably no move which can be made by our Generals that would be easier of accomplishment and none, certainly, which promises richer results. The army of Van-Dorn and Price has already been badly whipped, and yet it is the only one in a formidable force between us and Kobigo. That they can be overcome, and that by one-half their number, is now a matter of history, and now, while the weather is favorable for a southward movement, the scheme should be worked out before the enemy shall have time to organize another army like that they hurled against us on the 3d, 4th and 5th inst., as this place. That this *will be* the plan of the winter campaign in this State, there can be no manner of doubt. *The preparations now in progress here are unquestionably all to that end.* Grenada, Jackson, Vicksburg—these are the prizes offered to any of our "enterprising" Generals who will go and take them, which can be done with less than half the hard fighting required to hold this point. But, in order to get them cheap, we must move *en masse, at once!* "Delays are dangerous."

DISPOSITION OF PRISONERS.

The capture of Mrs. Turner, Miss Buckner, (with $300 worth of quinine in her bustle,) and B. Bailey, while trying to make their way into our lines near Centreville, has been published. A letter from Washington to a New York paper says:

They were from Washington, in a carriage loaded with sundry family stores, in which was found quinine and morphine, worth in the South $10,000. On the person of Bailey was found a large co, traband mail. He preached in Washington last Sunday, and preached in Richmond in the latter part of September. He and the younger female were sent to the old Capitol prison, while the elder, 70 years old, was turned loose. Messrs. Kidwell, of Georgetown; Peale, of Alexandria; and Milburn, of Washington city, druggists, were on Thursday arrested and sent to the old Capitol prison for selling these parties the contraband medicines, knowing, as is alleged, where they were to be carried. They were formidably armed with prosecutions and passes from Major-Generals and Provost Marshals and with a certificate of loyalty as strong as words could make it from a Cabinet Minister. As a specimen of the correspondence which these F. F. V.'s carried on their persons, we extract the following memorandum of a visit to "Southern friends" in New York, from a letter to Mrs. Payton, of Gordonsville:

"—Sister, who returned from New York last week, found that our cause has more friends there than she had imagined. The feeling against this Government is very strong, so much so that they expect to have bloodshed in their streets before Christmas."

SUICIDE OF AN OFFICER IN WASHINGTON.

Major Wm. W. Russell, Paymaster of the U. S. Marine Corps, committed suicide in Washington on the 4th inst. The *Star* says:

An inquest developed the fact that he had inflicted upon himself two wounds—one with a small sword in the side, the intention evidently having been to reach the heart; it struck, however, below it. He then took a pistol and fired it, the ball entering the head at the right temple, passing through the head, and lodging just inside the skin on the left side. The skull is completely shattered, and the pistol was evidently held close to the head.—Major R. was known as a pleasant, social gentleman, but sometimes gave way to fits of despondency, and it is believed that he was in a fit of temporary insanity when he committed the rash act. He was forty-two years of age and a widower, but leaves six small children, who reside with his mother at Rockville, Md. A large circle of friends will regret his untimely end.

ABE LINCOLN PARTICULAR ON CONSTITUTIONAL POWER.

The New York *World* has the following paragraph:

President Lincoln replied to the Common Council of Washington yesterday, who urged upon him the propriety of building a military railroad from Washington to Point of Rocks, that he could not do so, as Congress had explicitly taken away his power, and that the rebellion in the West would have been crushed long since had he possessed the power to build a railway from Louisville to and through Eastern Tennessee. Good Heavens! President Lincoln, of his own motion, without any warrant in the Constitution of his country or the laws of war, by proclamation frees four millions of slaves, utterly outside of his control, utterly outside the limits of his just authority, but in the same breath he declares that he has no power to build railroads in the West, which he thinks is absolutely necessary to crush the rebellion in that region!