Richmond Dispatch.

The DISPATCH is published DAILY, Sundays excepted. Price for mailing $6 a year, or $5 for six months; three months $3; one month $1, in advance.
The SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at $5, in advance.
The WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every FRIDAY, and mailed to subscribers at $3 per annum.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....DEC. 10, 1862.

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XXIII. RICHMOND, VA. WEDNESDAY MORNING DECEMBER 10 1862. NO. 137

Richmond Dispatch.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

1 square 1 day	$0 75	1 square 3 days	$2 25
1 do. 2 days	1 25	1 do. 6 days	3 25
1 do. 3 days	1 75	1 do. 12 days	4 50
1 do. 4 days	2 25	1 do. 1 month	15 00

LARGER ADVERTISEMENTS IN EXACT PROPORTION.

Advertisements published till forbid will be charged 75 cents per square of EIGHT LINES for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST—CONFEDERATE VICTORY IN TENNESSEE—CAPTURE OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED FEDERAL PRISONERS.

The following official dispatch was received at the Adjutant General's office this morning:

HEADQUARTERS, Dec. 8th, 1862.—An expedition sent under acting Brigadier General John H. Morgan, attacked an outpost of the enemy at Sacraville, on the Cumberland, yesterday morning, killed and wounded two hundred, captured eighteen hundred prisoners, two pieces of artillery, and two thousand small arms, and all other stores at the position.

On the previous day a small foraging train was captured by Gen. Wheeler, near Nashville, with fifty prisoners, and on the 5th Col. Reddy's Alabama cavalry also captured a train near Corinth, with 35 escorts and a number of negroes. Our loss at Sacraville was about 125 killed and wounded. None in either of the other places. (Signed,)

BRAXTON BRAGG, Gen'l Com'g.

Gen. S. Cooper, Richmond.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

Matters around Fredericksburg have undergone a change, if the reports brought from there yesterday are correct. The Federal army has yet made no attempt to cross the Rappahannock, and will not probably for some time to come. The condition of our own army is represented on the whole as very good, a great improvement having taken place in the past two weeks in their supply of clothing and blankets.

AN APPEAL TO OFFICERS.

Lieut. Carpenter, of Hay's brigade, Louisiana volunteers, who arrived in this city on official business on Monday evening last, reports that a large number of the faithful and tried soldiers of Gen. Jackson's corps are yet without shoes, and their feet exposed to the severe cold of the past three days. That the Government is doing what it can for the comfort of its soldiers we have no reason to doubt, and that in a short time it will be able to relieve the wants of these gallant men we have good reason to believe; but how much more quickly can the desirable object be accomplished with the cooperation of the people.

It has been suggested to us by an officer in the army who has made many sacrifices during the war and who is now entirely cut off from his private resources, that a great deal might be done by the officers, who receive liberal pay. This officer has already left $50 at this office for the object proposed, although his own pay is only $110 per month. If each officer in the army, from Lieutenant up to General, would contribute to the extent of his means, and in proportion to the pay he receives, thousands of men who are now treading the earth barefooted might be comfortably shod.—And whilst we throw out this suggestion to the officers, we urge the people to co-operate in a measure so important to the comfort of the soldiers, and so essential to their own liberties.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER EXPEDITION.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* says that the expedition for opening the navigation of the Mississippi river is being organized on a gigantic scale, Columbus, Ky., being the rendezvous. The expedition is to be under the command of Major-General McClernand, who is now at that point, giving his personal superintendence to the armament and equipment of the forces, and taking all the necessary steps to insure its success. This correspondent states that the expedition will be ready to move by the 10th of December, and adds that the corps d'armee of McClernand "will consist entirely of Western and Northwestern regiments. It will embrace ten regiments from Indiana, twelve regiments from Illinois, four regiments from Iowa, four regiments from Wisconsin, two regiments from Minnesota, and some ten thousand troops, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, from the army now in Kentucky, probably a portion of Gen. G. W. Morgan's command, and a portion of the late command of Gen. Granger. The cavalry and artillery force will be ample for any and every emergency."

In addition to this force, the gunboat fleet under Commodore Porter will co-operate with the expedition. The fleet of Commodore Porter consists of the following vessels: Benton, (flagship,) Captain Gwinn, 9 guns; Eastport, Capt. Phelps, 13 guns; Carondelet, Captain Walke, 13 guns; Cincinnati, Capt. Stemble, 13 guns; Cairo, Capt. Bryant, 13 guns; Mound City, Capt. Wilson, 13 guns; Louisville, Capt. Meade, 13 guns; Baron DeKalb, (formerly St. Louis,) Capt. Winslow, 13 guns; Essex, Capt. Porter, 7 guns; Lexington, Capt. Stark, 7 guns; making a total of ten gunboats and one hundred and twenty one guns.

The first great obstacle for the expedition to overcome will be the formidable fortifications at Vicksburg. But when it is remembered that Commodore Farragut, with his fleet of gunboats and mortar boats, is below these works, and can easily cooperate with the fleet from above, it will be seen what an overpowering force will be brought to bear for the reduction of the rebel stronghold at Vicksburg.

The canal dug by order of Gen. Butler, last summer, will be of no advantage to us in an attack.—Gentlemen who have lately been with the transports carrying rebel prisoners to Vicksburg, say that since the abandonment of the work by our troops the enemy have erected very formidable batteries there, commanding the debouche of the canal, and had taken all the precautions of filling up the channel, so as to prevent the washing out of the sand when the river rises. And even should the water rise sufficiently to wash out the channel, the guns of the enemy would still command the canal.

The attack upon Vicksburg last summer failed for want of a co-operating land force on our part. McClernand's expedition will obviate this want in the future, and when Vicksburg is again attacked it will be taken by storm by McClernand's troops. The city captured, and the way is comparatively clear to New Orleans.

GOV. LETCHER AND RECONSTRUCTION.

At a recent meeting in the city of New York the famous Fernando Wood made a speech, in which he intimated that he had the assurance of prominent Southern men that the reconstruction of the Union was a possible event under Democratic auspices, and that the South might be propitiated by the dominancy of that party in the North. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in alluding to this speech of Wood, sought to connect Governor Letcher's name with the prominent Southern men referred to. This letter of the *Inquirer's* correspondent was noticed in the *Whig* of Monday, and yesterday's number of that journal contains the following letter from his Excellency the Governor:

EXECUTIVE DEP'T, December 8, 1862.

To the Editor of the Whig:

I have read your editorial in the *Whig* of this morning, and return you my thanks for your prompt and emphatic denial of the allegation that I was favorable to a reconstruction of the Union. My opinion upon this subject has been freely expressed on all proper occasions—in messages, in proclamations, and in conversation. I quote from my message of January 6th, 1862:

"The occurrences of the past nine months have demonstrated conclusively that we cannot live together as equals under the Government of the United States; and the habitual violation of the provisions of the Constitution, and the open disregard of the laws by President Lincoln and his officials, render *governmental association between us impossible*. Mutual respect between the citizens of the Southern Confederacy and those of the North has ceased to exist. Mutual confidence has been succeeded by mutual distrust, and mutual good will by mutual aversion. No Government can be enduring which does not possess the affection and respect of the governed. It cannot be that the people of the Confederate States can again entertain a feeling of affection and respect for the Government of the United States. We have therefore separated from them; and now *let it be understood that the separation 'is and ought to be final and irrevocable'*—that Virginia *'will, under no circumstances, entertain any proposition, from any quarter, which may have for its object a restoration or reconstruction of the late Union, on any terms or conditions whatever.'*"

I quote also from my Proclamation, dated June 27th, 1862:

"The people of Virginia, by overwhelming majorities of their Convention and Legislature have solemnly announced to the world the purpose of this Commonwealth, *under no conceivable circumstances* again to acknowledge allegiance to, or unite the destinies of our people with, those of the United States."

The course they pursued previous to the war was more than sufficient to justify our separation from them; but their disgraceful violations of the Constitution, and of plighted faith since the war; their utter perversions of truth; their reckless disregard of justice and of the rights of property, and their departure, in numerous instances, from the usages of civilized warfare; the invasion of our homes, and the murder of our peaceful citizens, *render a connection with them in future odious to our sense of honor and abhorrent to our feelings. It has produced an estrangement as enduring as if there was an impassable gulf between us.*

From the time Virginia seceded, I have always been opposed to reconstruction.

It only remains for me to add, that I have no personal acquaintance with Mr. Fernando Wood, do not know that I have ever seen him, and have had neither correspondence nor communication, directly or indirectly, with him, before or since this war commenced. I state further, that I have had no communication, verbal or written, with any Northern man, upon this subject, since Virginia seceded.

Respectfully, JOHN LETCHER.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

STOCKS AND BONDS.—The market presents no new feature, except that the recent sales embrace a larger variety of stocks than usual, viz: Confederate States bonds, 100 M's, $100 and int.; do., 15 M's, 110 and int.; Virginia registered stock, 108 flat; North Carolina old sixes, 134@135½; do. eights, 120 and int.; Virginia and Tennessee Railroad bonds, second mortgage, 108 and int.; Virginia Central Railroad, first mortgage, 110 and int.; do., second mortgage, 108 and int.; Richmond and York River Railroad bonds, 100 and int.; Richmond and Danville Railroad stock, 100; Richmond and Petersburg Railroad stock, 104; Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance, 40; Richmond Fire Association, 35.

GOLD AND BANK NOTES.—The premium for gold has undergone no change. The selling rates are $2 20@$2 25. For Virginia and North Carolina bank notes the brokers are paying 25 ⅌ cent. premium, and for South Carolina and Georgia, 30 ⅌ cent. The selling rates are five cents above these figures.

REAL ESTATE.—The only important auction sale of real estate since our last report occurred last Friday. Messrs. Goddin & Apperson sold that day the brick tenement on the south side of Main st., recently occupied by Drs. Wayt & Mahoney, for the round sum of $34,000; and the fine dwelling of Dr. Wayt, corner of Clay and 8th streets, for $26,175.

The following are the corrected quotations of produce, groceries, &c:

WHEAT.—Latest sales, white $1 10@4 15, red $3 90@4 for prime qualities. Corn has declined, and we now quote from sales on Monday at $2 50 per bushel. Oats are scarce; we hear of sales of winter seed at $3.

FLOUR.—The market is dull, stock large, and coming in freely, with limited sales. Superfine $9@20, Extra $21@22, Family $24@25. Corn Meal is selling at $3 50 per bushel.

TOBACCO.—The market yesterday was rather more animated. Sales at the Exchange of Lugs at $5 60@12, common Leaf $6 50@13, fine qualities Shipping $20@32.

GROCERIES.—Brown Sugar, last sales, 75@80 cents, Clarified $1@1.10, Crushed $1.20@1.25—an advance upon last quotations. Molasses $4 50 per gallon. Coffee is selling at $3 75@4. Salt has declined; we hear of sales at 70, 85 and 90 cents per ⅱb.

LIQUORS.—Whiskey has advanced to $20 ⅌ gallon for a prime article. At an auction sale of confiscated liquors, on Monday, Whiskey sold at prices ranging from $16 25 to 19.02 ⅌ gallon by the barrel; and Brandy at $32.75 to $34 ⅌ gallon by the half pipe. We quote Apple Brandy at $12 ⅌ gallon.

MISCELLANEOUS.—New Bacon is selling at 75c ⅌ ⅱb for hog round; old at 65@70c. Butter $1.25@1.50. Cheese $1.10@1.35, according to quality. Lard 55@60c. Tallow Candles 75c; Dennis's O P 55c. Apples, red $15@$18; pippins $18@$20 ⅌ bbl. Potatoes—A large lot of Irish sold by Sims & Brother at $1@24.25; Sweet $1.00 ⅌ bushel.—Rice 9½@10c ⅌ ⅱb. Country Soap 60c ⅌ ⅱb. Baled Hay $4.50 ⅌ cwt. Clover Seed $25@$27; no sales of Timothy—season over. Nails 15c ⅌ ⅱb.—Plaster $5 ⅌ bbl.

LEATHER.—Scarce. We quote rough at $2.75 ⅌ ⅱb; harness at $2.50@$3, skirting the same.

These are generally wholesale quotations.

THE DESPOTISM AT THE NORTH.

The Case of Isabella Brinsmade—A Judicial Examination—The Way Personal Liberty is Protected in the United States.

The people at the North seem to have lost the last vestige of a claim to the rights of freemen—But a Board of Police Commissioners have been investigating the conduct of Superintendent and Provost Marshal Kennedy, and the result of the investigation seems to have roused the public there to a slight realization of the fact that it has lost its liberty. The case was the arrest of Mrs. Isabella Brinsmade, of New Orleans, and the "improper conduct" of Kennedy in connection therewith.—The Board met at Hoboken, and the moment of the opening the proceedings was taken advantage of by several frightened witnesses to disclaim any connection with having preferred charges against the Provost Marshal. We give some of the evidence reported in the New York papers:

Dr. Charles Phelps was then examined. Knew Mrs. Brinsmade in New Orleans; came with her from New Orleans; went to the Everett House with her; was arrested by a man named Bowles and another man; supposed it to be on the authority of Colonel Baker, the Provost Marshal of the War Department; did not know why he was arrested; it was intimated that he was a disloyal person; he was confined in the Old Capitol Prison; came to New York immediately after he was released; heard that Mrs B had been arrested; went to Mr. Kennedy to inquire where she was; went to Mr Kennedy's house, introduced himself, and made known his business; was told to call at headquarters; on calling on Mr. Kennedy, he was informed that Colonel Baker had written him regretting that he had not kept him (the witness) in prison longer; asked for permission to communicate with Mrs. Brinsmade; Mr. Kennedy advised him not to interfere in the case any further, and if he did he would be locked up; the only difference in the manner of Mrs. Brinsmade and the other ladies on board the vessel was the great kindness she exhibited towards some sick and disabled United States soldiers who were on board; had never heard her denounce the Government or its supporters, or refer to Government matters; she objected personally to Capt. Burt, who had informed against her.

Cross examined by Mr. Dean.—Had known Mrs Brinsmade for some time in New Orleans; knew that she had a husband, and has since been informed that her husband was in the Confederate service; during Mrs. B.'s stay in New York she stopped at the Everett House; Mr. Eton, a midshipman, a friend of Mrs. Brinsmade, stayed also at the Everett House, at the same time; while at Hampton Roads, Mrs. Brinsmade telegraphed to witness; did not have that dispatch with him; the contents of the dispatch were that she was at Washington, and that she would be glad to see him; had no business with the lady.

Dr Phelps here requested to be allowed to make a remark. He had been intimately acquainted with Mrs. Brinsmade since she left New Orleans, and he wished to say that their association had been of an entirely honorable character. There had, it seemed, been some imputation cast on the character of their intimacy, which he had taken this opportunity to pronounce as unqualifiedly false.

Cross-examination resumed.—On the night he arrived in New York he visited several hotels in search of Mrs. Brinsmade; Mr. Kennedy did not state, when he called on him, that the lady was held at the order of Col. Baker and not on his own; had no recollection of such statement; Mrs. Brinsmade visited the Old Capitol prison to see witness; she said that she was under arrest, and was to be sent to New Orleans; one of Baker's men was in company with Mrs. Brinsmade.

Redirect.—The manner in which Mr. Kennedy replied to question of witness was not given in a friendly manner, but rather as a threat.

Dr. Phelps then withdrew, and Mrs. Brinsmade was introduced. The lady is remarkably good-looking, about twenty-five years old, medium height, and bears all the impress of the Southern belle. She was very neatly but richly attired, and gave her evidence in a very composed manner.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. BRINSMADE.

My name is Isabel M. Brinsmade; I reside in New Orleans; I was born there; I left there about the 25th of August last, on the steamer Fulton; I was coming to New York for the purpose of transacting private family business; I intended to remain a short time in New York; after I got here, I made up my mind to go to Washington; on the passage here, I knew the Captain, his wife, and son, Dr. Phelps, and some of the lady passengers; we arrived at New York on the 25th of September; I went to the Everett House; afterward went to Brooklyn; was there a week; I resided there with a friend—an old connection; I then went to Washington; was there four days; was arrested by one Bowles, an officer, who told me it was by order of the Provost Marshal of Washington city, Colonel Baker, before whom I was taken; they took from me my private papers, my pictures—portraits of myself; Baker told me I was arrested by order of the Secretary of War; that I was accused of being a rebel spy—of having treasonable papers in my possession; he told me they would send me to New Orleans; I told him I had not done anything to deserve that; he said I had been indiscreet in remarks about the Government; that I had said Stonewall Jackson was the only man who could fight McClellan, [laughter,] which of course I acknowledged, [great laughter;] he told me that I was going to be sent to New Orleans; that I was to be taken to New York, and kept a prisoner at the St Nicholas Hotel until I was sent away; that on Saturday he was going to New York, and would release me; he said there was nothing in my private papers to hold me as a spy; he said my letters were very affectionate; he said my pictures were, one or two of them, good looking, and he proposed to preserve and keep them because they were good-looking; he informed me that he could not return my pictures and letters until the next day, because he wished to show them to the Secretary of War before he gave them to me; when I came to New York Bowles brought me to the headquarters, in Broome street, in a carriage.

Q.—What was Bowles's conduct and manner toward you? A.—He was exceedingly affectionate, and called me my dear Bella; when he got out of the carriage he did not tell me the place it was, saying he stopped for orders; when he came back he told me I was to be taken to the Forty-seventh street station-house; the driver got down from his seat on the carriage, and I saw a gentleman whom I knew; I told the driver to tell that gentleman where he took me; I never saw Mr. Kennedy; I should not know him if I should see him; during my confinement in the station-house I saw the Captain and Sergeants and policemen every day—Col. Baker came after I had been there three weeks; he said that he had come to release me; that the Secretary of War and Kennedy were anxious to have me sent to New Orleans; that Kennedy had written to him, urging my release, from time to time, and that he had pleased him (Kennedy) by telling him to inquire when certain vessels were going to New Orleans; that Kennedy had been very anxious to have me sent to New Orleans, and that he (Baker) had persuaded the Secretary of War not to do it; that Mr. Kennedy had been repeatedly requesting the order to send me to New Orleans; that he had told him to see about some ships leaving for New Orleans; that it was to employ and please Kennedy; that Kennedy asked him, when he arrived in New York, whether he had an order for my removal South; that he had told Kennedy "No" that he had brought a release; that Kennedy said, "I will serve it—I would prefer doing it myself;" Baker told me I would be released next day, at 9 or 12 o'clock; he was going to Albany, and would return in the morning; that I should not go away with any one else but him; that if I let Kennedy know where I went Kennedy would arrest me again; he advised me to leave New York for a few days, because, if Kennedy knew where I was going, he would arrest me; I asked Bowles what was to become of me; he said he did not know; he had not read his orders from the War Department; I frequently asked the officers, when they went down to headquarters in the morning, to ask Mr. Kennedy if he had any orders about me; the invariable reply was that "Kennedy can't do anything for you until he receives orders from the War Department;" when Baker promised to let me out he said I had better not remain in New York that he wanted me to go to Philadelphia with him, that he would take me away himself; that if I would go with him I should be discharged, because then he would take me where neither Kennedy nor anybody else would molest me again. I frequently sent messages to Mr. Kennedy by Captain Slocum and others; I had not been guilty of any offence; I did not meddle with political affairs; I wanted to come North, and my business had no connection with any political or military subject; I had a pass from the military commander of New Orleans to come here. I had letters to Messrs. Elliott, Searing, and others, authorizing them to advance me money to defray my expenses—whatever I wanted.

To Mr. Dean.—I never saw Mr. Kennedy until now; so far as I know, he had nothing to do with my arrest; I always supposed that Mr. Kennedy was not my custodian—or that the officers who had charge of me, and without whom Kennedy could do nothing, were at the War Department; that was the invariable reply to my inquiries; Baker told me I was a prisoner by order of the Secretary of War.

To Mr. Bowen.—I was treated with the utmost respect by all the officers and policemen at the station house; I was treated very rudely by Bowles and Baker; I have no complaint to make as far as the station-house is concerned.

To Mr. Dean.—I was kept in a little room, next to the large room where complaints are all entered on the books; I had a separate room by myself; I was taken to the adjoining house for my meals, and was comfortable; the room was cold, but one of the wardens lent me a rug; my privacy was not invaded; they all treated me with respect; they all thought my imprisonment an outrage.

Q.—They did not put you in a cell?

Mrs. Brinsmade, (earnestly.)—Oh, they would not dare to do that [laughter;] I was allowed no communication with the outside world; they refused to send letters, even under their supervision, but I managed to pitch one out of the window, which some kind person put in the post-office, and it reached its destination; the officers said they had no authority to permit me to write; Baker told me that Draper could not get me out; that Draper was a man of no influence or power, and could not get me out; I had no means of communicating with friends or counsel during the forty days of my imprisonment in the station house.

Some portions of Mrs. Brinsmade's testimony were repeated, in order to secure accuracy in the official reporter's notes. The above is the substance of all her testimony, and in nearly every instance, is exactly her own language.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. J. K. ELLIOTT.

Mrs. J. K. Elliott was the next witness; she testified as follows: I have known Mrs. Brinsmade since she was a child; knew her in New Orleans; have known her from childhood; was a neighbor of her father's; when I heard that Mrs Brinsmade was a prisoner, I called upon Mr. Kennedy in company with Mrs. Converse, who had also known Mrs. Brinsmade; I asked where she was confined, by whose order, and for what reason; Mr. Kennedy said she was arrested as a general spy; that he had watched her since her landing in New York; that his presence had overshadowed her since she arrived here; that when she was in Brooklyn he had been there; when she was at the Everett House he was there; that when she went to Washington his presence followed her there, and that when he got her in the right place where he could prevent her doing mischief, he had arrested her; I asked who was her accuser? who had arrested her? what had she done? he said he was her accuser; "I, madam, I am her accuser;" those were the very words he used.

Q.—Did you ask permission to see Mrs. Brinsmade? A.—I did; he said I could not see her; he did not tell me where she was; I told him I had been there and tried to see her; I went there first, supposing I could see her without trouble.

Q.—Did you explain to the Superintendent that you were interested in her—that you had known her before? A.—Yes, sir; I said I had known her from childhood; I do not remember whether I told him all; I was in the office ten or fifteen minutes; Mr Kennedy said she was a general spy, and ought to be hung; I told him that she was a young and giddy girl, ill suited to such a mission—that she was not capable of being a spy; Mr. Kennedy said she "was just as capable of being a spy for all that; that she was just like the rest—even that woman who made a wagon of herself to carry quinine to the rebel soldiers; that her husband was in the rebel service and had lost his arm in it, but that did not dampen his ardor;" I did not get permission to see Mrs. Brinsmade.

Mr. Barlow said he wished to ask this witness a question as to Mr. Kennedy's manner. He had several interviews with him, and knew that Mr. Kennedy had two "usual manners." He wished to ascertain which manner Mr. Kennedy had in use at the time.

Q.—What was his general tone and manner while addressing you? A.—I thought it rather stern; he said, "I, madam, I," in that abrupt manner.

Q.—He was not insulting to you? A.—No, sir; nothing more than in addressing me in that manner. I made an application to Mr Draper; Mr. Draper said he had written to Washington, and I should know about it as soon as he got an answer; he did not know anything about it himself.

To Mr. Dean.—I never knew Mr. Kennedy before; I introduced myself to him; I carried a letter of introduction to Mr Draper stating my business; it was a letter from Dr. Tyng, whose politics and character were, I suppose, of the right stamp.

Mr. Barlow.—Madam, ministers at the North never have any politics. [Laughter.]

Mrs. Elliott.—Except Dr. Tyng. [Laughter.]

Mr. Bowen, (smiling.)—What are his politics?

Mrs. Elliott.—Proper, of course. [Renewed laughter.]

To Mr. Bowen.—[Testimony continued.]—I do not recollect that Mr. Kennedy alluded to the War Department or the Police Department; he simply said he was waiting orders from "the Department;" I inferred that to mean the Police Department.

Q.—Was there anything offensive in Mr. Kennedy's demeanor? Did he treat you with discourtesy? Did he insult you? A.—No, sir; he did not insult me at all; I felt very much frightened, because I had never been in such a place before.

Mr. Bowen.—Yes, madam, the police have terrors. [Laughter.]

Mr. Barlow.—Oh, he is an applicant for a small office in Washington. As to the charge of being traitorous, the action of the authorities at Washington in releasing Mrs. Brinsmade was conclusive on that point, and was proof of her innocence.—He would state that all her private papers and other articles which had been taken from her had been retained in Washington, none of them having been returned to her.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned to Monday next.

The New York *World* notices an attempted vindication made by Superintendent of Police and Ex-Provost Marshal Kennedy of his conduct in the case of Mrs. Brinsmade, and adds:

Whatever was bad in this case before, blazes out as worse from this most amazing document. If the lash was demanded by the original statement of Mr. Kennedy's offences against law and order, the scorpion alone can adequately chastise his own avowal of those offences—for an avowal this pretended and shameless vindication is. It is an instructive picture of the perils which impend over society whenever, from any cause, the bonds of legal order give way to the chaos of individual will and arbitrary license. All the material facts of Kennedy's outrages upon law and liberty are admitted by him. He claims that upon what he absurdly calls the "semi-official" report of a passenger who came with Mrs. Brinsmade from New Orleans, but who had no more "official" connection with her or with Mr. Kennedy than might consist in the fact that he complied with the suspicions of the one and retailed the gossip to the other, a policeman was ordered by him to "observe the lady's movements" in New York, and to follow her to Washington. Arrived in the latter city, Mr. Kennedy's envoy engaged another agent, Col. Baker, to assist him in his task of observation.

Mr. Kennedy now discovers a agent number two, as "a person of whom he had never heard anything good;" but although he was notified at the time that the case had passed into these, as he now professes disreputable hands, he made no attempt to interfere with their action. On the contrary, he suffered his own policemen to be used by these disreputable hands for the arrest of Mrs Brinsmade, and when the disreputable hands sent her on to him at New York accepted her as a good prize, shut her up, refused to allow any one to communicate with her, insulted those who sought to investigate the reasons of her duress, threatened them also with incarceration, and kept her under lock and key in a station-house for forty days! And all this he did, as he now alleges, simply as a "custodian" for a person of whom he "had never heard anything good."

After remarking further on this showing which Mr. K. makes for himself as if "not aware of anything extraordinary or shocking to the public sense" therein, the *World* notes one further feature in this case which has been unconsciously revealed by Kennedy's confession, viz:

It appears that some kind people of Mrs. Brinsmade, for private reasons of their own, which, whatever may be their nature, having nothing under heaven to do with those public aspects of the case which alone concern public opinion and the law, found the lady's liberty an inconvenience to themselves. One of these persons, a certain Mr. Donn, now announces that he suggested to the Washington official, Baker—of whom Mr. Kennedy declares that he "never heard any good,"—the notable idea that the Government should relieve him of his "disagreeable cousin." Baker, he says "adopted his advice," and he is very much distressed that this plan of shutting Mrs. Brinsmade up for forty days and sending her to New Orleans at the expense of the Government, all "for her immediate good and that of her family," should have been interfered with!

Since the good old days of the *ancien regime* in France, when counts and marquises applied to the king for *lettres de cachet* to imprison their unruly sons and disobedient daughters, made the Bastile a reformatory for prodigals, and the Chateau d'If a penitentiary for extravagant wives, there has been nothing seen in the world like this. Verily, the thing that has been shall be, and there is nothing new under the sun if, in the middle of the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, men can calmly acquiesce in transactions which revolted the heart of the race and shook down the fabric of a secular monarchy in France a hundred years ago.

A letter from Baltimore in the New York *World*, dated the 15th ult., thus refers to one or two cases of suffering under the despotism of Lincoln:

A lovely and accomplished daughter of General Charles Howard, one of our distinguished citizens, died here last night, after a brief illness of three or four days. Her father, who was one of our Police Commissioners during the 19th of April mob, and was subsequently sent a State prisoner to Ft. Warren, where he has been incarcerated for eighteen months, by special permission, got leave to come home temporarily, arriving in time only to see his daughter die. Her brother, Frank Key Howard, Esq., who was editor of a paper published here called the *Exchange*, was also sent to Fort Warren more than a year ago. He could not obtain permission to come home, and his sister goes to the grave unseen by him.

The term for which William George Brown, Esq. was elected as Mayor of Baltimore having expired, it is thought he will be allowed to leave Fort Warren and come home. He has been confined there as a State prisoner for eighteen months. A better Union man—at the time he was arrested—than Mr. Brown does not live in Maryland. He certainly exhibited more firmness and loyalty in the trying scenes of the 19th April mob even than Gov. Hicks. This all conceeds.

A REAL YANKEE TRICK.—Gen. Prentiss, the Yankee commander at Memphis, was very noisy after his exchange about his treatment while in prison at the South, and expressed a great anxiety to "settle" with the rebels. The following paragraph from the Selma (Ala.) *Reporter* shows that he incurred some liabilities while in prison there which he never intended to "settle:"

In order to support the dignity and rank of a Yankee General he demanded many costly luxuries necessary, and in order to purchase them he sold his bill upon a banker in Louisville for some thousand dollars to a credulous purchaser. This bill upon presentation, the banker refused to pay, alleging that he had no funds of Gen. Prentiss—never had any transactions with him whatever, and that the bill was not worth a piece of snuff.

AN INDEPENDENT EDITOR.—The editor of the Cleveland (Tenn.) *Banner* complains that wood is hard to get, although there are forests of it in sight of the town, and adds:

If we do not get a supply in a short time we will have to suspend the paper for a while, go to the woods and chop it ourselves. We are as good a chopper as ever flung an axe into wood and we'll just be d—d if we are going to freeze to death in a wooden country like this.

RESISTING THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.—The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Register*, of Monday, has the following rumor:

It is rumored, but not credited, that the militia Brigadier-General Shields has organized an armed force, said to be two thousand strong, in Cocke county to resist the enforcement of the Conscript act. Col. Thomas, of the Confederate service, has sent here (so it is rumored on the streets) for additional troops, in order that he may enforce the law and disperse Shields's band of rebels. We believe this story to be an exaggeration, but it was current and credited on yesterday afternoon.

McNEIL THE MISSOURI MURDERER.—It is stated, on the authority of a Washington journal, that General McNeil, who ordered the execution of ten Confederate prisoners at Palmyra, Mo., is responsible for his action to the Missouri State authorities, under whom he holds his commission. The Leavenworth *Enquirer*, of November 21, states that he has been surrendered to the Confederate authorities, first having been put in irons; but the statement is probably premature.

SINGULAR APPLICATION.—The Grand Master of Masons in South Carolina has received an application from Masons in the 44th New York regiment at Hilton Head, asking in what way a dispensation will be granted them to open a traveling lodge, offering to make the proper remittance and work under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina.

There are 188 convicts in the Georgia State prison.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA for the Eastern District of Virginia, Nov. 19th, 1862:

Ordered, That Receivers Thomas T. Giles, Henry L. Brooke, John T. Francis, Francis L. Smith, John M. Speed, Thomas H. Campbell, and William A. Maury, do each of them, on the twenty-second day of December next, render before William F. Watson, a Commissioner of this Court, an account of all matters in his hands, or under his control, as Receiver as aforesaid, appointed under the act of Congress entitled "An act for the sequestration of the estates, property, and effects of alien enemies, and for the indemnity of citizens of the Confederate States, and persons aiding the same in the existing war with the United States," approved Aug. 30th, 1861; and to make and state an account and settlement, under oath, of his collection of moneys and disbursements, under the act aforesaid: And it is

Further Ordered, That the Marshal of this Court cause to be published in the Richmond Enquirer, Examiner, Dispatch, and Whig, for four weeks consecutively before the said day of settlement, a copy of this order, and that the Clerk of this Court send a copy of each of said newspapers to the District Attorney of the Confederate States for this District. A copy—Teste:

no 21—4w LOFTIN N. ELLETT, Clerk.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Will be sold on THURSDAY, the 11th December, at the late farm of Mr. Wm. Salmon, 40 miles above Richmond, in Goochland county, a large lot of Hogs, Milch Cows, Work Oxen, Beef Cattle, &c.; also, 4 fine Mules, one No. 1 work Horse, a fine lot of Sheep, besides all the necessary Farming Implements needed on a farm, together with a good lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture. Persons desirous of attending this sale can go up by packet boat on Wednesday, the 10th, and get off at Mr Thos. Bollings. EUGENE B. SALMON,

de 9—3t* Executor of Wm. Salmon, dec'd.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THIRTY-FIVE SLAVES.—On MONDAY, the 5th of January, 1863, (that being Court day,) I will offer for sale (if fair; if not, the next suitable day thereafter,) at public auction, for cash, on the public square, in the town of Charlottesville, about thirty-five valuable SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, belonging to the estate of Dabney Minor, deceased, of Albemarle county, Va.

A lien on a portion of the purchase money, a credit of a few months will be given to purchasers desiring it, on giving satisfactory security.

WILLIAM W. MINOR,

de 4—1m Ex'tor of Dabney Minor, dec'd.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Confederate Successes in the West—Capture of 1,400 Yankees.

MOBILE, Dec. 9.—A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Murfreesboro', Dec. 8th, says:

Morgan's command surprised a portion of Rosecrans's division yesterday, near Harrisville, fifteen miles northeast of Lebanon. After a sharp conflict they captured 1,400 Abolitionists, six pieces of artillery, and 1,500 stand of arms, their wagon train and camp equipments. A large number of the enemy were killed and wounded. Our loss is considerable. The weather is clear and freezing hard.

GRENADA, Dec. 8.—General Lovell has defeated and driven back the enemy at Coffeeville, killing and wounding a large number, and capturing 75 prisoners. Our loss was eight killed and forty-two wounded. General Lovell brought the entire train of his corps safely to Grenada.

The *Advertiser* says that the advance of the enemy South, on both sides of Abbeville, made it necessary for Gen. Pemberton to withdraw his whole force to Grenada, thus preventing the enemy from gaining his flank and rear. Gen. Lovell was left to check the advance of the enemy's column.

LOOMIS.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Prison Items.—The following parties were received yesterday at the Military prison of the Eastern District, viz: E. S. Dorsey, who was sent down by Brig.-Gen. Jones from the vicinity of Winchester on charges involving his standing as a Southern citizen. This prisoner is a son of Rev. Dr. Dorsey, of Baltimore, and received a gun-shot wound in the arm in an attempt to get away from the guard who arrested him. Henry Hall, of the 9th Georgia regiment, was sent from the regiment to this prison also yesterday, and immediately on his arrival had a ball and chain affixed to his leg. Frederick Wills was put in as a suspicious character—arrested while making his way (as it supposed) to the enemy's lines.

Death of a Soldier.—A North Carolina soldier named Jackson Triplett, belonging to the 54th regiment from that State, and who was sent from Camp Holmes, in that State, to be returned to his company, died at Castle Thunder, on Monday, of typhoid pneumonia. We understand that on Sunday night one of the sentinels at Camp Lee came to his death by exposure to the excessive cold that prevailed on that occasion.

City Council Proceedings.—At the meeting of the Council held Monday evening $20,000 was voted to be expended in purchasing necessaries for the poor. It was stated at the same meeting that none of the coal and wood sought to be provided on a former occasion by the Council for the poor had been brought to the city, owing to the fact that the committee entrusted with the duty had been unable to procure railroad transportation. On Monday evening the Council increased the pay of the night watch to $2 75 per night, ($1,003 per year) and made an addition of $50 to the yearly salary of the ten day police officers and three Lieutenants of the Nightwatch, in addition to the $150 voted in November last.

Getting Ice.—Government agents were busy Monday at Staunton in having the Confederate ice-houses filled with that indispensable article.—The ice at Staunton was four inches thick, with a fair prospect of a further increase. In the vicinity of Richmond we have heard of no ice being gathered as yet, though no doubt the business will be commenced in a few days should the weather continue as it has been for the past week.

Arrest.—The only man arrested yesterday by the civil police was John Speyser, whose offence was getting drunk and refusing to leave the street railway car when requested by the conductor.

Stragglers.—Fifty soldiers were sent from Castle Thunder yesterday to join their respective regiments, near Fredericksburg.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURTS.

Mayor's Court, Tuesday, Dec. 9.—Timothy Cavanaugh, arrested on a warrant charging him with keeping an disorderly and disorderly house, was required to give $500 security for his good behavior, and, failing, was committed to jail.

Lewis, slave of Robert Green, was examined and sent on to the Hustings Court for final trial, on the charge of stealing thirteen thousand dollars worth of Confederate States scrip, and other valuable papers, the property of James Smith.

Jackson F. Lawrence, charged with drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and drawing a knife in the Varieties Theatre, Monday night, was committed in default of surety for his good behavior. His Honor said he was determined to preserve as good order in such establishments as in churches, and that while he could prevent it nobody should go there to disturb peaceful people who only sought to be amused. He disclaimed the ownership of the knife, but His Honor was of the opinion that the use made of it gave him a claim to be considered such.

Mary Evans, arrested for getting drunk, lying down on Baker street, and getting herself nearly frozen, was admonished of the impropriety of such a proceeding and allowed to go.

Henry, slave of Turner Richardson, arrested for going at large and hiring himself out, contrary to