Richmond Dispatch.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—The DAILY DISPATCH is published every morning, (Sundays excepted,) Price for mailing, $10 per annum; or $5 for six months; three months, $2; 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 Monday, and mailed to subscribers at $4 per annum.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—Advertisements published in the DAILY DISPATCH are CHARGED ONE DOLLAR PER SQUARE, for each insertion, for every square in which their advertisements may be inserted.

Advertisements published in the SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH are charged $1 for each insertion.

Advertisements published in the WEEKLY DISPATCH are charged $1 for each insertion of eight lines, and in proportion for longer ones.

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XXV. RICHMOND, VA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1863. NO. 122.

AUCTION SALES—Future Days.

By James H. Taylor, Auctioneer.

TWO Building Lots on N street, Church Hill, for sale at auction.—Will be sold on the premises, on Monday, the 30th November, at 4 o'clock P M, two Building Lots, (Nos 2 and 3,) fronting 40 feet each on N street, Church Hill, and running back 150 feet to an alley. These lots are well known as a portion of the property formerly owned by John Watkins, dec'd.
Terms made known at sale.
no 24—4ds JAS M TAYLOR, Auct'r.

HOUSE and Lot, on Venable street, for sale at auction.—Will be sold on Thursday, the 26th day of November, on the premises, at 4½ o'clock P M, the Frame Tenement on the south side of Venable street, and near the intersection of the Mechanicsville Turnpike, at present occupied by Mr Johnson. The lot fronts 60 feet, and runs back the usual depth.
TERMS—Made known at the sale.
no 23 JAS M TAYLOR, Auct.

STORE and Dwelling on Main street for sale at auction.—Will be sold on Friday, the 27th day of November, on the premises at 4 o'clock P M, the brick tenement situated on the North side of Main, between 22d and 23d sts. The lower part is now occupied as a grocery, the upper part as a private dwelling.
Terms made known on the day of sale.
no 23 JAS M TAYLOR, Auct.

HOUSE and Lot for sale at auction.—Will be sold, on Friday, the 27th day of November, on the premises, immediately after the above sale, between 22d and 23d streets, the brick tenement on corner 30th and Franklin streets, at present occupied by Capt W Thomas. The house has six rooms and kitchen, with a well of good water in the yard.
Terms made known at sale
no 24—4ds JAS M TAYLOR, Auct.

VERY Valuable Hotel and other Real Estate at Amelia Court-House, for sale at auction.—We shall sell at public auction, on the premises, at Amelia C H, on Thursday, the 26th November, 1863, at 12 o'clock M, the valuable real estate known as the hotel and residence at Amelia C H, containing by recent survey 187 acres. It has been laid off into 25 lots, varying in size from 1½ to 14 acres; embracing a number of beautiful building sites and fine wood lots. The hotel is a large frame building, capable of accommodating fifty persons; besides which there is a large dwelling adjoining, containing 9 rooms, besides lumber house, stable, &c. Possession given immediately, thus affording a fine opportunity for persons to embark in the hotel business, or to secure really valuable property.
There is no hotel kept at the court-house, and one is not only much sought for by the persons attending Court, but for the travelling public on the Danville Railroad, as the cars pass at such hours as to allow two meals per day to be taken at the hotel—it is believed that for purposes of investment or speculation no better opportunity has been offered for some time past. A plat of the property can be seen at my office.
TERMS—Cash or credit, at the option of the purchaser. Title clear.
☞ Parties wishing to attend the sale can leave Richmond at 7 o'clock and return about sundown.
no 21 JAS M TAYLOR, Auct.

TWO story brick House, corner 15th and Marshall streets, for sale at auction.—Will be sold on the premises, on Thursday, November 26th, at 4 o'clock P M, the two story brick house, corner of 15th and Marshall streets. It contains five rooms, and has a good brick kitchen. Terms made known at sale
JAS M TAYLOR,
no 21—tds Auctioneer.

By A. D. Williams, Auctioneer.

HOUSE and Lot on St James, between Baker and Charity streets, at auction.—On Thursday, 26th November, at 4 o'clock P M, will be sold the large stuccoed brick house adjoining the Male Orphan Asylum, and occupied by Mr Parks Heath. It has 9 rooms 4 in the basement and 5 above. After which will be sold a beautiful building lot adjoining.
Possession will be given 1st of January next.
Terms at sale. A D WILLIAMS,
no 24 Auctioneer.

HOUSE for rent and Furniture for sale at auction.—On Thursday, the 26th November, at 11 o'clock A M, will be rented at auction, for one year, the brick house on the west side of 4th, between Clay and Leigh streets, adjoining the residence of A M Bailey, Esq.
It has five rooms, and is well suited by situation and arrangement for the comfort of a moderately sized family. Possession given at once.
After which will be sold the furniture in said house, consisting of beds, bedding, crockery, chairs, cooking stove, &c A D WILLIAMS,
no 24 Auctioneer.

VALUABLE Lots on Leigh street, near the Fair Grounds, at auction.—On Friday, 27th November, at 3½ o'clock P M, will be sold, upon the premises, about 20 Lots of ¼ acre each, situated as stated above, near the residence of N F Bowe, Esq. The situation of these lots is elevated and beautiful for building purposes, and in a few years they must become very valuable. A plat of the lots can be seen at my office.
TERMS—At sale.
no 24 A D WILLIAMS, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.—By virtue of an assignment made to me by John T Barron and Julia A Barron, for the benefit of their creditors, and to be found of record in Book P, in the Probate office of Perry county, Ala, I will offer for sale, before the court-house door, in the town of Marion, on the first Tuesday in December next, to the highest bidder, at public outcry, for Confederate money, a large amount of real and personal property—the real estate consisting of the valuable residence of the said J T & J A Barron—106 acres of wood land; 60 acres of land, with a brick-yard and its appurtenances; several valuable town lots; a tract of land lying east of the Cahaba river, known as a part of the Rochelle place, and containing 880 acres, and a tract of land lying north of Marion, upon which Thomas Selman erected a steam mill, containing 440 acres; the personal property, consisting of 90 slaves, the most of them young, likely, and valuable. Among them are some good plantation carpenters, 1 good brick mason, some good cooks, weavers, &c; 14 mules, 10 of them very valuable; 4,000 bushels of corn, more or less; 10,000 pounds of fodder, more or less; 20 bushels of wheat, 150 bushels of peas; 60 head of hogs; 30 head of sheep; 46 goats; 6 very likely cows and calves; 4 yoke of oxen; 4 wagons, and all the farming utensils. The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property is disposed of.
no 12—2w G P MASSEY, Assignee.

VALUABLE Real Estate for sale at Public Auction in Chesterfield County.—By virtue of authority vested in me by the will of the late William B Belcher, dec'd, and also in furtherance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the county aforesaid, rendered at the November term last, in the case of Belcher's ex'r vs Belcher and als, I will sell at public auction, at Chesterfield Court House, on the second Monday in December next, (that being Court day,) a tract of land lying on Swift Creek, near Newby's Bridge, about fourteen miles from the city of Richmond and six from the Court-House, containing 450 acres, about one-half of which is in original growth and the remainder is in a condition to cultivate, 150 of which are enclosed under a good fence and produces well. The improvements consist of an excellent dwelling, with three rooms below and two above, with all the necessary out houses in good repair, most of which are new. The society in the neighborhood is good and the place as healthy as any in the county. There is also a large, fine orchard on the premises.
Persons desiring to view the premises previous to the day of sale will call on Mr John E Belcher, who resides on the premises and will show the same.
TERMS—Cash. R A BELCHER,
no 23—d3t&w3t* Ex'r of Wm B Belcher.

BEAUTIFUL farm of 407 acres on the Danville Railroad at Powhatan Station, 25 miles from Richmond, together with Horses, Mules, Cows, &c, for sale at auction.—Will be sold at auction, on the premises, on Friday, the 27th November, 1863, at 12 o'clock M, (if fair; if not, the next fair day thereafter,) the beautiful Farm located as above, now in the occupancy of the subscriber. About 150 acres are open land, 150 acres in original oak, and balance in secondary pines. The buildings are all in good order, consisting of a dwelling 50 feet long, with six rooms above the basement and three in the basement, with front and rear porches extending the whole length of the house, and two small rooms in the rear porch; besides an excellent barn, stable, quarters, ice-house, corn-house, &c. About thirty bushels wheat seeded, and the like quantity of winter oats. This is a most desirable place for a gentleman doing business in Richmond, as the cars pass twice daily. Possession given at Christmas. After the sale of the land a portion of the Horses, Mules, Cows, &c, will be sold.
TERMS—Cash [no 23] R N HUDSON.

LAND for sale.—By a decree of the County Court of Halifax I will sell at public auction, at Clover Depot, on the premises, on Thursday, the 3d day of December, 1863, the following Land, belonging to the estate of Robt Gayle, Jr, dec'd: One lot at Clover Depot, containing 2 9-10ths acres, with comfortable improvements thereon, all new; one other tract of 84 acres, comfortable improvements, with timbered land sufficient for the place; one other tract of about 60 acres, close by the depot, half in timber, but no improvements; one other tract of about 90 acres, in sight of the depot, nearly all in timber, as convenient for wood to the owner of the lot as could be desired.
Persons wanting comfortable homes, and pleasantly situated, have now an opportunity to supply themselves.
Any person wishing to look at these lands will call on Mr John G Gayle, living at Clover Depot, and he will take pleasure in showing the same.
TERMS—Cash or credit, to suit purchasers.
B R FLEMING,
no 24—d2&3d Commissioner to sell.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Friday, the 18th December, for cash, at Dublin Depot, Va, 225 Spanking Mules, most of them damaged.
G L C MINOR,
no 24—d2d Capt and Post Quartermaster.

SERVANTS for hire.—For hire for the balance of the year, one good cook and two good washers and ironers. Apply at the [illegible]
no 24—3t*

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW RICHMOND THEATRE.
Acting and Stage Manager.....E D Ogden
Treasurer.....W H Briggs

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25th, 1863,
VIRGINIA CAVALIER.
Capt Roland.....Mr Harrison
Joe Folke.....Mr Ogden
Col Windham.....Mr Guion
Susan Ashtor.....Miss K Estelle
Nanule.....Miss S Partington
Dance.....Miss M Partington
Conclude with
☞ MIDDY ASHORE. ☜
Tom Cringle.....Mr Thorpe
Harry Halcyon.....Miss S Partington
☞ The management take great pleasure in informing their patrons that they will shortly present an entirely new piece, which for interest, mechanical and scenic effect has never been before equalled—the piece is entitled
THE ANGEL OF DEATH!
☞ Doors open at 6½. Performance will commence at 7½ precisely. no 25—1t

CONCERT HALL,
Exchange Hotel, cor 14th and Franklin sts
PROF J ST MAUR BINGHAM'S
SELECT PRACTICING SOIREE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov 26, 1863.
☞ Fine Band always engaged.
Choice Refreshments on hand.
Gentlemen, scholars, $2; not scholars, $3. Ladies and children (scholars) respectfully invited. Boys, not scholars, $1 50.
Prof BINGHAM positively insures the respectability of the soiree and politely invites all his friends to attend. no 25—2t*

A GRAND BENEFIT BALL.—A Grand Select Military and Civic Ball, for the benefit of a Norfolk exile, will be given at
NEW MARKET HALL,
Corner of 6th and Marshall sts.
No pains or expense will be spared to ensure the pleasure and respectability of the Ball.
☞ A fine Cotillion Band will be in attendance.
Tickets admitting a gentleman and two ladies, $5.
MANAGER.
Dr F De Leon.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
J Nisbet, James Williamson,
J Gentry, R Chamberlain.
no 24—3.*

A GRAND BALL will be given at the "New Market Hall on Thursday evening, Nov 26, 1863.
INVITATION COMMITTEE.
J Nisbet.
FLOOR MANAGERS.
A R Tyler, J M Mellon.
Tickets admitting a gentleman and ladies, $3.
no 25—2t* R EMERSON, Proprietor.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
MR SLOMAN'S
Tenth Concert
Will take place on
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov 27th.
☞ Tickets and Programmes may be had at the Bookstores. no 25—1t*

A GRAND MILITARY BALL
Will be given at
MONUMENTAL HALL
On THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, 1863.
DANCE MASTERS.
Major M Curtis, Lieut C Moreton.
INVITATION COMMITTEE.
Alfred Moss, Oliver Mountcastle.
FLOOR COMMITTEE.
John T Ryan, John Chapel,
John W Finley, Thos Brannan.
Tickets, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, $5.
Choice refreshments will be on hand, and good music will also be in attendance. no 20—6t*

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

LAND for Sale.—A village Residence at Charlotte Court House, with two acres of land, opposite to the Baptist and Episcopal Churches. The improvements consist of a most comfortable and substantial brick dwelling, in good repair, with six rooms, three fire-places, and a passage, the necessary out-houses, a well, and a good garden. Price, $6,500. Apply to ISAAC R WATKINS,
no 25—3t Attorney at Law, Charlotte C H.

FOR SALE—A Market Garden, at New Kent Court House, six miles from a depot on the York River Railroad, containing 7½ acres of improved land, with a dwelling house, office, smoke-house, kitchen, corn-house, and carriage-house thereon. Most of the buildings are entirely new. Also, a Farm of 126 acres, with buildings and orchard, for sale cheap—Apply between 9 and 3 o'clock to T TAYLOR,
no 25—2t* Corner 11th and Bank streets

EXCELLENT House and Lot at Ashland for sale—We are authorized to sell the excellent Dwelling, with nearly two acres of land attached, now in the occupancy of Mr George Woodfin. It contains five rooms, besides kitchen, &c Possession given in a few days. The purchaser will be entitled to a free ticket on the railroad to Richmond. Apply to
no 25—3t GODDIN & APPERSON.

80 ACRES of land on the York River Railroad, at Fair Oaks Station, six miles from Richmond, for sale—We are authorized to sell the above tract of Land, lying on the Nine-Mile road and on both sides of the York River Railroad, partly cleared and partly in woods. A plat can be seen at our office. Price, $30 per acre.
no 25—3t GODDIN & APPERSON.

VERY Valuable Tenement on the south side of Main street, nearly opposite the St Charles Hotel, for sale.—We offer for sale the valuable tenement located as above, now in the occupancy of Mr Geo Jacobson. Great inducements will be offered to those who can pay gold for it. Apply to
no 25—3t GODDIN & APPERSON.

VALUABLE Lot on the north side of Main street, (Sidney,) between Cherry and Culvert streets, near Old Fair Grounds, for sale.—We are authorized to sell a valuable Lot, located as above, fronting 60 feet, running back 125 feet to an alley. Price $65 per foot. Apply to
no 24—2t GODDIN & APPERSON.

LARGE Brick and Stuccoed Tenement and handsome Lot attached, at the corner of Leigh and Adams streets, for sale.—We are authorized to sell the very excellent and well arranged brick dwelling located as above, now in the occupancy of Mr Alexander McKeever, with immediate possession. The lot has a front of 84 feet and a depth of 163 feet. The dwelling has 10 rooms, besides the usual out-buildings, and is in excellent order. Apply at once to
no 23—3t GODDIN & APPERSON.

FOR RENT AND SALE.

FOR rent—A House, with six rooms and closets, situated on Church Hill, in a nice neighborhood. Also, the wood and coal, with cooking stove and some furniture, for sale. Address "E," at this office, to-day. no 25—1t*

FOR rent—A large, unfurnished room, for one or two gentlemen, (friends,) on 8th, bet Grace and Franklin sts, next door to Kersey & Davis.
no 25—1t†

CEDAR POINT FOR RENT—My health not permitting me to continue the grocery business, I will rent the valuable store and lumber house located immediately on the Canal, 32 miles above Richmond. This is justly regarded as the best business stand on the Canal, and has enjoyed a large and profitable business with a large forwarding trade for many years. The present small stock will be sold to the renter if desired. Address WM CRUTCHFIELD,
no 21—6t† Goochland C H.

FOR SALE—A House and Lot on 29th street, Church Hill, containing five rooms; a pump of excellent water on next lot. Apply to
W H CRAY,
no 24—2t* Stall 23 Old Market.

FOR RENT—A very desirable and commodious Residence, now occupied by Mr Parke Jones, on the north side of Canal street, between 1st and 2d, with gas, bath-house, kitchen, stable, carriage-house, &c Possession may, if desired, be had on the 1st day of December next For terms, &c, apply to FRANCIS T DEBELL, General Agent,
no 24—2t Corner 11th and Bank streets.

LEASE for sale—The lease of the house on Broad street, between 6th and 7th, next door to the William Tell House, for sale. It has to run six years at $500 per year. Apply on the premises, or to
no 23—3t JAS M TAYLOR.

FOR RENT—The dwelling part of the large brick Tenement on 14th street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, and over the store of Mr Howard. Apply to
no 2—tf JAS M TAYLOR, Auct'r.

NOTICE—Owing to the heavy advance in the price of feed, we, the undersigned, are compelled to charge the following rates on all Horses left in our stables, on and after the 1st day of December next. Board on horses:
Per month.....$180
" day.....8
Single feed.....3
JAMES O JOHNSON,
J K MIX,
SUTHERLAND & GREEN,
JARRETT HALL,
THOMAS DUKE.
P S.—We assure the public that no feed falls we will feed it in our prices. no 21—6t*

Printing Type for sale.—For sale, a first-rate lot of Printing Type, in fine order, and about 2,000 pounds of Brass rules and Type of good quality. The Type is now in the hands of Mr G W Fully Bell, and Mr Bigger, Type Founders, Richmond, by whom it will be sold just as it stands for a trifle less than it would cost to purchase a font of Type. It will be sold just as it stands, or in parcels, to suit purchasers. Enquire of Messrs Bell and Bigger, or address the subscriber at Petersburg, Va.
JOHN A GRAMMER.
no 25—3t

Richmond Dispatch.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....NOVEMBER 25, 1863

FROM THE RAPIDAN.

Passengers who came down on the Central train last night report that a considerable force of the enemy had moved up in the neighborhood of James City, in Madison county. It is thought not unlikely that a flank movement will be attempted from this direction.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, Nov. 19th.

Nothing has occurred here since the date of my last communication deserving of notice. It is not considered improbable, however, in official circles, that the enemy will make a movement of some kind in the next few days. There can be no doubt that Sherman will have arrived with his entire force at Stevenson or Bridgeport by the end of the week, and it is not to be supposed that Gen. Grant, if he intends to resume offensive operations, will fail to put his army in motion at as early a day as possible after allowing his reinforcements time to rest and prepare for the work before them. What that work is—whether an attack upon Lookout, or a movement upon our left in the direction of Rome—we shall probably know by the end of the month—possibly by the end of the week. If neither the one nor the other, then the only alternative left him will be to go into winter quarters.

In my letters of the 9th and 11th inst. attention was called to the condition of the horses in this army, the limited supply of animals, the consequent necessity of taking proper care of those employed in the public service, and the propriety of exempting brood mares from impressment. It was stated also that the matter of the supply of horses was then engaging the attention of Gen. Bragg. I have since learned that he has issued a most excellent order upon the subject, the object of which is to correct some of the abuses now existing in the army in regard to horses and forage. The order announces that officers and soldiers will be allowed to keep the number of horses for which they are allowed forage, and no more; and no person not allowed forage, will be permitted to keep a horse or a mule, without a special order from army headquarters. The following is the allowance of mounted men to different headquarters and staff officers:

Corps headquarters, one company of cavalry.
Division headquarters, one company of cavalry.
Brigade headquarters, three couriers, to be furnished from the company at division headquarters.
Corps and division quartermasters and commissaries, two mounted messengers each; brigade quartermasters and commissaries, one messenger each; and regimental headquarters, one mounted orderly.

No others are allowed, and all public horses and mules now in possession of forage masters, and all, whether public or private, in possession of quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance sergeants, and clerks and other persons not allowed by the order, are to be turned into the Quartermaster's Department, under penalty of impressment of the animal and charges against the offender.

There are many officers in the army who keep more horses than the regulations allow, and many persons who keep horses at the public expense who are not entitled to have any. Indeed, the necessity of the order will be apparent upon the statement of a single fact within my own knowledge, viz: That a detailed man in one of the departments mentioned above keeps three horses, and yet is not entitled to keep one. If the order had gone further, and cut down the allowance of mounted men at division headquarters to half a dozen couriers, it would have been all the better.

Since the subject has been alluded to in the public prints there can be no impropriety in stating that Major Generals Cheatham and Buckner, and Brigadier-General Forrest, have been relieved of their commands in this army at their own request. It is said that Gen. Bragg had recommended an extension of the command of Gen. Buckner at a time when the latter was promoting a movement to have him removed from the command of this army. It is not improbable that Gen. Buckner will reconsider his application and return to his former command. In the meantime Brigadier-Generals Wharton and Martin, who were content to remain at their posts and discharge their duty in the positions in which the President and Commander-in-Chief thought they could be most useful, have been promoted and made Major Generals of cavalry. Gen. D. H. Hill, I understand, was ordered to report at Richmond at the instance of the President.

These are all meritorious officers; and yet I must be permitted to express the hope, without reference to particular individuals, however, that all our officers will yet discover that they will best subserve their own interest, and the good of the country, the less they think about themselves and the more faithfully they labor, in whatsoever position they may be placed, to carry forward the great cause which engages all our efforts and affections.

It may not be improper to add here, in correction of a prevalent error, that only two Major-Generals out of eleven in this army united in the written application for a change in the command of the Army of Tennessee, and that one of these, upon fuller information, expressed his regret that he had done so. The application was never presented to the President, but was suppressed as soon as it was discovered that only a few officers regarded it with favor.

I had not thought it necessary to contradict the official and newspaper reports in the United States of the capture of a forage train in Lookout Valley belonging to Longstreet's corps; but, lest some of our own people be deceived by the constant reiteration of the reports, I would now state that the whole thing is a willful fabrication. If any forage wagons were captured they were only one or two that had been disabled and left behind.

The following important order in regard to the exchange of prisoners has just been promulgated by Gen. Bragg. While he does not propose to resort to extreme measures, it will be seen that he places the question fairly before the minds of the officers and men of his command, whether it is wise on the one hand to incumber ourselves with prisoners who will eat up our substance and require large detachments to guard them; and on the other, whether it were not better for the Confederate soldier to perish on the field of battle in defence of all that is dear to man, than to languish in Federal dungeons until the end of the war, and perhaps die of cruel treatment at last. This last question the soldier must decide for himself, the commanding General having done his duty in placing it before him. SALLUST.

Exchange of Prisoners—Order of Gen. Bragg.

HEAD'Q'RS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, Nov. 16, 1863.

General Order, No. 208.—

That the enemy do not intend to carry out in good faith the cartel agreed on between his Government and the Confederate States for the exchange of prisoners of war, has long been demonstrated by his acts, and is now officially recognized.

Such a cruel proceeding, so opposed to the laws of humanity and enlightened civilization, is a virtual acknowledgment by the enemy of his inferiority, and it shows a craft and cunning worthy of the Yankee, in imposing upon us the maintenance of thousands of his prisoners, that they consume the subsistence which should go to the support of our gallant men and their families.

This should be known to our officers and men. They should know that if taken prisoners, those who survive their cruel treatment will be forced to languish in Northern dungeons until the close of the war, subject to the taunts and barbarity of a merciless foe. If their liberty and their lives must be lost, the alternative of *honorable death* on the field of battle, nobly fighting for the cause of freedom, will be accepted by brave and patriotic Southern soldiers.

The General Commanding deems it his duty to announce these facts to the troops of his command. The designs of the enemy are transparent, and our officers and soldiers are forced to accept the policy imposed by him.

By command of General Bragg.
GEO. M. BRENT, A. A. G.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.—The Message of Governor Shorter, the outgoing Governor of Alabama, was communicated to the Legislature of that State on the 9th inst. It is a sensible and practical document.

The finances of Alabama are in a sound condition. The balance in the Treasury was $311,155 86. A large portion of the Message is devoted to the discussion of affairs which are of local interest.

A further provision for the support of the families of indigent soldiers is recommended. Some irregularities in the execution of the impressment law, by both State and Confederate officers, are pointed out, as well as defects in the acts themselves.

An improvement of the militia system is suggested, rendering its organization more uniform and its service more efficient.

An advance of salaries is recommended as an act of justice to all public functionaries, in the present depreciated state of the currency.

A portion of this State paper is worthy of special commendation, in which further legislation is recommended with regard to the resulting of spoliation bonds, so demoralizing both to the army and people.

The Message concludes with a brief review of State and Confederate relations, wherein the harmonious action of the Government of Alabama with that of the Confederacy is set forth in terms of commendation, and positive to deny to the enemies of this power, whose manœuvres have arisen up to date of publication.

ADDITIONAL FROM THE NORTH.

We make some additional extracts from our Northern files of the 21st inst:

THE GETTYSBURG CEMETERY CELEBRATION—THE SPEECHES.

The Gettysburg cemetery dedication was entirely Yankeeish. The Star Spangled Banner was all over the ground, but was adorned with some strings of black in view of the occasion—The soldiers, citizens, and music were on hand in large quantities. The cemetery contains one corner dedicated to Virginia, which contains two bodies which saw the light first, very likely, in Holland. The day before the dedication Lincoln arrived, and was called out for a speech, and gave forth the following dignified address:

"I appear before you, fellow-citizens, merely to thank you for this compliment. The inference is a very fair one that you would hear me for a little while, at least, were I to commence to make a speech. I do not appear before you for the purpose of doing so, and for several very substantial reasons. The most substantial of these is that I have no speech to make [laughter]. It is somewhat important in my position that one should not say any foolish things if he can help it, and it very often happens that the only way to help it is to say nothing at all. [Renewed laughter.]

"Believing that that is my precise position this evening, I must beg of you to excuse me from saying 'one word.'"

Seward was also serenaded, and made a speech, in which he announced that he was "sixty years old and upwards," and that forty years ago he foresaw, "opening before this people, a graveyard that was to be filled with brothers falling in mutual political combat." Adding to his hope that this would be the last "fraternal" war on this continent, old Peckenff gave the following picture of the expected subjugation of the South:

"Then we shall know that we are not enemies but that we are friends and brothers. Then we shall know that this Union is a reality, and we shall mourn, I am sure, with sincerity, equally over the grave of the misguided, whom we have consigned to his last resting place, with pity for his error and with the same heartfelt grief with which we mourn over his brothers, by whose hand, raised in defence of his Government, that misguided brother perished."

The big gun of the occasion, of course, was the Hon. Edward Everett, of "Bosting," that secondary and most disgusting edition and representative of the Pilgrim Fathers. After giving three columns to the battle of Gettysburg, he mentioned the question of "State Rights," which caused that battle, in very few words, and begged his hearers pardon for noticing "this wretched absurdity." About the present feeling in the South this man said:

"I do not believe there has been a day since the election of President Lincoln when, if an ordinance of secession could have been fairly submitted to the mass of the people, in any single Southern State a majority of ballots would have been given in its favor. No, not in South Carolina. It is not possible that the majority of the people, even of that State, if permitted, without fear or favor, to give a ballot on the question, would have abandoned a leader like Pettigru, and all the memories of the Gadsdens, the Rutledges, and the Cotesworth Pinckneys of the revolutionary and constitutional age, to follow the agitators of the present day."

With the stiff corpses of one thousand two hundred and eight eighty men lying in a semi-circle around him, killed dead on the field for the express purpose of giving the lie to all such statements, this Massachusetts Yankee stood on the platform at Gettysburg and read aloud this printed folly. He follows it by a little truth, however which we credit to his account:

"In the next place, if there are any present who believe that, in addition to the effect of the military operations of the war, the confiscation acts and emancipation proclamations have embittered the rebels beyond the possibility of reconciliation, I would request them to reflect that the tone of the rebel leaders and rebel press was just as bitter in the first months of the war, say before a gun was fired, as it is now. There were speeches made in Congress, in the very last session before the rebellion, so ferocious as to show that their authors were under the influence of a real frenzy. At the present day, if there is any discrimination made by the Confederate press in the affected scorn, hatred and contumely with which every shade of opinion and sentiment in the loyal States is treated, the bitterest contempt is bestowed upon those at the North who still speak the language of compromise, and who condemn those measures of the Administration which are alleged to have rendered the return of peace hopeless."

Exactly. The hatred and contempt for the North has not in three years abated one jot or tittle, nor will it in three hundred. There are refugees and exiles from the frontier who have not had a home for three long years, and who have suffered untold privations, and who to-day couldn't buy a good sized pocket-handkerchief with all the money they have in the world, and yet these men have not abated a shade in their hatred—that is the word—for the North. Everett thinks the old flag and Butler are very desirable to the South:

"The weary masses of the people are yearning to see the dear old flag floating again upon the Capitols, and they sigh for the return of the peace, prosperity, and happiness, which they enjoyed under a Government whose power was felt only in its blessings."

He forgets the "weary masses" of the North who are having daily strikes for wages that they may get food, the soldiers' wives and sewing girls in New York who, at a meeting there a few days since, said they were not getting enough to eat, and the political prisoners in the Yankee bastiles who are pining away under a Government whose power is "felt only in its blessings."

BANKS'S EXPEDITION TO TEXAS—HIS LANDING.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, speaking of the Banks expedition to Texas, gives the following additional particulars of the demonstration:

General Banks's expedition, which recently set sail from New Orleans, has safely landed in Texas, near the mouth of the Rio Grande. This river is the boundary line between Texas and Mexico, and has been the channel of a large contraband trade between the rebels and their abettors in Mexican territory.

General Magruder, it appears, had expected that General Banks's expedition would attempt the capture of Sabine Pass or Galveston. Accordingly he concentrated his forces along the extreme northeastern borders of Texas for the defence of these points. The advance of General Franklin up the Bayou Teche, in western Louisiana, doubtless tended to confirm Magruder's suspicions that General Banks would land on that part of the Texan coast, which would place him within co-operative distance of Franklin's supposed invasion of the State.

While Magruder thus prepared himself to meet the threatened invasion, General Banks made a successful passage across the Gulf to Brazos Santiago, an island about two miles above the mouth of the Rio Grande. Upon this island, on the 2d instant, some of the troops were disembarked.—On the following day a reconnoissance was made, by the gunboats accompanying the expedition, off the mouth of the Rio Grande. No enemy was in sight, and the remainder of the troops were landed, with some difficulty because of the surf, on the northern bank of the river, near its mouth, and about twenty-five miles from Brownsville.

Near Brownsville is Fort Brown, a large earthwork. As soon as our troops had disembarked, under the protection of gunboats, and were preparing for a forward movement up the river, General Slaughter, who commanded Fort Brown, evacuated it. A squad of rebel cavalry also attempted to destroy Brownsville by fire before our forces could reach it. The property-holders and Unionists, however, resisted them, and a bloody street fight ensued. At last accounts our troops were pressing forward with all haste. Doubtless they arrived in time to frustrate the designs of the rebels.

Such is the news which has been received from Texas. Gen. Banks is now in a position to break up the blockade-running business of the rebels on the Rio Grande, and also to watch the movements of the French army, if they should occupy Matamoras, which is opposite Brownsville. The secrecy with which this expedition was conducted by Gen. Banks contributed greatly to its success. The rebels had no idea that the Rio Grande was its destination, and our troops landed without the slightest resistance. Magruder may, after he recovers from his surprise, attempt to drive back our forces. He should beware how he attacks the soldiers of the Union near the memorable battlefields of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma.

BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT—AN ORDER.

Butler left Fortress Monroe last week on a trip to North Carolina, to inaugurate his policy there. It is stated that all the Confederate prisoners now in the hands of the United States are to be placed under Butler's jurisdiction. A torpedo, in a box, was discovered floating down the river off Newport News last week and taken ashore without any explosion. The following is Butler's first order after the New Orleans style:

HEA'D'QR'S OF VA. AND NORTH CAROLINA,
Fortress Monroe, Va., Nov. 12, 1863.

Representations having been made to the Commanding General that certain disloyally-disposed persons hobble their horses in the accustomed place, fastening bells, and by operations and threatening language frighten and annoy loyal persons employed in the quiet discharge of their lawful occupations, it is hereby announced that all such conduct and language is hereafter strictly forbidden, and will be punished with military severity.

All officers in this department are directed to order the arrest of and to bring such persons as are found offending against this order before the tribunal established for the purpose of punishing offences within this department. By command of

Major General BUTLER,
R. S. Davis, Major and Ass't Adj't-Gen'l.
Official—H. C. Clarke, Aid-de-Camp.

DR. RUCKER IN WASHINGTON.

A Washington paper has the following about the notorious Dr. Rucker, who escaped from prison in Pittsylvania:

The stories of returned Union prisoners lend force to the argument of retaliation—none more than that of Dr. Wm. T. Rucker, the noted Union leader of West Virginia. While he was in prison at Pittsylvania the rebels who visited his cell to taunt him said the Confederate authorities had determined to starve the Yankee prisoners until their Government should consent to the rebel terms of exchange, and leave such men as Rucker, Straight, and the officers of colored regiments, to the mercy of their captors.

The report that the Union prisoners are starved because of the inability of the rebels to feed them is pronounced by Dr. Rucker to be untrue. The wheat crop this year was half an average, and corn three-fourths, and pork a third crop. These are but just gathered, and hence there can be no scarcity yet, but the supply will be exhausted before spring. The Union people with whom Dr. Rucker conversed expressed themselves strongly in favor of strong retaliatory measures, and look for relief only in the combination of fire and sword. At one place in the Alleghany Mountains Dr. Rucker was piloted to a concealed fortification created by Union men and escaped conscripts, who are fully armed and determined to defend their fortress till death.

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Opening of the French Chambers—Foreign Policy Clause of the Speech of the Emperor.

The French Chambers were opened at 1 o'clock on the 5th by the Emperor, who delivered the following speech:

Messieurs les Senateurs, Messieurs les Deputes: The annual assembly of the great bodies of the State is always a happy opportunity for bringing together the men who are devoted to the public welfare, and for manifesting the truth to the country. The frankness of our mutual intercourse calms anxiety and strengthens our resolutions. I therefore bid you welcome. The legislative body has been renewed a third time since the foundation of the Empire, and for the third time, in spite of some local dissents, I can only congratulate myself upon the results of the elections. You have all taken the same oath to me. That is a guaranty to me of your support. It is our duty to attend to the affairs of the country promptly and well, remaining faithful to the Constitution which has given us eleven years of prosperity, and which you have sworn to uphold.

Assuredly the prosperity of our country would advance still more rapidly if political anxieties did not disturb it; but in the life of nations unforeseen and inevitable events occur which must be boldly and fearlessly faced and met without shrinking.—Of this number is the war in America, the compulsory occupation of Mexico and Cochin China, the insurrection of Poland. The distant expeditions which have been the subject of so much criticism have not been the result of any premeditated plan; they have been brought about by the force of circumstances; and yet they are not to be regretted.

How, in fact, could we develope our foreign commerce if, on the one hand, we were to relinquish all influence in America; and if, on the other, in presence of the vast territory occupied by the Spaniards and Dutch, France was to remain alone without possessions in the seas of Asia?

* * * * * *

In Mexico, after an unexpected resistance, which the courage of our soldiers and our sailors overcame, we have seen the population welcome us as liberators. Our efforts will not have been fruitless, and we shall be largely rewarded for our sacrifices when the destinies of that country, which will owe its regeneration to us, shall have been handed over to a Prince whose enlightenment and high qualities render him worthy of so noble a mission. Let us, then, put faith in our expeditions beyond sea. Commenced to avenge our honor, they will terminate in the triumph of our interests; and if prejudiced minds will not see the good promise of the seed sown for the future, let us not tarnish the glory achieved, so to say, at the two extremities of the world—at Pekin and in Mexico.

Russia has already declared that conferences at which all the other questions which agitate Europe shall be discussed would in nowise offend her dignity. Let us take note of that declaration. Let it serve us to extinguish, once for all, the ferments of discord which are ready to burst forth on every side; and from the disquietude itself of Europe, which in every quarter is mined by the elements of dissolution, let a new era of order and of peace be built! Has not the moment arrived to rebuild on new foundations the edifice destroyed by the hand of time, and piecemeal by revolutions? Is it not urgent to recognize by new conventions that which has been irrevocably accomplished, and to carry by common accord what the peace of the world requires?

The treaties of 1815 have ceased to exist. The force of circumstances has upset them, or tends to upset them. They have been discarded nearly everywhere—in Greece, in Belgium, in France, in Italy, as upon the Danube. Germany is agitating to alter them. England has generously modified them by the cession of the Ionian Islands, and Russia treads them under foot at Warsaw. In the midst of these successive infringements of the fundamental European pact ardent passions become over excited, powerful interests demand solution in the South as well as in the North.

What, then, can be more legitimate and more sensible than to convoke the Powers of Europe to a Congress, in which self-love and resistance would disappear in the face of a supreme arbitrament? What can be more in conformity with the ideas of the age, with the wishes of the greatest number, than to address ourselves to the conscience, to the reason of statesmen in all countries, and to say, Have not the prejudices and rancor which divides us a ready lasted long enough? Is the jealous rivalry of the great Powers incessantly to obstruct the progress of civilization?—Shall we be constantly casting defiance at each other by exaggerated armaments? Are our most precious resources to be indefinitely exhausted in vain ostentation of our strength? Shall we eternally preserve a position which