NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

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Geo. S. Westcott, Editor.

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Saturday, November 30, 1861.

☞ Reading Matter on every page. ☜

To CORRESPONDENTS.—No attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.

We are glad to learn that on Thursday, Adjutant General Thomas sent out instructions to Gen. Sherman, in Beaufort, to take possession of all the crops on the island—cotton, corn, rice, etc.—on military account, and to ship the cotton, and such other crops as were not wanted for the army, to New York, to be sold there for account of the Government; also, to use the negro slaves to gather and secure the crops of cotton and corn, and to erect his defences at Port Royal and other places on the island.

These instructions, so far as negroes are concerned, carry out the principles of the original instructions under which Gen. Sherman started on this expedition, and which were so generally approved by the country. They seem to us to be, in all respects, eminently wise. It is better for the negroes to be employed than to be idle, and in this case their labor will save valuable crops, which would otherwise be nearly a total loss.

By the laws of war, all property of the enemy, public and private, is forfeited to the victor. Whatever is spared, is spared upon considerations of clemency or policy. But what the Government here directs to be done, is rather the saving of property from destruction than the confiscation of it.

NEW RESTRICTIONS UPON POPULAR LIBERTY.

We referred the other day to a report recently made to the Virginia Convention, by Mr. Stuart, who was a member of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet. The special recommendation in that report, was to restrict popular election to the single case of the election of members of the Legislature, and to provide for the appointment of all executive and judicial officers in some other way, according to the South Carolina model. The reasoning of Mr. Stuart's report, however, goes much farther, and points distinctly to restricting the right of suffrage, even for members of the Legislature, within very narrow limits. He denounces the universal suffrage of the free States, as having already resulted in the worst mischiefs, but our alarms will be moderated, upon learning that one of these mischiefs is the system of "*universal education, under which the children of the poor are educated at the expense of the rich.*" This, to the Virginia aristocracy, is undoubtedly very odious, and they mean to take efficient precautions against suffering a similar affliction themselves.

Just about the time of the publication of this report of Mr. Stuart, we have De Bow's *Review*, the great organ of Southern political philosophy, recommending that, while the right of suffrage should not be taken away from persons now living at the South, who were born at the North, or in Europe, it should not be extended to such persons who may hereafter migrate to the South. We have not seen the article in De Bow's *Review*, but we find it thus described and approved by the Richmond *Dispatch* of November 14:

"De Bow's November *Review* has an admirable article, entitled the 'Perils of Peace.' The obvious danger of an immense Yankee immigration, which will abolitionize the border States at the ballot box, unless such restrictions are placed upon the exercise of suffrage as will *prevent them from ever having a vote*, are painted in letters of light. We have often referred to this danger as one which, if not provided against in time, will render all the blood and treasure expended in the war entirely profitless The same writer also contends that, while our present foreign population, which has proved so gallant and faithful in the Southern cause, should retain the possession of every right which they now have, the same privilege should *not be conferred upon future emigrants to this country.*"

Happily, such a thing is impossible, but if the slave oligarchy were allowed to have an independent nationality of their own, they would crown the personal enslavement of another race, by the political enslavement of their own. They would not long suffer the "poor whites," to whom they deny education, and whom they keep always in abject poverty by the use of slave labor, to exercise even in name, a right of suffrage already practically nullified by denying to it the protection of the secret ballot.

The next step would be orders of nobility, as seen among the grandee planters of Cuba, to be followed by a monarchy, probably in the form of a European protectorate. Every day developes these to be the ulterior designs of the slave-holding aristocrats of the planting States, now waging war to overthrow the freest and best government which the human race has ever enjoyed.

DESTINATION OF THE STONE FLEET.—The stone fleet that left the Eastern ports recently sailed direct for the harbors of Charleston and Savannah, in the channels of which they will be sunk. Perhaps by this time they have reached their destination, and the blockade of the ports of those ambitious rebel cities has been rendered effectual for many years to come—so effectual as to satisfy the extreme views of Jeff. Davis on the subject.

A GREAT BATTLE.—Fifteen thousand Russian troops lately attacked ten thousand mountaineers in Circassia. After fighting six hours, the Russians were put to flight, with very heavy losses, including a general of division killed. Six thousand Russians were reported killed and wounded.

ARMS FROM EUROPE.—The steamer Fulton, from Europe, just arrived in New York, brought nearly 30,000 stand of arms for the Government.

LETTER FROM GOV. SEWARD.

The following is the reply of the Secretary of State to a patriotic address:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 27, 1861.

To the Synod of New York and New Jersey.

REVEREND GENTLEMEN: The minute containing your resolutions on the condition of the country, which you directed to be sent to me, has been submitted to the President of the United States.

I am instructed to express to you his great satisfaction with those proceedings, which are distinguished equally by their patriotic sentiments and a purely Christian spirit. It is a just tribute to our system of Government, that it has enabled the American people to enjoy unmolested more of the blessings of Divine Providence, which affect the material conditions of human society, than any other people ever enjoyed, together with a more absolute degree of religious liberty than before the institution of that great Government had ever been hoped for among men.

The overthrow of the Government might therefore justly be regarded as a calamity not only to this nation, but a misfortune to mankind. The President is assured of the public virtue and of the public valor. But these are unavailing without the favor of God. The President thanks you for your invocations of that indispensable support, and he earnestly solicits the same invocations from all classes and conditions of men. Believing that those prayers will not be denied by the God of our fathers, he trusts and expects that the result of the most unhappy attempt at revolution will confirm and strengthen the Union of the Republic, and ultimately renew the fraternal affections among its members, so essential to a restoration of the public welfare and happiness.

I am, very sincerely, your very humble servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LECTURES.—THE COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW ERA.—A large number of gentlemen of this city, last night organized themselves into an association for the purpose of sustaining a series of lectures, to be given during the ensuing winter, by Messrs. Henry Ward Beecher, Greeley, Wendell Phillips, Emerson, Chapin, Bayard Taylor, and other able and eloquent men, who have never been heard in this city. The organization is intended to be permanent, and is plentifully supplied with money and "*back-bone.*"

The following officers were elected:

President—Rev. JOHN PIERPONT.

Vice Presidents—Lewis Clephane, J. R. S. Van Vleet, D. T. Smith.

Secretary—W. A. Croffut.

Treasurer—Z. C. Robbins.

From the Independent.

Mr. Cameron's Sagacity.

In discussions touching the personal character of Mr. Cameron and his qualifications for a seat in the Cabinet, this journal has had no part. We do not now propose to touch upon these points. But in political sagacity as to the mode of conducting the war and terminating the rebellion, Mr. Cameron's measures and utterances are quite in advance of any thing that has emanated from other members of the Cabinet.

His views of the mode of dealing with the slaves of rebels are wise, sound, and patriotic. They commend themselves to the common sense of the people.

We prefer to regard Mr. Cameron's position on this subject as taken from a high regard for the welfare of the country, rather than in any interest of personal ambition. But if any other member of the Cabinet has a hankering after the Presidency, we strongly advise him to follow Mr. Cameron's lead.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
November 29, 1861.

It has been reported to this Department that some postmasters have declined to receive United States Treasury notes, payable on demand, when presented to them in payment for postage stamps and stamped envelopes. Postmasters are therefore informed that these notes are to be received and disbursed by them as equivalent, in all respects, to coin.

By order of the Postmaster General:

A. N. ZEVELY,
Third Ass't Postmaster General.

A BRITISH SCHOONER CAPTURED.—The following official dispatch reached the Navy Department yesterday:

FLAG SHIP WABASH,
Port Royal Harbor, Nov. 18, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to report that Commander E. M. Yard, of the U. S. steamer Dale, captured the British schooner Mabel, on the evening of the 15th instant, in latitude 31 degrees 10 minutes and longitude 80 degrees 52 minutes 30 seconds west, and brought her into this harbor.

She purported to be from Havana and bound for New York, but at the time of her capture was heading for St. Catharine's Sound.

Her cargo consists of seven bales blankets, 4 cases cloth, 2 cases saddles and bridles, 3 boxes starch, 25 boxes tin, 120 boxes coffee, 20 barrels potatoes, 350 pigs of lead, 30 bags of shot, 1 box shoes, 6 bags arrow root, 1 case pistols, (revolvers,) and 2 cases of cavalry swords.

The Mabel was formerly named the John W. Anderson, of Baltimore, as appears by the certificate of registry given at Nassau, N. P., found among his papers. She had no clearance from the port of Havana.

The character of her cargo, part of it contraband, and her position as above given, seem to be strong presumptive evidence of her intention to run the blockade. I have therefore sent her to Philadelphia in charge of Master's Mate Levi Lane, of the United States steamer Dale, and seven men of that ship, for adjudication.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant. S. F. DUPONT,
Flag Officer Commanding
South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

☞ Colonel Berdan will grant no more commissions to raise companies of sharpshooters for his brigade, as enough have already been granted to more than will fill it. Those wishing to join this corps must enlist under captains holding commissions prior to the present date.

MILITARY MATTERS.

COMPANY K, TWENTY THIRD NEW YORK REGIMENT, ON A RECONNOITERING EXPEDITION.

Company K, of the Twenty third New York regiment, encamped on Upton's Hill, a few days ago, in company with other troops, started on a reconnoitering tour in the direction of Fairfax Court-House, with the fierce determination to avenge the fall of their comrades of the Brooklyn Fourteenth, killed in the skirmish of Monday last, and to slay or capture any specimens of secesh that might be unfortunate enough to fall in their path. They "skirred the country round" for miles, but nary rebel was there to be seen.

Despairing of finding the Black Horse Cavalry or their affectionate friends of the Eighth South Carolina Infantry, and determined that their steel should taste blood, they made a number of brilliant and successful, though bloody charges, upon the farm yards and henroosts which lay on their return path. A large number of feathered rebels were captured, almost every member of the company making one or more prisoners, which were immediately put to death and into their haversacks. But one of the rebels showed fight, he being an aged specimen of the *genus* turkey. He was, however, quickly dispatched by a blow over the head with the butt end of a musket, an easier job than the digestion of his body, which, we are assured, by one who partook of his carcase, has not yet undergone that operation. Company K had all the fowls they needed on Thanksgiving Day.

A RECONNOISSANCE.

On Thursday, two companies of the First New York volunteer cavalry, under the command of Capt. W. H. Boyd, went out on a reconnoitering expedition towards Fairfax Court-House, and when within a mile of it, they discovered a large rebel force of infantry and cavalry. Rifle pits had been made across the turnpike, within which a number of the infantry were concealed, while they were sustained by a squadron of cavalry in the rear. Our cavalry deployed through the woods, and threw out scouts on either flank, when a brisk skirmish ensued, which ended in the retreat of the rebels to the Court-House, after one of their cavalry had been killed. On our side—nobody hurt, and all returned to their quarters.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

The following military appointments were made yesterday:

Major R. Copeland to be assistant adjutant general of volunteers, assigned to Major General Banks' staff.

Richard R. Crawford to be a second lieutenant of Seventh infantry, United States army.

Captain Frank Breck to be an assistant adjutant general United States army; ordered to report here.

Wm. P. Sanders to be a captain in the Sixth cavalry United States army.

Joseph C. Audenried, to be a first lieutenant Sixth cavalry United States army.

Joseph C. McKibben to be an aid-de-camp to Major General Halleck, with the rank of colonel, (formerly member of Congress from California.)

John Haskin to be an aid-de-camp to Major General Halleck, with the rank of colonel.

WINTER QUARTERS.

An order has been given by General Casey to procure lumber, for the purpose of erecting winter quarters for Colonel Davis' Ringgold regiment, and the other regiments of his division. Huts are being erected on the grounds east of the Capitol for the accommodation of the artillery and cavalry regiments. Large quantities of lumber are now in the neighborhood of the city, and constantly arriving by each train.

Our Camp Correspondence.

LANGLEY, VA., Nov. 29, 1861.

Dr. Alexander, of the First Pennsylvania Reserve cavalry, who was wounded in the recent skirmish at Drainsville, died here this morning. C.

BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.—The monster ship Constitution, with the troops of General Butler's expedition on board, sailed from Hampton Roads at three o'clock on Thursday, having been supplied by Captain Grier Tallmadge, United States Quartermaster, with the necessary stores, and with some provisions by Capt. Taylor, Commissary of Subsistence.

The Constitution also took on board Brigadier General J. W. Phelps, who will command the expedition in the absence of General Butler, until the latter joins it. Where the expedition is bound, is altogether a matter of conjecture.

JESSE D. BRIGHT TO TAKE HIS SEAT IN THE SENATE.—The *Independent Press*, published at Madison, Indiana, says:

It is believed amongst his friends that Hon. Jesse D. Bright, as he did nothing disloyal, will take his seat at the proper time as one of the Senatorial Representatives of Indiana.

HOW THE ANNIVERSARY OF SOUTH CAROLINA "INDEPENDENCE" WAS KEPT.—Abraham Lincoln was elected President Nov. 6, 1860. On the next day, the 7th, his election becoming known in Charleston, the Federal officers there resigned their places, preparatory to the secession of the State. In fact, on that day South Carolina resolved to secede.

One year afterwards, to a day, the United States fleet began to throw shells, at the rate of "two thousand per hour," into the forts of Port Royal, and the first landing of the Government forces was made upon the territory of South Carolina—a pleasant way of keeping the anniversary of South Carolina independence.

Major Pangborn brought with him from Port Royal, and left with the Secretary of the Navy, what is believed to be the original ordinance of secession of the State of South Carolina—a beautifully engrossed sheet of parchment, bearing the signatures of the members of the Convention which passed it, and accompanied with the photographs of all the signers. This document was found, carefully boxed, in the house of Mr. Barnwell Rhett, in Beaufort.

The ladies of Rhode Island are preparing to send to each volunteer from that State a Christmas gift of a pair of socks and mittens, the name of each soldier and the company to which he belongs, to be attached to the articles.

A Masonic friend rejoices that the rebel envoy, James M. Mason, is no longer a *free Mason*.

MEMORIAL OF THE PEOPLE TO CONGRESS.

The following memorial is in circulation throughout the free States:

"**Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the Inhabitants thereof.**"

To the Congress of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of
State of , respectfully submit—

That, as the present formidable rebellion against the General Government manifestly finds its root and nourishment in the system of chattel slavery at the South; as the leading conspirators are slaveholders, who constitute an oligarchy avowedly hostile to all free institutions; and as, in the nature of things, no solid peace can be maintained while the cause of this treasonable revolt is permitted to exist; your honorable body is urgently implored to lose no time in enacting, under the war power, the total abolition of slavery throughout the country — liberating, unconditionally, the slaves of all who are rebels, and, while not recognizing the right of property in man, allowing for the emancipated slaves of such as are loyal to the Government a fair pecuniary award, as a conciliatory measure, and to facilitate an amicable adjustment of difficulties, and thus to bring the war to a speedy and beneficent termination, and indissolubly to unite all sections and all interests of the country upon the enduring basis of universal freedom.

THE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH, TYBEE ISLAND, ETC.—See telegraphic accounts from New York of the news brought there by the Illinois.

It is not true that there are any works on Tybee Island, which command Fort Pulaski.

The New York papers have the following additional items, brought by the Illinois:

Letters from Port Royal state that the Federal troops occupied Braddock's Point, at the southern extremity of Hilton Head Island, capturing four rebel cannon; the spikes were removed, and they were then in serviceable condition.

Among the deaths at Hilton Head were the following: G. H. Hubbard, Eighth Maine regiment; private Treflan, Eighth Maine; private Nash, Ninth Maine.

The negroes in the vicinage are holding high carnival. None are received by General Sherman except the very few who can make themselves useful. The rest, though they hang about the forts during the day, are sent back to the plantations at night. They bring provisions to the soldiers, which they sell at very low prices. Chickens can be had at twenty-five cents a pair, and very fair bullocks at five dollars apiece.

Beaufort is still deserted by white men. Three Union gunboats lie there, and others pass up and down the river occasionally. The negroes destroy and carry off everything they can lay their hands on. Anything they think useful they carry off to an island, where they are establishing a settlement of their own, and where they think they will be allowed to live in security. They have plenty of provisions. The crops are said to be heavier this year than for ten years past. The rice crop was secured before the arrival of the expedition.

Great quantities of cotton were stored in barns and storehouses. As many as two thousand bales were seen on one plantation ready for market. General Sherman, however, refuses to seize it. He says it is not contraband of war, and he has no authority to seize any other property.

Probably half of the crop, however, was not picked, or, if picked, not ginned, and would be lost, as the negroes have no idea of doing any labor since their taskmasters have fled.

SECESSION DESOLATION IN MISSOURI.—The Springfield correspondent of the St. Louis *News* writes:

"From our last night's camping place (near Little York) we discerned seven fires—all around us. The nearest was a farm, where outbuildings, grain stacks, and the house, were all fired at the same time. Friend and foe are treated alike; farm-houses, corn-fields, fences, in short everything that might be of the least use to the Union army—to the army whom they have always ridiculed publicly and feared secretly—is destroyed, and a desert thirty miles wide is separating us from the retreating foe. Where the hand of industry had commenced to place its mark of civilization, now only proofs of diabolical barbarity are visible."

RENEWAL OF TRADE WITH EASTERN VIRGINIA. A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Baltimore, Nov. 22, says:

"Intercourse has at length reopened with Eastern Virginia. Several boats have already arrived at this port from Accomac and Northampton counties, with cargoes of grain, oysters, and other provisions.

"The loyal Virginians are greatly pleased with the renewed commercial intercourse and the protection of Government. The Union feeling is now almost universal throughout these counties, and those who were hitherto inclined to favor the rebels have now espoused the Union cause."

DIVISION HOSPITAL OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE VOL. CORPS,
CAMP PIERPONT, Nov. 23, 1861.

Assistant Surgeon William T. W. Dickeson, in charge of this hospital, on behalf of his patients, desires to return many thanks to Mrs. Joseph Howland and sister for their visit, and the articles of handkerchiefs, biscuits, jelly, reading matter, &c., distributed by them on that occasion. Also, to the ladies and gentlemen of the United States Sanitary Commission, they desire to return their grateful acknowledgments for the many needful articles forwarded by them for their use, as shirts, drawers, socks, bed clothing, wines, jellies, &c.

[Communicated.]

"The villain Jew."—*Merchant of Venice.*

When the late Francis H. Davidge, Esq., was the editor of that intelligent and able journal, the Baltimore *Morning Chronicle*, more than thirty years ago, he was visited one morning by a respectable and influential citizen, who desired to know what peculiar significance there was in the fact that a criminal spoken of in that morning's issue was a *Jew*, that would not apply with equal force in the case of another criminal who might be a Roman Catholic, or an Episcopalian, or even an Infidel! In speaking of this, in later years, Mr. Davidge said to the writer: "I could not answer the question. The practice is an outrage upon justice and propriety. It was never afterward followed in any journal over which I had authority or influence." This resolution is commended to all editors by one who is not a Jew, but trusts that he is too much of a Christian to treat with injustice or discourtesy the thousands of Jews, or Israelites, who may be found in all the useful and honorable pursuits in this country, who adorn the artist's vocation, who shed new light upon science, and who are even now giving the best proof of their patriotism and philanthropy in the army of the Republic. C.

GEORGE W. CURTIS ON THE WAR.

On Thanksgiving night, Geo. W. Curtis, Esq., of Philadelphia, gave a lecture in Concert Hall, Philadelphia, to an audience crowded to excess The subject was "National Honor." It was received with great favor, and without any demonstration of disapprobation. We subjoin a few extracts:

Let us meet this rebellion as a sailor meets a tornado in the Indian seas. Let the terrors of war be turned against the traitors; let those terrors purify the foul atmosphere of treason; but we must love first of all the welfare of our Government, as the rebels love the welfare of their section. We must fight as earnestly for the maintenance of this Government as our fathers did for its formation.

A bank president lately said in New York: "Take the loan—of course we must take the loan. If the Government goes, everything goes with it." Ships must be seized if they belong to traitors. Let the right of *habeas corpus* be suspended when our liberty is endangered by it. If peace and the supremacy of the Government can only come by a thorough subjugation of the rebels, I say, amen. [Applause.] If peace can only come by emancipation of all the slaves, I say amen. [Tremendous applause.] We cannot split hairs. We must consider how to save the ship. If slaves are property, they are neither more nor less than other property. If you can confiscate a horse, why not a man? Nor need we be nervous to free them with slow matches in their hands.

The rebel's slaves, being property, for the same reason are to be released, because they are his slaves and may be turned against the Government. If in no other way peace can be restored, why should we hesitate to liberate the slaves? Braxton Bragg said, "We shall show you that we are stronger than you, and that we will beat you in the long run." Tell me who is the murderer of the dead boy, he who used the rifle or he who gave it to the rebel?

I take it, my friends, that the debate is closed. I take it that the instructions of Secretary Cameron to Gen. Sherman, [applause,] "that the rebel's slaves shall be set free, that the Government will make haste to conform to the wishes of the people." The whole keynote was struck in the proclamation of Gen. Fremont, [applause,] who is now for a moment absent from the scene of action.

We wait until the cloud that obscures him lifts and blows away, for the Government must be sustained. Should any soldier undertake to force any slave forward into slavery or back into slavery, let him be dismissed; and, if an officer, let him be cashiered. [Applause.] We learnt more experience last April than ever before, and Fortress Monroe has been our chief school-house. There pedagogue Butler taught us to call chattels contraband, and Gen. Wool taught us to call them men. [Applause.] Patience, forbearance, confidence, said Gen. McClellan. These are the golden words of the war. When the supremacy of the Government is restored, I hold it to be beyond debate, the question of many years will be settled.

We shall ask, with one voice, what kindled the fire? I do not think it will be enough to say that the rebellion was caused by a few defeated politicians. Had this civil war been instituted by a party, things would have been different. Mr. Douglas was as true as Breckinridge was false, and both were party leaders. There are those who believe that this war was caused by other questions, but I believe what Calhoun said: "That when we lose control of this Government, we shall seek to destroy it," is the cause of the war. I believe that Mr. Stevens meant what he said in July, 1859, "that the Union ought to be subservient to Southern institutions." I believe that Mr. Reverdy Johnson knew what he said, "that the leaders of the rebellion had plotted it for thirty years."

While all slaveholders are not knaves and traitors, and bad men, we shall act after our rebellion is over, as a people who have purchased a peace at a terrible price. You must remember that we are Anglo-Saxons, and that the development of liberty is the mission of our race. We will be surrounded by freemen if we believe that freemen are essential to our liberties.

True then to our Anglo-Saxon blood, I doubt not that emancipation will be effected under the law in this country. When England said "let these slaves go free," they went free at midnight, praising God; for their chains were not broken; they dwindled away.

DEATH OF THE REBEL COLONEL CROGHAN.—The death of Col. Croghan, who was killed by General Benham's command, in the retreat of Floyd from Kanawha, is no small loss to the rebels. He was an excellent officer, a noble-looking man, and formerly in the regular service, a graduate of West Point, and a classmate of General Benham. He was a son of General Croghan, the defender of Fort Stephenson, and was formerly quite wealthy, once owning the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky. On his death-bed he confessed that he had received only what he deserved—that he was wrong, and asked the surgeon to pray for him. He refused to allow any medical assistance, probably well aware his time was come. The meeting and recognition between him and Gen. Benham was painful to witness. Said the General:

"My God, Croghan! is this you?"

"Yes," said the dying man, "but for God's sake, Benham, do not reproach me—I know now I was in the wrong."

Hearing the cannonading, he remarked:

"General, you can do me no good, and you are needed over there, are you not?"—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

PRISONERS' DEPOT ON LAKE ERIE.—The Sandusky (Ohio) *Register* says that Col. Hoffman, who has the matter in charge, has concluded a contract for land on Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, for the erection of a new prisoners' depot. A large amount of lumber has already been received, and about one hundred workmen will shortly be engaged in its construction. The structures to be put up will be of considerable magnitude, and sixteen in number. There are to be three buildings for officers quarters, each one hundred and five feet by twenty-four, and two stories high; one for soldiers' quarters, and four for the officers among the prisoners. Each structure is to be one hundred and twenty-two feet by twenty-nine, two stories high; four for quarters for prisoners (privates,) one hospital, one storehouse and two block-houses. Some other buildings are contemplated as likely to become necessary, but will not be built at present.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR BROWN, OF GEORGIA. Governor Brown has been re-elected Governor of Georgia. In his inaugural address, which was published in the Savannah *Republican* of the 11th instant, he reviews at length the progress of the rebellion, and declares that it had gone so far that it forbade all compromise with the North, and nothing remained for the South but to fight to the bitter end for their independence. He speaks very despondingly of the attempts of the Confederacy to receive foreign recognition, He concludes his address by alluding to the defeat of the rebels in South Carolina, and speaks of our fleet as an overpowering one, against which no ordinary land works can hope to succeed.

MASON AND SLIDELL.—Slidell, born in the North and married in the South, has devoted more than forty years of his life to an attack upon Northern men and Northern institutions; and Mason, who has subsisted upon the money which he married in Philadelphia, seems to have had no other purpose but to traduce the city that has supplied him the means of living

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM MISSOURI.

St. Joseph, November 29.—A band of rebels, under the notorious S. Y. Gordon, captured Captain Robb, Captain White, and Lieutenant Moonbright, three U. S. officers, from the railroad train, at Weston to-day. The rebel Stein, and fifty followers, are reported to be near Weston.

COLLISION.

Albany, November 29.—The steamer Francis Skiddy collided with a schooner last night, damaging the boiler. The escaping steam severely scalded nine of the passengers, three of whom have died.

☞ The Secretary of the Interior Department has just given another exhibition of his good sense, by declining to accept a marble bust tendered him by some some gentlemen in his department.

The Secretary earnestly recommends the appropriation of all the spare funds which may be in the possession of any of the clerks of the Department, to sustaining the Government, and to the relief of indigent families of soldiers, serving their country on the "tented field," in this hour of their country's need.

The sense and patriotism thus shown by Secretary Smith, will redound much more to his honor, when the difficulties which now beset the Administration and the country shall have been permanently settled, than

"Storied urn or animated bust."

☞ Our correspondent who complains of the sale, by a sutler, of liquors to the soldiers of his regiment, ought to lay the facts before the superior military authorities, who have the power to correct such illegal proceedings.

PROGRESS.—A letter from Lexington Kentucky, says that Joe Holt, of Kentucky, is getting sick of the business of protecting the *property* of pro slavery traitors and rebels, and says that the war must take its course, even if it be across the "peculiar institution."

☞ Florence Nightingale, in a letter which has found its way into print, appears to entertain little hope of her own recovery.

UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
360 Seventh St., near Northern Market.
I have now on hand a good assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of Chamber Sets, from $15 up; Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Mattresses, Pails, Tubs, Brooms, Pillows, Blankets, Comforts, &c., &c.
A call from my Republican friends, and all good Union men, is solicited. EXPENSES BEING SMALL, CAN AFFORD TO SELL CHEAP.
nov 30—4tif T. B. BROWN, Agent.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
County of Washington, to wit:
I hereby certify that George Copenhaver, of Washington county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this 29th day of November, in the year 1861, as astray, a BAY COLT, two years old, having a white face, and left hind foot white, and being about fourteen hands high. The owner of the above described Colt is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
Given under my hand.
W. THOMPSON, J. P.,
nov 30—3t* Eighth street, between D and E

DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE.
Office of Superintendent, No. 516 11th St.
Persons who have lost property are requested to report their loss to this Department. Large quantities of lost property now in the office.
nov 30—2awtf [Star.] W. B. WEBB, Supt.

CAME TO THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE 28th inst., a dark chesnut sorrel HORSE, with white spot on forehead; about six years old. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges, on applying to William Lyman, in charge of Government Ferry, Georgetown, D. C.
nov 30—3t* WILLIAM LYMAN.

LAMPS FOR GROCERS' or BUTCHERS' WAGONS.
I have now on hand Wagons, Lamps, Springs, and everything else requisite for Carriage or Wagon Work
☞ Repairing promptly attended to
nov 30—1w ROBT. H. GRAHAM, Coachmaker, Eighth street.

LOST.—Taken, by mistake, from the table of the dining-room at Willards' Hotel, Friday, November 29th, a REGULATION HAT, with Green Feather, leaving in its place a similar hat, with the number of Regiment 31. The finder will send to Capt. Benson, Sixty-ninth Reg. N. Y. V., and oblige CAPT. WM. BENSON.
nov 30—1t*

COAL AND WOOD.
RED ASH COAL.
WHITE ASH COAL.
Pine Wood—Oak Wood.
Also, 200 barrels Charcoal, on hand and for sale by R. W. BURR,
nov 30—3t* Cor. of Seventh st. and Maine Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—For Rent, Four Handsomely furnished Rooms—Parlor and bed-room on first floor, or two parlors and large front room and bed-room on second floor, (communicating.) Apply at No. 358 F street, between Ninth and Tenth streets. nov 30—1t*

FOR SALE.—A First Class pair of CARRIAGE HORSES, bred in Duchess county, New York. Also, two SADDLE HORSES. Inquire of S. S. WOOD,
nov 30—3t* 460 Pennsylvania Avenue.

FOUND.—Certificate of Deposite.—Apply at Office Metropolitan Police.
nov 30—3t [Star.] W. B. WEBB, Supt.

FOUND.—A light bay Horse, with white mark on forehead; was found last night, on Seventh street, near the bridge. The owner can have the horse by calling at the Union Eating House, Seventh street, near the bridge, by proving property and paying charges. nov 29—3t*

ARMY GLOVES! ARMY GLOVES!
ARMY GLOVES!
At the Glove Depot of
F. B. HASTINGS & CO.,
323 D street, facing Pa. avenue,
nov 26—tf Philharmonic Building.

NOV. 24, 1861. NOV. 24, 1861.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY,
The shortest, quickest, and best route from Baltimore to the
WEST, NORTH, AND NORTHWEST.

WINTER SCHEDULE.
CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Sunday, 24th November, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart from Calvert Station as follows:

TRAINS NORTH LEAVE.

Mail, at	8.20 A. M.
Buffalo Express	3.00 P. M.
Parkton Accomodation	4.00 P. M.
Pittsburg and Harrisburg Express	8.30 P. M.

TRAINS SOUTH ARRIVE.

Parkton Accommodation, at	8.00 A. M.
Buffalo Express	8.20 A. M.
Pittsburg and Harrisburg Express	2.00 P. M.
Mail	6.30 P. M.

The 6 A. M. Train from Washington connects with the 8.20 A. M. Train from Baltimore for the West, and for Buffalo, Elmira, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cavandaigua, and Niagara Falls, and for New York City.
The 11 A. M. Train from Washington connects with the 3.00 P. M. Train from Baltimore, to West, North and Northwest, and Elmira and Buffalo and Rochester.
The 5.00 P. M. Train from Washington connects with the 8.30 P. M. Train from Baltimore for Pittsburg, Harrisburg, and the West, and is a direct connection for Lebanon, Easton, Allentown, and New York, via Central Railroad of New Jersey.
Try this route to New York.
☞ The only Train leaving Baltimore on Sunday is the 3.00 P. M. Train, for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago and the West.
The only Train arriving in Baltimore on Sunday is the 8.20 A. M. Train.
nov 27 JAS. C. CLARKE, Sup't.