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EFFICEN. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAUSES.

THE DAILY HERALD, two centaper copy. \$7 per annum. THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at six contaperage, or \$1 per annum; the European Edition recent Wednesday, at six cents per copy. \$4 per annum to any part of Great firstian, or \$5 to to any part of the Couls near, both to include particle, the Children's both to include particle, the Children's Edition on the lst. 11th and 21st of each month, at eix couls per copy, or \$3 75 per annum.

SHE FAMILY HERALD, on Wetnesday, at four cents per

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place -ITALIAN OFERA-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- MACRETE. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-CENTRAL PARE.

WINTER GARDEN. Broadway .- ALL HALLOW EVE-BARNEY THE HARON-NAGIO JOEF. NEW BOWERT THEATRE. Bowery-NAIAD QUEEN-HUNGARIAN CHIEF-HOAD SIDE INE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. - NIGHT OWLS OF FRANCE

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE, 455 Broadway-Piperio BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Esqui-MAUA INDIANS COMMODORE NETT. COLUMN TROPICAL FISH, 20, at all hours. Pauvrette, afternoon and evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS' Mechanics Hall, 472 Broad-ray -Ermorian Songs, Burlingurs, Dances, &c.-High

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway. - ETHIOPIAN

WOOD'S MINSTREL BALL, 516 Broadway. - ETHIOPIAN

HOPE CHAPEL No. 720 Broadway. - Exhibition of

GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 618 Broadway. - DRAWING PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS. 563 Breadway. -

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES &C.

New York, Sunday, November 23, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The official response of the civic authorities of Fredericksburg to General Sumner's demand for the surrender of that city is published in full in our columns to-day. The delay allowed by General Summer for the removal of the women and children was occupied by the rebels in throwing up earthworks to the right and rear of the town, as the daylight yesterday morning revealed. Up to Friday night we had not opened fire on the city. The civic authorities conceded all within their power, but the military force occupying the hills defending the town that is to say, the army corps of General Longstreet-would not consent to its occupation by General Burnside's troops without offering an obstinate resistance, and so the matter stood at last accounts.

Intelligence from Sigel's corps, near Fairfax Court House, up to Friday night states that the rebels still hang about our flanks in that direction. Stuart was at Warrenton on the previous night with a large force, and pushed his pickets on the Manassas Junction road and the Warrenton "pike." They were driven back by our cavalry under Lieutenant Koenig. It is confidently stated that Stuart's headquarters are at Warrenton, and that White's cavalry, numbering five hundred men, is at Leesburg.

The working parties of our army in front of Harper's Ferry were attacked yesterday morning by the rebel cavalry near Halltown; but General Geary opened a masked battery of six guns on the assailants, and drove them back, shelling them as far as our guns could reach them in their retreat. Gen. Geary is very active in the prosecution of the

There is considerable news of a stirring charac. ter from the Southwest. Despatches from Cairo state that reconneissances from Lagrange to Ripley, Miss., have just returned, having occupied that place and Orizaba, eight miles south of it, in twenty-four hours. Our forces took sixty or seventy prisoners and seventy horses and mules, without losing a man.

Reports from Nashville on Friday state that Generals Bragg, Cheatham and Buckner had evacusted Murfreesboro, and were falling back on Tullahoma; but more recent despatches state that General Bragg is advancing upon Murfreesboro and not abandoning it. Heavy cannonading was heard yesterday morning in the direction of Lebanon; but the cause was not known. It is said that Jeff. Davis required Bragg to fight every inch of Tennessee soil. General Breckinridge's division had occupied Shelbyville. The rest of the rebel army is reported to be south of Duck river. fortifying Elk Ridge.

A grand expedition down the Mississippi river is now being organized at Columbus, Ky., by Gen. McClernand. It is designed to open the whole river as far as New Orleans, and will consist of a force of 40,000 men. The gunboat fleet of Commodore Porter will participate in the movement. The fleet consists of ten gunboats, carrying 121 guns. Vicksburg will probably be the mos important point of attack; but with such a force, and Commodore Farragut, with his fleet of gunbest below that city to co-operate with Porter and McClernand, the defences at Vicksburg will not present any very formidable obstacles.

bombardment and partial destruction of the city of St. Marys, Florida, on the 9th instant, by the United States gunboat Mohawk, is graphically described in our Fernandina correspondence to-day. The treachery of the inhabitants de manded this terrible retaliation at the hands of Captain Hughes. Our map of the locality will be found of much importance in connection with this

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A despatch from San Francisco, dated 21st inst., states that thirty thousand dollars had been forwarded on that day, by the steamer Constitution. for the fund of the National Sanitary Commission. making the total amount sent from the Pacific coast for the relief of sick and wounded Union soldiers half a million dollars.

The Coroner's investigation into the circumstances attending the death of Miss Clementina Anderson was concluded yesterday, and resulted go a verdict of the jury against Dr. Edward M. Browne, the alleged abortionist, and Augustus L. Singus, as accessory before and after the fact. Browne was committed to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury, and his housekeeper Eliza Gordon, was held as a witness. A full report of the testimeny taken vesterday is given elsewhere in to-day's paper.

Mgr. de Merode, the Pope's Minister at War, nded the small remnant of the k-ish volunteers called the Legion of St. Patrick, which was already reduced to some twenty men, in

The draft in Milwaukee took place on the 19th

inst., without any serious outward opposition. There were two amendments to the constitution of Wisconsin voted on at the last election. One was to increase the Governor's salary from \$1,250 a year to \$2,500, and the other was to reduce the rate of interest from ten to seven per cent. The latter was adopted and the former defeated.

The Legislature of Vermont has elected the folowing State officers:-Secretary of State, George W. Bailey, Jr., of Montpelier; Auditor of Accounts, Jeptha Bradley, of St. Albans; Superintendent of the State Prison, Hiram Harlow, of Windsor; Commissioner of the Insane, Dr. E. N. S. Morgan, of Pownal: Bank Commissioner, J. 1 Dickerman; State Prison Directors, C. C. Martin, of Finisburg; Lucius Robinson, of Newport, and Daniel Stearns, of Windsor.

In the Banks expedition New York will certainly have five regiments. Connecticut five regiments, Maine three regiments, and Massachusetts eight regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and three batteries of artillery.

Gen. McClernand's body guard, under the con mand of Captain Francis Jackson, has been increased to a battalion, for the purpose of taking part in the proposed expedition against Vicks burg.

It is stated that one of the victims ordered to be executed at Palmyra, Missouri, on the 18th instant, was a man who had a wife and several children dependent altogether upon his daily labor for their support. A young man, knowing the condition of the family, offered himself as a substitute for the husband and father, was accepted, and was one of the ten who were shot.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad to Green Bay was formally opened on the 12th inst. The coal dealers of Boston have advanced the price to nine dollars per ton.

Upland cotton brought sixty-eight cents per bound at a sale in Philadelphia on Monday last This is the highest price the article has as yet sold

Mr. A. L. Fessenden, of Wisconsin. was ordered to be released from the military prison in S Louis, unconditionally, on the 16th instant, "the charges against him not having been sustained." The order for his release arrived at the prison hos pital on the same day of, but a few hours subse quent to his death.

The stock market was better vesterday, and closed with a very buoyant tone, Harlem preferred and Illinoi Central being the favorites. Money was a shade easier than vesterday, but still very close. Gold closed at 130% exchange at 144%. The specie export of the day wi

Saturday's cotton market was an extremely dull one though middlings were quoted down to 66c. a 66 %c. There was a fair degree of activity in breadstuffs, with sales reported of 15.000 bbls. flour at full previous prices; 150.00 ushels wheat and 115,000 bushels corn at an advance ic. per bushel. Only 450 bbis. pork found buyers at unchanged rates. The sales of beef reached 850 bbls.: or ard, 1,500 pkgs., and of bacon 320 boxes, at uniform qu tations. Butter and cheese were active and firm. Whis key was stiffly held at 37c. a 375c., with sales of 1,25 and tallow were reported at former figures. Coffee, rice and molasses were quiet. Sole leather was in good de nand and very firm, as were likewise fish, wool and to bacco. There was less activity in freights, but otherwise

The Campaign in Virginia-The Loss

and Profits of Experience. Our latest authentic advices from Virginia are satisfactory and encouraging. The army of General Burnside, in prime condition, is concentrating its massive columns near its new base of operations at Fredericksburg. The work of repairing the connecting railroad to Aquia creek landing, on the Potomac (nine miles), is rapidly progressing. The rebels threaten to resist the passage of Burnside's troops, and there may, therefore, be a battle and a victory. The next thing will be the construction of several bridges over the Rappahannock, to replace those destroyed by the Union forces in their evacuation of Fredericksburg last August. The railroad and the bridges may detain the army several days; but this will be time well spent, especially as the late rains have rendered the "sacred soil of Virginia temporarily impassable to heavy army wagons and artillery over her common

With the shifting of the grand army of Gene rel Burnside from its late interior base, at the foot of the Blue Ridge chain of mountains, down to the navigable waters of Chesapeake Bay, all the intervening and utterly exhausted region of forty miles between Centreville and the Blue Ridge and beyond has been wisely abandoned. Stonewall Jackson may thus amuse himself to his heart's content in dashing up and down the Shenan doah valley for a hundred miles, and across the gaps of the Blue Ridge, and through the deso lated counties of Loudon, Fauquier, Culpepper and Prince William on the eastern side; but he will gain nothing but starvation by such enterprises. Last spring and summer he gathered at Front Royal, Strasburg, Winchester and other points a rich harvest of provisions, clothing, ammunition and hospital stores in conse quence of the vain efforts of our War Department to hold the Shenandoah valley and the extensive region indicated east of the Blue Ridge, with forces inadequate to the task, in conjunction with General McClellan's movements upon Richmond. Thus the rebel army of Jackson was maintained largely at the expense of the federal treasury; and the different de tachments of Union troops, scattered about over a region of one hundred miles square to catch him, though insufficient for their object, drew so largely upon the army of General Mc

Clellan as to defeat his great expedition. We are gratified that General Halleck has taken counsel from these dearly bought lessons of experience, in abandoning the Shenandon valley and the intervening country, from the Blue Ridge to Centreville, as a free range, for the time being, to Stonewall Jackson. Thus Union force in the aggregate of sixty thousand men, more or less, which was frittered away last summer in playing hide-and-seek with Jackson, is more usefully employed at Harper's Ferry and in the immediate front of the Virginia fortifications of Washington. If Jackson chooses to assail either of these positions he must come prepared for a siege, or be joined by the whole army of Lee. That Lee, as a last resort, would sacrifice Richmond for the prospect of capturing or shelling Washington, is altogether probable. But, if he enter tains any such design, these late extensive and liberal rains have rendered its execution, for some days at least, impossible. There is now, too, such a volume of water in the Upper Potomac as makes it secure, not only between Leesburg and Harper's Ferry, but up to Cumberland, against rebel marauders.

We think it altogether likely, therefore as tackson has but a small prospect of any profi harmonic that he will move laws to that river for until a safety and wellers.

the purpose of cutting in, as opportunities may be offered, between our army and its trains and depots of supplies. He is a vigilant and active ranger, and is very apt to turn up, like Stuart. in unexpected places, at the luckiest moment for success. It will be seen, however, that the present advance of General Burnside towards Richmond is well devised for victory in the front and security in the rear. We presume, too, that, after the narrow escape of Washington last summer, he will take good care that, in advancing upon Richmond, he does not advance upon an abandoned city, with the rebel army on the back track, two hundred thousand strong, and hungry and desperate, pushing for Arlington Heights.

When General McClellan advanced from Fortress Monroe up the Richmond peninsala. Norfolk was in possession of the rebels, and, with the steamer Merrimae and other ironclads, they controlled the James river. They also held the York river in holding the fortifications of Yorktown, from which it required the approaches of a regular siege to expel them-Now, with Norfolk, Yorktown and the two rivers in our possession, the work required to carry General McClellan to the Chickahominy holds good, and remains so much work done in behalf of General Burnside; for that his advance will be supported from the James and York rivers is too much feared by the enemy to be doubted. Everything looks well for the success of the present enterprise of the grand Army of the Potomac, and the country demands that it be pushed forward with energy and with the sagacity taught by experience, and without

"Making a Great People."

The Opinion Nationale, the organ of Prince Napoleon, has a very sarcastic article, which we print in another column, upon the pretended object of the Emperor of the French, in his war with the Mexicans, to "make them a great people." This is rather a novel idea in making war to "thrust greatness" upon a people. Many wars have been undertaken to destroy a great people; but it is the first time we have ever heard of a war waged against a people for the purpose of making them great.

It is true that war sometimes does develon the greatness of a people; but, then, that is not the case when they are conquered, but when they come off victorious. To subjugate a people by force of arms, and impose upon them a government, is not to make them great, but only to enslave and degrade them. But this is the greatness meditated by Louis Napoleon for the Mexicans. He does not, of course, intend that they should conquer his armies, and thus be come great. But it is quite possible that after all the Mexicans may become great in a way that the Emperor least designs. Their military qualities, their heroism, their patriotism, may be developed, and they become what they have not been for many years—a united people—and they may whip the French to their bearts' content. In this manner they may become as great as the heterogeneous and hybrid races of which they are composed will permit them-

But, as the French journal suggests, if ther be any infallible receipt for making a people great, why should not General Forey begin at home? The elements of a great people are great virtues, great characters and great talents. But the French do not possess those in such a superabundance that they can afford to export them to Mexico. It required a Corsican to eliminate the elements of order out of chaos after the first French Revolution: and it seems that it needed a man of the same blood to hold the reins after the Revolution of 1848. Had the French been abundantly blessed with great virtues, great characters and great talents, such lame and impotent conclusions could never have resulted from those two revolutions. The truth is that a people's greatness must spring from themselves; and their institutions, which are a test of their greatness, must, if worth anything, spring from the same source. Institutions imposed by conquerors, and not springing out of the national life of a people, cannot make them happy or great. The idea that any people can be made great to order, by suffering conquest at the hands of another people, is one of the most absurd notions that ever entered

the head of a statesman. To subjugate a people cannot make them great; but the attempt and the failure have often done so. Is this the sly meaning that lurks in the words of the Constitutionnel? If it is, we hope the Emperor's project will be crowned with success. The seven United Provinces of the Netherlands were made great on the same plan by Philip II.; and George III. was eminently successful in making his North American colonies great by a seven years' war. Perhaps the Emperor Napoleon may do the same for the Mexican people.

MORE LIGHT.—Several days since we called the attention of the city authorities to the fact that carriages were allowed to circulate through the streets after dark without having lighted lanterns. We earnestly recommended that strict measures be taken to enforce that rule or regulation which must exist—to the effect that all vehicles passing through the streets of the city after nightfall should bear in some conspicuous place a light. This measure is one involving life or death, and should meet with the earnes attention of those whose duty it is to watch over the public welfare. At Central Park such a neasure has become an imperative necessity Each day we hear of some accident having occurred from the fact that in the evening earriages unavoidably come in contact in the erowded streets and avenues leading from the Park. They remain in the smooth, pleasant drives of that great rendezvous of the fashion of New York until it is dark; then comes a general rush for the city, and crowds of carriages get mixed in almost inextricable confusion. The drivers shout and swear at haphazard; for they have no lights and cannot distinguish where they are going; they dash on, and come in violent contact with other vehicles, jeopardizing the limbs and lives of our wives and children, to say nothing of our own. Why should this danger be daily or rather nightly, incurred, when, by a simple measure of police regulation, it may be easily avoided? Let but the policemen arrest each driver whose lanterns are not lighted at night and fine him for the offence against public safety, and we shall soon see one and all attending carefully to the lighting of their lamps at the proper hour. We shall thus be saved from a danger which is greater than is perhaps supposed, and shall hear less of accidents caused by a want of attention to a municipal regulation which is called for by common sense and law. We are determined to keep up this de mand for more light until it has been duly attended to, and appeal to the city authorities

The New, Absorbing Topic in Eng-

The philosopher who discovered that t was but a step between the sublime and the ridiculous must have been a careful student of the English papers. Until very recently the absorbing topic of discussion in England has been our civil war. Russell, Palmerston, Oladstone and other official worthies have made long speeches about it, and written any number of letters explaining and qualifying their speeches. That great debating society, the British Parliament, and that premature parliament, the Oxford Debating Society, have been laboring in vain to fully understand and fairly discuss this great question of the day. Those districts in which the cotton famine prevails have been blessed with public meetings and public lectures benevolently calculated to show the people why they are starving, and to encourage them to starve on until this plan, or that plan, or the other plan, has been adopted for their relief. The English papers have mingled daily doses of sophistical argument, tawdry rhetoric and violent invective, and, with the self-satisfied air of a low comedy physician, have administered these remedies for rebellion to the sick man of America and the starving men of England, only to make matters worse and the patients more unwell by their quack medicines. A new and more exciting topic has at length come upon the English tapis, however and, according to the London Times, "is discussed with more vivacity in clubs and social circles than any question of politics, whether foreign or domestic." This great, absorbing subject is the decision of a bet about the spell. ing of the word "reindeer." Not only the clubs and social circles, but the

whole press of England is deeply interested in this momentons affair. Our English files by the Persia treat of very little else. The journals are filled with communications pro and con., explanations, corrections and contradictions The London Times and its leading contemporaries devote long and solemn editorials to the subject, and argue about it with that sublime and ponderous gravity becoming a herd of ele phants in chase of a fly, or Mrs. Partington discussing the abstruse problem whether or not the moon is inhabited if it be made of green cheese. Of course there is a Yankee at the bottom of this important business, upon the proper settlement of which such tremendous consequences depend; and we shrewdly suspect that Mr. Ten Broeck-the Yankee in questionis deliberately and maliciously perpetrating s terrible hoax upon our British relatives, in order to obtain a fair equivalent in amusement for the one hundred pounds out of which he has been swindled. The facts of the affair, as far as developed, seem to be these:-Colonel Burnaby and the Hon. Captain Stewart, of the English army-illustrious as men about town and on the turf-had a horse named Palm Oil, Sitting at the Jockey Club Room one day, they determined to change the name of their borse to Reindeer, very naturally preferring that title to the slippery cognomen previously selected. Unfortunately the English fashionables are not very remarkable in an educational point of view, and neither the Colonel nor the Captain could spell reindeer. A waiter was therefore despatched for a dictionary, and returned with Dr. Johnson's slightly obsolete production, in which the word is spelled r-a-i-nd-e-e-r. This point decided, the horse was named, and no more was then said about the matter. Both Colonel Burnaby and Captain Stewart were struck with a brilliant idea, however, and prepared to put it into execution.

By and by Mr. Ten Broeck drops into the club, and after some off hand talk the conversation is adroitly turned to the newly named horse, and Mr. Ten Broeck is informed of the rechristening. Then Colonel Burnaby takes out his betting book and asks, "How do you spell that word. Stewart?" Captain Stewart re. plies, "Why I spell it r-e-i-n-d-e-e-r." "Bet naby, "and we'll decide it by Johnson's Diction-"Done," says Captain Stewart; and the bet is booked. Mr. Ten Broeck, coming from the land of free schools, knows that Burnaby is wrong, and tells him so. Burnaby offers to bet Ten Broeck any sum he likes. Ten Broeckloth to take advantage of his friend's ignorance but willing to humor his evident desire for a bet, wagers one hundred pounds against one on r-e-i-n-d-e-e-r. Johnson's Dictionary is again procured, and Ten Broeck loses his one hundred pounds, which the Colonel and the Captain divide between them. This is what is called a "put up." or a "bubble" bet, and is obviously unfair, since two persons, having previously ascertained a fact, inveigle a third person into betting about it by pretending to get up a bet between themselves. Our thimble riggers and patent safe operators, and their high born imitators in the English aristocracy, practise this dodge exclusively, and it is never attempted by an honorable sporting man. This, then is the subject which now engrosses the English mind. Admiral Rous, the Hon. Ar. thur Annesley and the Hon. Robert Lawley (brother of Frank Lawley, the London Times' Baltimore correspondent) are interested as witnesses, and the Duke of Cambridge. the Commander-in-Chief of the British army, threatens that unless the affair is fully explained he will issue a general order prohibiting army officers from belonging to sporting clubs or societies. The sensation thus created in aristocratic circles may readily be imagined. Very probably Parliament will be called upon to interfere, and we should not be surprised if the Queen settled the discussion by a proclamation. The London Times could very easily satisfy all parties, however, by engaging Burnaby, Stewart and the Hon. Mr. Lawley (" who repudiates his own formal testimony") as its special foreign correspondents. The Times seems to prefer stock gamblers—like Russell and dishonest private secretaries-like Frank Lawley-for its American representatives, and why should it not send over these perpetrators of a swindling bet to help write down this un. aristocratic country, and teach us by example how to relinquish our insane worship of the almighty dollar? Certainly no other proceeding could be more appropriate or more characteristic of English journalism.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST .- Since the expulsion of the rebel Gen. Bragg and his grand invading bost of seventy-five thousand men from Kentucky into the northeast corner of Tennes see, his army seems to have melted away. A portion of it may have been sent East to strengthen Gen. Lee at Richmond; but the main body, it appears, has been broken up into detachments, and scattered along the country south and west of Knoxville, for the indispensable object of subsistence. The great federal depots of provisions, ammunition, &c., at Nash

ville and Memphis were the special objects of Bragg in his rapid retreat from Kentucky ; but, as Buell headed him off at Louisville in his northern march, so Rosecrans has anticipated him in his retreat. Consequently Bragg has been compelled to move down nearer the borders of Georgia and Alabama, and to divide his forces, in order to feed them from the impove-

rished country around him. Further West, the demoralized rebel forces of Van Dorn, Price and Lovell, which were so terribly defeated in their concentrated attack upon Corinth, have been pursued by Gen. Grant to Holly Springs, Mississippi. We dare say that when the combined land and naval forces un. der Gen. McClernand and Admiral Porter get under way, they will, in conjunction with Gen Grant, very soon clear out the armed forces of the rebellion from the entire State of Mississippi, including Vicksburg, the last remaining point on the Mississippi river where the rebels now command a crossing. Meantime, under the general direction of Gen. Butler, the work of ferreting out and breaking up the squads of rebel guerillas in the swamps of Louisiana has been going on successfully; and simultane ously our naval forces have cleaned up the whole coast of Texas, including a heavy catalogue of warlike spoils Little remains to be done to complete the suppression of the rebellion in the Southwest, beyond the capture of Vicksburg and Mobile; for the loss to the rebels of these two important military positions will, under the pressure of our land and naval forces from the Gulf coast and from the North, involve the loss of Mississippi and Alabama Where, then, will be the hope of rescue to the rebel cause in Arkansas, Northern Louisians and Texas? They will all go by the board.

Thus, while in the East a decisive victory or the part of Gen. Burnside will be followed by a general collapse of the rebellion, from Virginia to Georgia, it only needs a telling blow or two in the Southwest to settle the question, from Georgia to Texas. East and West, too, best of all, the Union has the men and the means in motion competent for the work.

REBEL APPEALS TO ENGLISH FEARS .- NOW that King Cotton has been found an ineffective agent in securing the forcible intervention of England, the rebel journals are shifting their tactics and are appealing to her timidity. The last number of the Richmond Dispatch has an article in which it conjures up a fearful picture of her doom in the event of a reunion being effected between the Nonth and South. In the first place she is to lose Canada; next, her fleets are to be swept from the ocean, and then the loss of all her colonial possessions-the West Indies, Australia and India-is to follow. As the reconstruction of the Union will inevitably take place, whatever course England may choose to pursue in our regard, we present the above recapitulation of facts to the careful attention of Englishmen, with a recommendation for them to consider whether it will not be well for them to conciliate the good feeling of the North by pursuing a frank and honest policy towards it whilst yet it is in their power. From the present language of the rebel journals they can see how ready Southerners would be to concur in a war against them in revenge for the insincerity of their conduct towards them. Those who play a double game must expect to reap a double harvest of enmities.

ENGLISH MILITARY CRITICISMS ON THE WAR. The London Army and Navy Gazette, in an article on the progress of the war, has the following remarks on the inaction of our army in Vir-

There is the North, with double the white population of the South, all dying to die for the Union, without any foreign and internal element to distract their strength and attention—with the command of the sea, and with a free intercourse with all the nations of the world, which can sell them munitions of war or furnish them with mercenaries—with the control of the great inland rivers and water communications—with the most virtuous, intelligent, rich, prosperous and enlightened citizens—with all the armories, dockyards, foundries and mnufactories—with sulphur, saltpetre, charcoal, iron, steel, lead, the Naw York Herald, and everything that ought to command success, standing at bay on the Northern frontiers mand success, standing at bay on the Northern frontiers of Virginia before an enemy which has all the disadvantages, and all the advantages which have fallen to the lot of the federals.

The above is all true, or was so at the time it was written, the only thing in connection with it to which exception is to be taken being the writer's speculations as to the causes of the inaction which excites his wonderment. The North has had all the powerful auxiliaries of which he speaks, the New York HERALD included; but they have been paralyzed by influences which have been left out of his calculations. Had he read the debates in Congress in March last, and followed the articles of the Union journals since, he would have seen that the inaction of our forces in Virginia was caused not by any want of competency or energy on the part of our commanders, or of a spirit of enthusiasm on the part of our troops, but by the obstacles thrown in the way of General McClellan by the radicals, and the pressure brought to bear on the President for his removal-a pressure which he declared himself unable to resist. The New York HERALD used its most strenuous efforts to defeat those malign influences, and therefore our English military contemporary is correct in setting it down as one of the most effective of the forces employed in the vigorous prosecution of the war.

Operatic.

nanager Grau a good night for his gala performance. The public appreciated this favor, and Irving place thundered with the rumble of carriages. * The performance began half an hour earlier than usual, and so the house filled up rather slowly at first. By the regular hour of opening however, a very select and fashionable audience crowded every part of the Academy.

Although Mr. Grau had not advertised the fact, it

seemed to be generally understood that General McClel an would be present last evening. The General did not attend, however, although Mrs. McClellan was in a retired private box in the dress circle, and Mrs. President Lincoln was present for a short time during the evening. As we semi-officially announced that the General's presence was anticipated, it is but fair to state that General McClellan at first accepted Mr. Grau's invita-tion to attend, but, being detained by other en-gagements, seat Mr. Grau the following note, of which no mention was made to the audience, because no officia notice had been given on the subject:-

MR. J. GRAU:—
BR.—I am directed by Ceneral McClellan to express his regrets that he is compelled to deny himself the pleasure of attending the Opera this evening, as proposed, and to tender you his thanks for your invitation. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. SWEITZER, Lieut. Col. and A. D. O.

As is usual upon such occasions, there were many rumors that the brave and popular General was here there and everywhere—in the parquet, the dress circle, the boxes; but he could not be found, though at every pause in the performance opera glasses were auxiously levelled to catch a glimpse of him, and enthusiastic in-dividuals rushed up stairs and down stairs and through the corridors to hunt him out. Evidently the large au-dience desired rather to see McClellan than to listen to the performance; but the performance was amply suffi cient to repay them for their attendance.

The programme began with the first act and a scene from the third act of "Norma," in which Lorini, No rensi, Sesini and Maccaferri appeared. Lorial was in good voice, but did not sing as well as in "Lucrezia

Borgis," on the evening everious. Morensi was, at usual, admirable, and was freartily and deservedly applauded. Susief did well, ana' Maccaferri did as well as he could. "La Traviata" for owed, with as the beroine and Brignoli as Alfredo. We can only acted splendidly and sang enjoyably. Brignoli's excellent rendition of his part is familiar to the public. Beta artists, as well as Amodio, were greatly applauded. The extraordinary care with which Signor Ma zio affected to conduct the orchestra was equally instructive and

REWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1862 MOVEMENTS OF STONEWALL JACKSON—GEN. INNINT-ZELMAN ON THE LOOKOUT FOR HIM.

An impression prevailed quite extensively in front yeaerday and this forenoon that General Early's and General Marshall's divisions of Stonewall Juckson's corps were

uity of Middleburg and Leesburg.
We, however, state what we know in saying that is bundred thousand, men that General Heintzelman that there need be little fear that we hear the report of his artillery in this city. We are no believers that the rebel troops who now hover around

The agent of the National Bank Note Company states that they are now striking off daily one hundred thousand iollars of the postal currency, and Secretary Chase has directed such a multiplication of the plates that two hundred thousand dollars shall be issued daily. At the is not far distant when it would seem that a proper sup an amount of small change is needed for the purposes of trade, and how much of public debt will be thus at sorbed. In this city there has ever been such a supply of the postal currency that the miserable postage stamp which are causing such mischief and loss in the North

THE CASE OF GENERAL M'DOWELL.

have scarcely been needed.

The Court of Inquiry in 'the case of General McDowell met and organized this morning. The President asked the Recorder if he had any charges against General Mo the negative. The Recorder was directed to apply to the Adjutant General for all charges or other papers referring o the case, and the Court adjourned until Monday next. The request of General McDowell was for a court of

inquiry into his general conduct, but it appears that by ome error in the phraseology of the order the Court is directed to investigate charges against him, when there are none in existence. There are only two sorts of courts known to the military service-cou of inquiry and courts martial. The military commission which have recently been instituted are an innovation and there does not appear to be any authority for them The order in the McDowell case authorized a quasi court martial The fact was developed in the official interrogatory to General McDowell this morning by the Recorder Whether he had any objection to any of the o the court detailed to try his case?" to which General McDowell replied that he was "not on trial." Under the language of the order it is probable that the court will be compelled to adjourn without action or await a new

THE CASE OF GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER General Fitz John Porter's trial is delayed by the ace

THE SKNATE AND THE NEW BRIGADIERS It is understood that the Military Committee will sore tinize very closely the appointments of brigadier gene-rals made during the vacation of Congress, and that many of those named will fail to receive con will be shown.

LIEUT. COL. COLBURN. Lieutenant Colonel Colburn, of General McClellan staff, who was summoned here a few days ago to also upon what authority he had left the Army of the Pote nac, was assigned to duty in the office of the Adju General, from which he was relieved this morning, and is again waiting orders. Colonel Colburn is one of the most efficient officers in the field who are now in the service, and it was probably regretted that his should be buried in the office of the Adjutant General, It has been many years since he enjoyed a furlough, and while the military authorities are determining where to place him he may perhaps obtain that privilig

SUDDEN DRATH OF GENERAL PATTER Brigadier General Frank Patterson, of Phil-House. The cause of his death is not known.

THE NUMBER OF DISCHARGED SOLDERS The number of soldiers recently discharged and paid off has been greatly underrated by the New York Tr The number paid off by Paymaster Andrews last week was eighteen hundred.

The Sturgis Rifles, who have acted as General McClei-ian's body guard during his campaigns in Virginia and service next Monday. General McClellan claimed this privilege for his bousehold troops, who will doubtless re enter the service in positions suited to their several can

STONEWALL JACKSON'S SERMON. Stonewall Jackson is reported to have delivered to his troops last Sunday a discourse apon text from Joel, chapter 2. verse 20. as follows :--

But I will remove far off from you the Northern army, and will drive him into a land barron and desolate, with his face toward the east sea and his hinder part toward the utmost sea, and his stink shall come up, and his till savour shall come up, because he hath done great things. OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE CAPTURE OF REBEL

The Navy Department has been informed of the capture by the steamer Hale, in Nassau river, of the scho Wave, laden with turpentine and cotton.

The Daylight boarded the Racer, of Nassau, N. P., off Wilmington. The crew of the latter made their escape and afterwards ineffectually fired upon the boats crews of the Daylight. The Racer had to be abandoned in con sequence, but her cargo, principally of salt, was saved.

It is ascertained from other despatches that the expe

dition which fired the Alieghanian was led by Lieut. Wood, formerly of the United States Navy. Several of the incendiaries have been captured, one of whom confessed he was the rebel pilot in the expedition. A PRESENT TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Lincole has been presented by a leading represen-tative of the Hebrews of the West with an elegant paint. ing of the American flag, having upon its stripes an in-scription in Hebrew, from the book of Joshua, chapter first, verses four to mue inclusive. A SPECIMEN OF BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

An illustration of the shallewness of the pretence of British neutrality will be found in the following notes discovered on board the last prize which arrived at New York—viz: the schooler Water Witch, which was captured while attempting to run the blockade. Barelays a McDowell are leading merchants at Kingston, Jamaica, and seem to take it for granted it is the duty of a commodere in the British Navy to give information and advice to facilitate the delivery of cargoes of merebandies in the

To Captain King, of the Water Witch:—

MY Dan Six—I send you berewith a note for Cordore Dunlop, and hope you may get some us-ful laft tion from him. Tour measuager takes the demilor of magain. Wishing you a speedy and prosperous age, I am, very truly, yours,

JAMES H. Mollower.

To Commodere DURLOF, C. B., &c., &c., Port Royal.

DRAM SIM-Captain Thomas King, of the British schooner Water Witch, is about to preceed with a carge of merchandise in his vessel to a port in the Southern States of America, and being anxious to get advice from you for his guidance, we take the liberty of giving him this introduction, and will feel obliged for such counsel as you can give him under the circumstances. We are sir, your obedient servants,

BARCLAYS & McDOWELL.

Court of General Sections. Before City Judge McCuna.

Nov. E2.—The following prisoners, convicted during the last week, were brought up this merning before City Judge McConn fer sentence:

Isabella Hughes, convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. Henry Klump, convicted of the same offence, was sentenced to two years and six months imprisonment in the State Prison. Shadrack Reid, the colored man, convicted of manelaughter in the third degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for four years. Nov. 22 .- The following prisoners, convicted during the

The Nova Scottan Outward Bound.

MONTREAL, Nev. 22, 1862.
The meamship Nova Scottan sailed from Qubec at elever o'clock this morning, taking out ton cable and thirty-