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MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

PROPHESYING.

Mr. SEWARD is incorrigible. CASSANDRA himself never prophesied as often, or found as few believers as LINCOLN'S premier. Undetered by past failures, and undiscouraged by popular incredulity, the OILY GAMMON of the Yankee Administration is continually practising the role of soothsayer. Strange to say, too, he seems suddenly to have modified his predictions. From the first SEWARD was confident of peace. At the very period when on the one hand he was assuring the Confederate Commissioners at Washington that Fort Sumter would be speedily evacuated, and on the other he was secretly engaged in active preparations for its reinforcement, the crafty SEWARD openly affirmed that the little war cloud impinging itself on the horizon would speedily pass away, and that in sixty days the tranquility and stability of the Union would be restored. Events soon demonstrated the futility of his vaticinations, but in no wise disheartened, Mr. SEWARD began again to prophesy. He instructed Mr. ADAMS, the Lincolnite Minister to Great Britain, to assure the authorities of the United Kingdom that the Administration had not the most remote idea of ever permitting or witnessing a dissolution of the Union, and that in a few weeks at the farthest the storm would blow over, and the Southern States would resume their place in the Union. Unhappy Mr. SEWARD! The "few weeks" were prolonged into several months, and instead of the seven Southern States returning to their allegiance, eleven have disowned Yankeedom and Lincolnism, while three more are impatiently chafing at their bonds, and only awaiting a propitious moment to sever them.

But SEWARD is a pertinacious spirit. He thinks doubtless that there is nothing like trying. Like the man who throws a javelin at a mark and is certain of hitting, if he will but persevere, so Mr. SEWARD believes that by dint of prophesying he will be sure in time to predict something that will come to pass, and will attest and vindicate his sagacity. Accordingly some three weeks ago he again ventured upon his favorite game, and asserted with every possible sign of confidence his unqualified belief that the "little affair" (*sic*) of the Southern rebellion would terminate in less than ninety days. From the nature and connection of this bold declaration, it having been made in a speech to his old constituents at Auburn, Wm. H. SEWARD evidently intended the inference to be drawn that in less than three months the war would be ended by the complete subjugation of the South. This prediction was received in the Confederacy with an outburst of ridicule, for every one knew that the wily Secretary of State of the Yankee Government was simply soothing the ruffled vanity of the disappointed Hessians, who had anticipated the speedy conquest of the South, and were hugely chagrined at finding their hopes and wishes completely frustrated.

What shall we say now to the statement of the latest demonstration by this prince of pretenders? The telegraph assured us on Saturday that the *Independent*, the paper of HENRY WARD BEECHER, and one of the most ultra and uncompromising of Abolition organs, affirms that SEWARD has expressed his conviction that the Government cannot succeed in war, and that peace will be declared within ninety days! Here a *la coil, my masters!* Is it possible or credible that the selfsame functionary who from the outbreak of the war has been constantly proclaiming its approaching termination through the triumph of the Northern arms, should now suddenly veer round, acknowledge that his Government cannot possibly procure the war successfully, and aver that peace will be declared in less than ninety days? Even from a public man as reckless of consistency as is WM. H. SEWARD no extraordinary an act of temperation is scarcely to be expected. Yet the authority for the statement is decidedly good. The *Independent* is a ferocious war paper—and none the less so for being edited by a clergyman. It may be reasonably supposed to understand as much of Mr. SEWARD'S views and opinions as any other paper in the country, and we can hardly imagine it would venture rounds to ascribe to the Lincoln Secretary of State such an expression of sentiment unless the edit tor were certain of the truth of his assertion.

After all, however, it will make very little difference to us whether SEWARD thinks the North will have to suspend the war or not, nor, indeed, will the Confederacy be apt to feel much disquietude at any thing which that versatile gentleman may think proper to allege. Mr. SEWARD'S opinions have ceased to carry any weight with them. He is too fond of rash predictions, which time usually proves premature and unfounded, to inspire much confidence even among his friends, while his enemies would not give the snap of a finger for a folio volume filled with his prophecies. If he really said what the *Independent* attributes to him, he either means to throw the South off its guard, or the declaration must have been hazarded on some post-prandial occasion when the fermented juice of the grape had upset his caution, and induced him to speak the real convictions of his mind. This is by no means improbable, as Mr. SEWARD is generally understood to have become an ardent votary of Bacchus.

THE NEWS.

A disgraced Government, wretched in the accumulation of defeat, dishonor and of baffled hopes, and desperate in the foresight of still greater disasters—blinded with rage at the departure of Confederate Ministers from one of our ports, and maddened at the proof it gave of the inefficiency of its own blockade, has perpetrated an act that has not its parallel in the history of the world.

In our telegraphic column will be found a dispatch to Governor Moore, fully authenticated, announcing that our Ministers to Europe have been forcibly taken from the British mail steamer on mid ocean by the Federal steam frigate San Jacinto, and the party taken to Fortress Monroe.

Our regular telegraphic report from Richmond adds that this news was communicated from General Wool, at Fortress Monroe, to Gen. Hegan, and that the commander of the frigate who achieved such a brave and brilliant exploit was Commodore Wilkes.

Had it come in any other shape than this, passing through the hands of the Governor and confirmed by the Secretary of War, we could scarcely have credited such astounding news. That it was the official act of the Lincoln Government, that the step was gravely considered and deliberately resolved upon in cabinet council, and that the San Jacinto was sent out upon the highway of ocean travel with explicit instructions to overhaul the mail packet at all hazards, violate the flag of Great Britain and snatch from the protection of its neutrality the men it feared so much, there is not room for a doubt. No naval officer would have dared to assume such a responsibility, nor would Lincoln otherwise have cast the prisoners into the dungeons of Fortress Monroe. Whatever has been done, though prompted in the blindness of passion, was the result neither of ignorance nor of accident.

What the consequences of this outrage may be, time will soon determine. The British Government is not noted for allowing insults to its flag to pass unnoticed nor will it want for precedents, in the course of that power which now defies it, to demand the extremest reparation. It has no continental wars to tie its hands it has no possessions within reach of the United States except the sparsely populated Canadas it has a navy equal to the task of obtaining redress, and the traffic it would lose would be far more than compensated by the reopening of the cotton supply. But the serious consideration of this affair, in its various bearings, we leave for another occasion.

It pains us to think of the sufferings which have fallen to the lot of the gentlemen and their families, who are now immured at Fortress Monroe. The Honorable J. M. Mason and his Secretary, Mr. McFarland, were, we believe, unaccompanied, but the Honorable John Slidell had his wife and two daughters, and his Secretary, the Honorable George Eustis, was accompanied by his wife. Dr. Lemat, of this city, and several other Southern gentlemen, were in the party. There is no pr[illegible]y, we fear, of their release during the [illegible]r, as the Lincoln dynasty must assig[illegible] a demand from England and be resolute to refuse it, or they would not have placed themselves in such a position.

GRONNA.—So far as heard from, the following gentlemen appear to have been chosen to Congress:

First District—	Julien Hartridge.
Third "	Hines Holt.
Fourth "	A. H. Kenan.
Seventh "	R. P. Trippe.
Eighth "	L. J. Gartrell.
Tenth "	A. M. Wright.

One hundred prisoners from Columbus reached Memphis on Friday.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASTOUNDING OUTRAGE.

OUR MINISTERS TO EUROPE KIDNAPPED.

THE BRITISH FLAG VIOLATED.

Messrs. Mason and Slidell Taken from the English Mail Steamer in Mid-Ocean by a Lincoln Frigate.

WILL GREAT BRITAIN RESENT THE INSULT?

CHANCES OF A WAR.

The following telegraphic dispatch was received by the Governor last evening from the Confederate capital:

RICHMOND, November 17.

Governor T. O. Moore: Mason, Slidell and party arrested on British mail steamer, on mid-ocean, by Lincoln steam frigate San Jacinto. Taken to Fortress Monroe.

This dispatch came to us from the Governor, through Major Thos. E. Adams, with the information that it is entirely authentic, as it has been confirmed by the Secretary of War, the Hon. J. P. Benjamin.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Richmond.

Arrest of Ministers Mason and Slidell and Secretaries.

Richmond, November 17.—It is ascertained that the Federal vessel San Jacinto boarded the British steamer at sea on which were our Ministers Mason and Slidell and their Secretaries, Eustis and McFarland, and took them off. They are all of them now at Fortress Monroe.

The Northern papers publish a dispatch reporting a battle at Pikeville, Ky., in which the Federals killed 100 and took 1000 Confederates prisoners, but a letter from Gen. Humphrey Marshall is just received at the War Department which says: "The Pikeville battle occurred with 300 Confederates against 1500 Federals. Our troops lost one killed, four wounded and seven missing. The Federal loss was: killed, 30; counted 140 wounded and 200 prisoners. This unequal loss resulted from the fact that our men were successfully ambuscaded, and the enemy were entrapped."

Richmond, November 17.—The news of the capture of Ministers Mason and Slidell was communicated to Norfolk from Fortress Monroe by Gen. Wool to Gen. Huger. Commodore Wilkes commanded the San Jacinto, that arrested the Commissioners.

Nothing interesting from Manassas or other camps.

TELEGRAPHIC.

New York, November 17.—The *Herald* gives the following names of the dead disabled, ashore and missing: Belvidere, Florida, Commodore Perry, Kihan Allen, D. W. Pettit, Union, Ocean Express, Governor, and two gunboats.

The news of the bombardment of Beaufort was received at Washington on the 10th, exciting much consternation in official circles.

Favored parties in Rhode Island are permitted to send ships to Southern ports which are controlled by the Federal fleet, with supplies for the Southern Union men to be exchanged for cotton.

The Maryland Legislature has only six Secessionists in the Senate and House. Bradford's majority for Governor is 90,000. Hicks urges that a special session of the Legislature be called to place the State unequivocally in favor of the Union.

FROM RICHMOND.—Richmond, November 11. The Federals are reconnoitering in large force near our lines.

Francis Albany, who was taken prisoner on the Petrel, died recently at Moyamensing prison.

Hallock is appointed in place of Fremont.

The blockade of the Potomac is still effective and disastrous to the Federals.

The Federal pickets in force are opposite Occoquan with cannon.

FROM BALTIMORE.—Baltimore, November 12. The *Sun* says it is understood that the Federal advance will be expedited by the success of the fleet. Great difficulty is experienced at Washington for the procuring of supplies. Wagon trains run daily to Baltimore, and the Government is urged to seize the turnpike for its use. Most of the regiments detailed for service in lower Maryland have returned.

Wilmington, November 16.—A schooner arrived yesterday Friday from Foreign Island, with forty five hundred bushels of salt and seventy one barrels of sugar. This schooner reports no blockading vessels off the western bar on Friday, and only one off New Inlet.

Nashville, November 16.—The Louisville *Courier* of to-day says it is reported that Gen. Tom Crittenden, with 10,000 Yankees, is with in twenty five miles of Rosselville, and the *Courier* thinks he probably intends to disperse the sovereign Convention, which is to meet there on Monday next.

Nashville, November 16.—The Evansville *Journal* of the 14th inst publishes the following dispatches, which are doubtless greatly exaggerated.

"Paris, Ky., November 12.—Gen. Nelson met the rebels on Friday last at the village of Pikeville, in Pike county, and won a glorious victory.

"Paris, Ky., November 12.—Col. Lake Moore attacked the rebels in the rear with 3800 men, and Col. Harris, of the Second Ohio, in the front, with 600 men—Harris falling back, and Moore pressing forward until the enemy was brought in the midst of Nelson's whole brigade, when our forces pressed them on all sides, killing 400 and taking 1000 prisoners, when the balance of them scattered in all directions. The loss of Federals small. The battle lasted all of Friday and Saturday. Among the prisoners are Generals John P. Williams and Hawes."

Cincinnati, November 12.—The defeat of the Union forces at Guyandotte, Va., was accomplished by the trickery of the inhabitants; it was all arranged between the rebel cavalry and the rebel citizens; it was a massacre of the Federal troops in cold blood. The citizens invited the Federals to their houses on Sunday evening, when off duty; they accepted after dark, then the rebel cavalry dashed into town, and commenced murdering the unarmed soldiers. The rebel citizens, men, women and children, rushed on them with arms in their hands, and, aided by the cavalry, perpetrated the slaughter. The Federals at the camp prepared for defense, but were overpowered and had to break. When Col. Seigler arrived and learned the particulars of the affair, he immediately ordered the burning of the town, and the buildings were immediately fired and the whole town reduced to ashes.

Richmond, November 16.—The Richmond *Dispatch* publishes an extra which contains items from the Baltimore *American*, dated the 13th. They state that the reported smoke of the battle of the Federals at Piketon or Pikeville, Ky., is all a humbug.

Generals Halleck and Bruce have left Washington for the West. Dispatches from Washington, dated the 12th, confirm the Federal reconnoissance opposite Occoquan with 18,000 troops, and say some of our pickets were shot, and some taken prisoners.

The train which arrived last night from Norfolk brought thirty three Southerners, prisoners, who were recently confined in Washington. Among the officers are—Lieut.-Col. Hoons and Sergeant Thomas, of the Second Mississippi Regiment; Sergeant Bates, of the Eighth Alabama, and a few Virginians. Among the private wounded—Baker, Culvert, Eastwood, Sweet, Paine, Reisch, of the Eighth Georgia; Alfred, Loftin, Caffen and Smith, of the Sixth Virginia; Figot, of the Fifth Alabama; Hudson and Porter, of the Fourth Alabama; James, of the Second South Carolina; Lewis, Birmingham, Pinckney, McFall and Barrow, of the Fourth Carolina, Ferrell, Hampton's Legion; Barrow and Johnson, of the Fourth, and H. C. Walker, of the Second Mississippi, with several Virginians.

Judge Thomas Gibbes Morgan, an estimable and venerable citizen of Louisiana, died at Baton Rouge on Wednesday morning, after long and patient suffering from asthma. His eldest son, Hon. P. H. Morgan, was formerly Judge of the Second District Court, and is now a practicing member of the New Orleans bar.

FIRE MARKET.—Mr. L Grunewald, No. 26 Chartres street, has our thanks for a copy of an exceedingly spirited and lively song, entitled "The Free Market," words by J. W. Overall, and music by T. Von La Hache. It is destined to be popular, as it has a chorus attached to it.

It appears from the St. Louis papers of the 12th that previous to Fremont's removal he entered into arrangements with General Price to facilitate the future exchange of prisoners of war released on parole, to avoid arrests merely for political opinions or private expression, &c.

RICHMOND, November 14.—The New York *Herald* of the 12th has been received at Norfolk. It announces that Fort Hatteras island has been washed away by a storm, rendering the fort no longer possible to hold. The two regiments stationed there have gone to New York.

Two steam transports, belonging to the Federal fleet, have returned to Baltimore and Philadelphia, disabled.

Liverpool dates of the 26th say cotton has advanced one penny per pound. Sales large.

The British Government refuses to interfere with the blockade.

SALES THIS DAY BY THE SHERIFF.—At 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No 29 Jefferson street, Second District, dry goods, prints, flannels, &c., &c.

At 12 o'clock, M., at the southwest corner of Gentilly road and Chartres streets, same District, fine portable steam engine, complete.

See advertisements.

The attention of purchasers is called to the sale of superior wines, whisky, &c., &c., belonging to the succession of the late Thomas B. Poindexter, to take place this day at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the corner of Magnolia and St. Andrew streets, by N. Vignie, auctioneer. Sale positive and without reserve. For further particulars see today's advertisement.

The Battle of Belmont.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of Saturday contains one of the fullest, most elaborate and most accurate accounts of the engagement at Belmont yet published. We have not room enough at our disposal for its insertion, but regret it the less, as one of the Sunday papers published it in full. The closing passage relative to the loss on both sides is subjoined. It will be seen that the destruction among the enemy was fearful:

That our loss should be severe in such a conflict, might be expected. That that of the enemy more than trebled ours, we had the most abundant evidence in the incidents of the field, of his flight and the helpless condition when assailed in the crowded transports with the fire of thousands of deadly rifles.

Transmitted beneath is a list of our killed, wounded and missing, numbering 642; of this number, 562 of Pillows division and Tappan's regiment, which constituted the force originally engaged. We have no means of knowing accurately the loss of the enemy. But we buried of them 295. The enemy under a flag of truce, were engaged at the same labor a large portion of the day. We have near two hundred Federal prisoners, and they had seven ambulances (which we captured) actively engaged in taking their wounded from their surgical headquarters to their boats, while the action was progressing. We have the most unquestionable information from persons who were at Cairo when the Federal fleet returned, who state that the enemy were a day and a half removing and burying their killed and wounded from their boats. And all accounts from Cairo and from persons who were on the transports, represent the firing into the transports at more destructive than any part of the battle. A captain of one of the transports on the expedition, represents the loss to be from 1800 to 2000 men. With these sources of information, and all the light they afford, the enemy's loss could not be less than two thousand men.

The Fort Royal Affair.

We glean from the Savannah and Charleston papers some additional intelligence relative to the attack and capture of our batteries at Port Royal. Says the Savannah *Republican*:

In our afternoon edition of yesterday we gave a brief and general account of the battle and evacuation of Port Walker, on Port Royal Sound. Further and authentic accounts show that it was one of the most terrific fights on record. Soldiers who were in the Crimea say there was nothing like it in the memorable siege of that celebrated campaign. The fire from the fleet fell upon the devoted garrison like a storm of hail for five consecutive hours, and the enfilading worked terrible havoc among the guns of our battery. So rapid were the repports of the guns that it was difficult to distinguish between them. One continuous roar was kept up throughout the fight.

The battery on Hilton Head (Walker's) consisted of one 10-inch columbiad, one 8-inch columbiad, one rifled cannon, and seventeen 24 and 32-pounders. The fort is a common earth structure, but very strong of its kind, and the width of the bay, two and a half miles wide, from the beginning that the fleet of each power was obliged to enter with an effort. The Bay Point battery, just opposite, on St. Helena Island, had seventeen guns, and there was little risk in a swift steamer passing a mile and a quarter from each. The ships were disposed so as to direct their fire from three points. The achievement, in itself, is of little consequence, but it is important in that it gives the enemy a foothold on our coast and possession of one of our bea harbors.

Our force in the battery while the fight was proceeding numbered to about 220 men, the rest of the troops being disposed in the rear and within the distance of a mile. The greater portion of the loss occurred outside, from the burst. ing of shells, which were rained over a large district of territory. The German artillery company from Charleston, who were on the fort, fought like tigers. Our men were ordered to retreat, when their powder was nearly exhausted, the holding of the battery had become hopeless, and the enemy had it in their power to cut off their retreat.

They left in good order, followed by a shower of shells from the ship. Fortunately, a considerable number of steamers were lying in a deep creek that skirts the west side of the island, which enabled, it is thought, our entire forces to make good their retreat. A portion landed at Bluff and other points on the Carolina shore, and another, the largest, was brought by Com. Tatnall's fleet to Savannah.

Col. Wemer, of the German artillery, was in command of the fort. Gen. Drayton was also present throughout the fight, and Gen. Ripley arrived about 10 o'clock.

Com. Tatnall's fleet, as present, siding the fort to the full extent of its powers, and all are loud in their praise of the intrepidity and daring of its heroic commander. Of his fleet, the Lady Davis and the Huntress were cut off and went on to Charleston.

Com. Tatnall, after his flag ship was crippled by a shell, retired to Buck creek, and landed his marines and powder to give aid to the fort but before reaching it he discovered the United States flag flying on the hospital, he then retraced his steps to its steamer.

The garrison at Bay Point, commanded by Capt. Stephen Elliott, made good their escape, and at last accounts were engaged in throwing up a battery at Port Royal Ferry, near Beaufort.

Capt. Wm. Elliott's company, which garrisoned the work on Bradock's Point, south end of the island, retreated in small boats, and many of them, with their baggage, were picked up by the steamer Lodebug, from Savannah, and landed on the opposite shore. They burnt their stores and left their tents behind them.

LATEST FROM BELOW.—Jacob Read, who, with his detachment of artillery, shared largely in the Fort Walker fight, arrived with his corps by the steamer Charleston about 10 o'clock this morning. Perilous as was their position, we are gratified that he lost but a single man, private Kelly, whose shoulder and head were shot off.

The last gun was fired by Lieut. McKehen, of the German artillery, Charleston; and Captain Jenny's company was the last to leave the fort, which they did at common time, picking up the wounded as they went along.

Capt. Read informs us that the Hessians have occupied Braddock's Point, at the south end of Hilton Head, in great force, and are throwing up extensive works.

As Capt. Elliott left all his tents standing on the point, Capt. E. infers he was very near, may be mistaken in his impression.

Everybody had left Beaufort. It is presumed the enemy will effect a landing at Beaufort today, or some point nearer.

A Savannah dispatch of the 8th to the Charleston papers says the Confederate total loss in the batteries was about one hundred—killed and wounded together, we suppose.

One of Gen Drayton's Aids was shot from his horse. Gen. Drayton was slightly wounded.

The Charleston *Mercury* says:

A mass of conflicting rumors reached us yesterday from Port Royal. Early in the day it was generally believed that the abandonment of Port Walker was owing to the gunners having been exhausted. Our latest dispatches bring us the very different, and much less mortifying statement, that the Fort was held by its defenders until twenty seven out of its twenty-nine guns were dismounted and useless.

From a passenger direct from the scene of action we learn that each of the enemy's transports was conveyed into the harbor by two war steamers, one on either side. In this order they passed our batteries, the two war steamers delivering a broadside each as they rapidly steamed up.

When a number of vessels had thus reached the interior of the harbor, an incessant and simultaneous fire of shot and shell was opened upon Fort Walker, from three sides—the steamers inside, the outside and one just in front of Hilton Head, taking part in the attack. Notwithstanding the abandonment of our batteries, we hear no news thus far of the enemy attempting to land. We understand our forces have placed formidable obstructions in the river at a point about four miles below Beaufort. Gen. Lee is said to be constructing fortifications at Hardeville, while Gen. Ripley is erecting works at Boyd's Landing for the defense of the railroad. Reports were current yesterday that the Wabash had been burned to the water's edge, and that one of the enemy's transports was sunk in Broad river, but we could find no substantial basis for these rumors.

A CURIOUS MEETING.—On the 13th instant Generals Polk, Cheatham and McCown, with their staff, proceeded towards Cairo on the steamer Princess. When about half way they met the Alick Scott, having on board General Grant and other Federal officers. The steamers took place, the result of which was that our prisoners, about eighty or ninety in number, were to be given up to us in return for one hundred and five wounded men that we had left in our hands. The boats then separated, amid mutual exchanges of courtesy.

STRANDING OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC.—It appears from the following dispatch that the "Great Republic," as well as the "Union," came to an untimely end, because of engaging in the Lincoln enterprise of invading the South:

Wilmington, November 6.—The mammoth ship "Great Republic" was stranded near Hatteras inlet the last gale. She was the largest ship belonging to the Federal fleet, was loaded with gun carriages, horses, cavalry equipments, &c. Her tonnage was 3,856.

A BRILLIANT LITTLE AFFAIR.—We find the following in the Petersburg *Express*:

We have seen a letter written by a Petersburg soldier to his father here, in which he states that on the night of the 7th, (Thursday last) the company at Centreville to which he was attached, and marine guard 75, was sent out on a mounted expedition in the direction of Fairfax Courthouse, it having been understood in camp that the Yankees had advanced, or were advancing, to that place. The company had proceeded about seven miles from Centreville when they fell in with a company of Federals, about 60 strong, whom they immediately attacked, and so vigorously charged them, and so surprised and alarmed were the enemy, that a speedy and complete victory over them ensued. Eighteen of them were killed and the rest taken prisoners. The greater number of the latter were Irish and Dutch, the only pawn of the Yankees in this war.

The letter from which we derive the above intelligence is dated the 8th, (Friday) and is the latest we have from the army at Centreville.

This is another brilliant evidence of the courage and daring spirit of our soldiers.

Latest from Springfield.

The St. Louis *Republican* has dispatches from Springfield to the effect that the Federals will probably return to Sedalia, and thence to St. Louis and down the Mississippi. Others say Hunter will speedily advance to Cassville, where Price is entrenched. The *Republican's* correspondent says further:

Gen. Sigel, it is said, desires to be left here with a command of 10,000 men: but this would be difficult, owing to the lack of keeping the roads open; while Pope thinks it would be well to protect Rolla and Sedalia with 4000 men each, and retain means for transporting 20,000 troops.

Scouting parties continue their depredations on Union farmers south of this place, and last night a party of rebels burned a number of hay stacks and crops gathered in the field, threatening to destroy dwellings and out throats by wholesale.

An expedition will be sent out to-day by Hunter to drive off these parties.

A company of rebels took two Unionists prisoners last night, fifteen miles hence.

It is said that Gen. Halleck will succeed Hunter before long, but this is uncertain.

A gentleman of position declared here to day that measures for a compromise were under consideration now at Washington, and that peace would be declared before the close of January; that the reported order from Washington for Hunter to retrace his steps to the railway was part of this measure. Of course his statement finds no credit in camp.

A later dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* says Price has fallen back eight miles from Cassville, and was moving South.

[From the Leavenworth Conservative, of the 7th.]

The following telegram was received here yesterday:

KANSAS CITY, November 6, 1861.

Col. Anthony: One hundred and twenty of our men, under Capt. Schleich, were captured to-day by the enemy, near Little Santa Fe.

T. R. CASE.

Little Santa Fe is fifteen miles south of Kansas City, and on the boundary line of Kansas and Missouri.

A gentleman who arrived here last night from Kansas City reports that the captors were made at about nine o'clock yesterday morning.

Capt. Vanbergen and his German company are captured. Only seven men escaped—one of them badly wounded—and they are now in Kansas City. Several wagons were taken at the same time. The troops were from Fort Leavenworth, and had gone out to overtake a Union train and escort it to the army.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 12th has the following:

Accounts received here state that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal has been destroyed, it having been washed out of its embankments by the late freshet. The damage is said to be irreparable. It will be a severe blow to the enemy, who contemplated transporting their heavy armament of the Potomac above, as well as below Washington, is now completely cut off. The embankments which are surrounding the enemy at Washington indicate that McClellan, for a short space of time, may find himself forced to accept the gage of battle which we have been steadily offering him for months past.

The Iberville *Sentinel* has the following:

A PATRIOTIC ACT HANDSOMELY DONE.—On Thursday last, 31st ult, Maurice H. A. M., the city cavalry companies of Captains Keep and Williams made a fine display in passing through our town, by invitation, to the princely grounds of E. J. Gay, Esq. In serving this two companies he took of a splendid lunch provided for them by the liberal proprietor, copiously intermingled with bumpers of champagne and other fine liquors, which he had made a judicious selection of in drinking to the health and long life of the generous donor. After which each man of the Ed. Moore Rangers (among whom Mr. Gay has a son) was presented by the amiable philanthropist with a fine, serviceable overcoat. Such acts reflect lustre upon human nature, and show that wealth does not at all times take up its abode with low, sordid and circumscribed minds.

The Charleston *Courier*, speaking of the Port Royal disaster, remarks:

We deem it due to later and more accurate information to correct the reports which first reached the city concerning the amount of cotton opened to the plundering invaders and hireling pillagers. Late reports received from planters and residents acquainted with the facts of the case state that very little, if any, cotton can be found in bales and storehouses, nearly all the growing crop being seed—a very unusual fact for this season. Some of the cotton in the field will be destroyed, and some we know has been destroyed.

The work of destroying or removing provisions and forage crops had been commenced and was progressing.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Louisiana to the Rescue.—We are informed that seven Louisiana regiments and three battalions are soon to depart for Columbus, Kentucky, to reinforce the army of Gen. Polk. Several of these commands already have their marching orders, and of one, Col. Scott's regiment, a battalion has already left for the front. Col. De Vezey's regiment is recruiting yet in this city but is nearly complete. Most who wish to see active service at the near seat of war, which is destined to be the great point of interest soon, should join this regiment. The other commands are as follows: Thomas's Col. Gibson, now at the lower fortifications; Sixteenth, Col. Pond; Seventeenth, Col. Heard; and Nineteenth, Col. ——, at Camp Moore; Eighteenth, Col. Moor n, at the upper fortifications; and the Orleans Rifle Battalion, and the most battalion of Gen. Lewis's. The reinforcements will give Polk in all seven regiments and three battalions of infantry, one regiment of cavalry and two companies of artillery from Louisiana, with a strength of about eight thousand men—nearly as many as the numbers he had when he left Columbus. We will still have left for home defense about six thousand troops in active service, and thirty thousand volunteer State troops, with a reserve of about fifty thousand militia.

The Floating Battery.—The floating battery, lying at the foot of Bienville street, was visited by thousands yesterday, and the wharf was thronged all day. It was in charge of Captains O'Hara and Mader, with a detachment of the Pelican Guards, Company A, Company B, of the Pelican Guards, Capt. O'Hara, goes down to the raft for a few days, and during their absence the battery will be guarded by details from Company A. We found a monster sweet potato adorning Capt. O'Hara's tent, and were curious to know its significance. On enquiring we learned that early in the morning Capt. O'Hara discovered an ox swimming down the river, and shrewdly supposing that it was a traitorous beef who wanted to run out to the enemy's fleet and supply them with fresh meat, the Captain went out in a small yawl and towed the unlucky ox a prisoner of war, and made him a present to the Press Market; in acknowledgment of which the committee presented him with the mammoth potato, which he intends presenting to the enemy at the first chance, from the mouth of one of his ten-inch columbiads.

Review of the First Brigade.—The First Brigade, consisting of all the militia regiments above Canal street, with the exception of those troops not attached themselves to it, paraded on Canal street Saturday, under Colonel Commanding L. A. Chalaron, and were reviewed by Major-General Lewis and staff. The troops were in excellent order and fine spirits, and that ten thousand spectators were on the ground. As usual, there was a tremendous gathering of the people to view the array, principally ladies and children, for when the city troops turn out in New Orleans there are no disbodied men left to look at them.

The Louisiana Legion.—The Legion was out strongly on Saturday afternoon, for drill and manœuvring. Its effective rank and file numbered in field evolutions on the Esplanade ground, under Colonel Numa Augustin, while a terrific battle was fought at the Broad street bridge, over the canal, by a *petit corps d'armée* of the Legion, under the command of Brigadier-General Pierson. The enemy being supposed to be strongly posted on the opposite side of the canal, were to be attacked, and their position carried in regular tactical manner. General Truedeau's force comprised the following commands:

Artillery—Reserve company of the Orleans Battalion, with a battery of two pieces complete, and eighty cannoneers, under Lieut. Guyot.

Cavalry—The company of Guides, Capt. Christian.

Light Infantry—The Second Battalion of Chasseurs-à-Pied, three companies, under Major Fabre.

Infantry of the Line—Col. Mangolaro's regiment, of eight companies, composing the Canadens, Garibaldians and Sonnantes.

The artillery were placed at the bridge, and dealt heavy among the enemy's ranks, who were posted in points after three hours' hard fighting, during which there was some fine skirmishing by the Chasseurs, several brilliant charges by the Guides, and some grand beyonet charges by Col. Mangolaro's regiment.

First District Court—Judge T. W. Collens. On Saturday the charge of treason against Anson Peck was dismissed on motion of District Attorney H. M. Spofford, who found that he could not make out a case for conviction.

Patrick Boyle, convicted of manslaughter, was sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary. The three Sicilian counterfeiters were all sent to the Penitentiary—Serafino Campbell for ten years, Joseph Dufilot for two years, and Pasilino Bonnet for four years.

Bill Lemercy was sentenced to the Parish Prison for one week for assault and battery. Ann Williams was fined $5, with the alternative of forty-eight hours in the Parish Prison, for the same offence.

Thomas Jeffers