

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The steamer Arago arrived at New York on the 31st ult., with 1,276 packages of arms, 600 packages of gunpowder, and clothing, for Gen. Meigs, and comprising complete arms, equipments, and clothing for 12,000 men.

Hon. W. Porcher Miles has been elected to Congress from the 2d district of South Carolina.

Lieut. Col. Palfrey, who commanded the 20th Massachusetts regiment in the battle at Leesburg, in his official report to the Governor of Massachusetts of the Leesburg affair, says that the loss of the regiment was only 50 per cent. The officers engaged were 22, and only nine are safe. The number of privates engaged were 318, and the killed, wounded, and missing, 147.

Gen. Robert Lee, of Virginia, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Coast Defences, arrived at Charleston on Thursday last.

Col. Clingman, with his 5th regiment, arrived at Charleston on the 7th, on his way to aid our South Carolina and Georgia friends in repelling the Yankee fleet.

A telegram from New Orleans dated the 7th states that the total cotton crop of the year is 3,699,926 bales, being a decrease from last year of 997,800 bales. The exports from New Orleans reach 1,915,300, and total exports of the Confederate States 3,764,340 bales, being a decrease from last year of 861,380 bales.

The Confederate prisoners taken at Fort Hatteras have been removed from Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New York harbor, to Fort Warren, Boston harbor.

GREAT MEETING IN NEW YORK.

The New York papers contain full reports of a large and enthusiastic meeting held in that city on Thursday evening, the 31st ult. We give the following condensation of the remarks made by one of the speakers:

MOZART HALL. RATIFICATION—INTERESTING SPEECHES—GEN. McCLELLAN DECLARES THAT HE DARES NOT FIGHT ON THE POTOMAC.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the "Mozart Hall" wing of the Democratic party of New York was held on Thursday evening to ratify the nominations of the party leaders.

Mr. Chatfield, in the course of his remarks, observed:

This meeting to-night, this room filled to its utmost capacity with the freemen of their country, admonish me that as yet these people have not forgotten that they have a right to guard and interest to protect, and that they live under a Constitution, and are under obedience to laws formed under that Constitution. Thank God, gentlemen, we have yet a country to care for.—We have yet a Constitution that is the supreme law of the land.

I believe that yet, although the aspect of things are dark enough, the principles of that party will bring this country out at its peril. I am not prepared to say that they will restore this country to its prosperous condition before these troubles began; because I am not so blind not to see that they have right to guard and interest to protect, and that they live under a Constitution, and are under obedience to laws formed under that Constitution. Thank God, gentlemen, we have yet a country to care for.—We have yet a Constitution that is the supreme law of the land.

I have the satisfaction of knowing that no one of that great family has ever thought more of the black man than the white man.

None of us gentlemen, not one, is responsible for the utterance of those sentiments of those sentiments which lie at the foundation of this great Secession movement.

I know that during the campaign of last fall, in this spot, and elsewhere all over the country, we admonished those who have precipitated this country into its present peril, that if they carried out to effect the principles that were uttered at Chicago that civil war was necessary to follow.—But the spirit of Abolitionism seemed to prevail. They said to us, "Oh, they dare not fight." And a gang of men paraded these streets night after night, preceded by torches; they were called "Wide Awakes." In answer to these admonitions of the Democratic party they said to us, "What if they do fight? We can whip the South before the breakfast bell, and all creation after dinner." Gentlemen, where are these "Wide Awakes" now? Go search your army. Go to the situations most exposed, and most dangerous. Go to the Navy—and you will search in vain for any of those valorous "Wide Awakes."

If the war is necessary, and it is now upon us, in God's name let us fight. We are not to ask, what is the spectacle? What will be the history of the next six months? We will commence with the glorious victory of Bethel, from there we will go to Vienna, and from there to Bull Run, thence to Chickamauga, and from there to the last place of the name which I don't remember, and there you will find all the splendid victories that not only will make us renowned at home, but renowned abroad.

What did I hear to-day as coming from the Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces—from Gen. McClellan? That he dare not fight on the Potomac. So that we shall have no more battles, I trust, this fall. We are not to get in the field some five hundred thousand men who have congregated about Washington and vicinity, and this array has to be supported at an expense of two millions and a half a day, and yet we are to have no battles this fall. Why? Because the Commander-in-Chief said he dare not fight. Now, gentlemen, what is the result of this? Why, that this country will, in the first place, be placed under a heavier load of debt than any country on the face of the earth. And, in the next place, gentlemen, there is nothing more sure in my mind—the sun is not more certain to rise to-morrow than that the independence and nationality of the Confederate States of America will be recognized by England and France and other European nations in less than six months.

BOWIE-KNIVES NOT USED.—A correspondent writing from Leesburg, says bowie-knives were not used, though the cavalry under Capt. Ball, who had dismounted and were fighting on foot, used their revolvers with considerable effect. I have heard several accounts of encounters with the bayonet, but probably no more than two or three actually took place. The Yankees ran before our boys could get within perforating distance.

FROM WASHINGTON.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 6.—A dispatch published in the New York Times, dated at Washington, Oct. 31st, states that the Federal army on the Potomac will not go into winter quarters within their present lines of entrenchments. No such purpose has been entertained by the Government, and no such suggestion been made by Gen. McClellan, who continues actively employed, and his preparations are on a large scale.

The World's Dispatch states that President Lincoln had assigned parties that a forward movement of the army had been determined on.

The Tribune's dispatch states that the Navy Department has recently ordered 500 more rifled cannon.

[From the Newbern Progress.] COL. SINGLETARY'S RECENT RECONNOITERING EXPEDITION—RESCUE OF THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF A FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR, ETC.

At our request Col. Singletary has furnished us the following detailed account of his recent expedition down the river, which will be found exceedingly interesting. The Frenchmen rescued from the wreck attribute their deliverance to the extraordinary efforts of Col. Singletary:

The purpose of the expedition was to make a reconnaissance about Hatteras, and in case some damage had been suffered by the late storm as to disable the enemy, to have the force at hand to take advantage of it at once, and also to ascertain the real condition of the works at Beacon Island. This statement was made to Gen. Hill Sunday afternoon. He expressed his disapprobation of an attack on Hatteras at present and without fuller information and spoke of the necessity of great caution in such operations. I assured him that I should be as cautious as possible. No formal application was made for permission to leave, which was not considered necessary. The preparations for departure were made publicly and the Expedition left Newbern about 4 o'clock Monday morning. Arrived at Beacon Island about 3 o'clock, P. M., and cast anchor near the fort. Sent out a reconnoitering party that night. Ascertained that the fort at Hatteras had not been much injured, and gave up the idea of any demonstration in that quarter. Meanwhile about 3 o'clock Tuesday morning discovering signals across the bar, then at four miles distant, supposed to be the enemy. As day broke discovered an armed steamer with her bowsprit near the fort. Before a second shot, discovered that she had raised the French flag. After some hesitation sent out a boat with Major Singletary and Capt. Sirmund to make inquiry. On their return they reported that she was the French Corvette Prony, Captain Curlew, bound for Newbern from the French Consul; had missed her way and was aground between the North and South Bars.—Being still suspicious of Yankee tricks, sent my boat back to make further inquiry. On the way they were met by a boat from the Prony and returned to the steamer Albemarle, where I was informed that she came with a request from her commander that I would send out the Albemarle and Napoleon to take off the guns and coal (6 guns, 150 tons coal) which he thought would lighten his vessel sufficient to get her afloat. I explained to him my situation—that the troops on the Napoleon were in the greatest danger of being taken by the Yankees if she went outside, but promised to return to Newbern and discharge the men and come back immediately. The Albemarle was at this time aground outside the Swash, about three miles from the wreck, where she had gone to get a supply of wood. The Napoleon was inside the Swash about five miles from the wreck. I went to the Prony under way for Newbern. Wind ahead. Had not been long under way when the lookout reported four Federal steamers coming in. Soon after the Pilot from the Albemarle came with the baggage of the steambot and reported that everything was prepared to leave her if necessary. Got in the Pilot-boat and returned to the Prony, where the three Federal steamers were aground during the afternoon, but made no attempt to reach the Frenchman. Towards night two of them went off South; the other two went towards Hatteras. Observed their lights in shore during the greater part of the night. Supposing of course they would be around the Corvette in the morning, made an arrangement with the French officer to send a boat to the Albemarle and raise the French flag, which was done. At the next flood we went afloat; kept up steam during the night, and at daylight started for the wreck. (I omitted to mention that the French officer had attempted to return to his vessel but the wind had risen and finding it impossible to return he broke back to the Albemarle, where he remained during the night.) Succeeded first time in getting within six hundred yards of the wreck and were driven back by the breakers. Returned and cast anchor and waited outside. Made another attempt, not expecting to succeed, there being as yet very little light in the morning. The Prony encouraged these on board to see that we had not given them up.

Returning from the second trial discovered steamers in the sound—thinking it might be our fleet and knowing the Albemarle as a French steamer was in no danger from Yankees raised the Confederate flag and started in pursuit—proved to be Commodore Lynch and an squadron—went on board the Prony about 12 M.—informed Com. Lynch of all that had occurred and requested him to send one or two of his steamers to assist in case of any accident to the Albemarle to which he very readily assented—stated that he himself thought it best for the Albemarle to try first as her loss would be so great and if she failed to get afloat she would be a total wreck.—The Albemarle "lay to"—got in the Life Boat with Capt. Sirmund and the oarsmen—passed through the breakers without accident; went on board; all the boats gone but one: Proney's boat carried about 12 men; Life boat very small, could only find room for five by putting one under the helm; man; filled both and started the Life boat ahead directing the Prony to follow. Curlew dropped back and some along side the Albemarle, the small boats near the Albemarle Curlew ran between and attempted to get the men on board, they refused to do so and went to Albemarle; after this a life boat from the Curlew with Capt. Alexander went to the wreck and one other boat started.

During the course of the evening the entire crew, numbering 140 including officers, were taken off. No accident except that on the second trip of the Albemarle boat. She was capsized in the breakers but through the coolness and skill of Capt. Sirmund the boat and all on board were saved. The Curlew and Albemarle returned to anchorage about dark on the 31st. Soon after a boat from the Curlew came and carried off the French Officers on board the Albemarle. During the night the wind shifted and it became smooth around the wreck and remained so during the day following. Next morning I addressed a note to Capt. de Fontanges of the Prony stating that I was about leaving for Newbern, followed by Curlew and Albemarle. Came back to the Albemarle. Left for Newbern and arrived about 2 P. M. Provided quarters for those I had brought and also for those who were expected to come on the other boats.

After supper received an order from General Hill placing me in arrest with copy of charges for being gone on the expedition. About 1 o'clock, P. M., Curlew came up with orders from Capt. Fontanges and Com. Hynde to carry back the men who had come on the Albemarle. Information was also received from the Captain of the Curlew that the French commander had become very indignant on account of my having brought off the Frenchmen, and had demanded that I should be my answer for taking the Napoleon. The next day, after getting three night's sleep in one and furnishing myself with clothing in place of that which was lost in the Albemarle's boat, I returned to Camp Gatlin, where I shall have time to meditate on the impropriety of saving 140 Frenchmen from drowning without orders, or even an introduction.

In addition to the foregoing I will state that I had informed the officer of the "Prony" that he could not get to New York by land, and believed it to be understood that they were to come to Newbern and return thence to Charleston where the French consul could provide for them, and the Prony could not get to New York.

Further, that the "Napoleon" had been left on anchor just opposite my camp; that two thirds of her crew consisted of men from my Regiment temporarily furnished as a matter of courtesy, and I thought and still think she was under my command.

Further, the Yankee steamers did not make their appearance after the first evening, but after examining the situation of the French steamer went off and left him to his fate.

[COMMUNICATED.]

WRECK OF THE FRENCH FRIGATE STEAMER PRONY—INHUMAN CONDUCT OF THE YANKERS AND FEDERAL FLEET—RESCUE OF THE CREW BY THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER ALBEMARLE—NOBLE CONDUCT OF COL SINGLETARY, AND SALTYEAR AND SIRMUND—EXECUTIONS AND DENUNCIATIONS OF THE YANKERS BY THEIR LOVE OF GAIN AND PLUNDER—GRATITUDE OF THE FRENCH COMMANDER AND CREW TO THE CONFEDERATE AUTHORITIES.

We are enabled to lay before the public, the following account of the wreck of the French steamer Prony, and of the inhuman conduct of the Yankee fleet from the 21st of the month, and crew of the Federal steamer Prony of about eight hundred tons burden left Toulon in France on the 22nd of July, 1861, with instructions to sail in the American waters, touching at the various West India Islands.—While on the voyage the Commodore of the Prony received orders from the Admiral on board the Flag ship of the squadron, to go to Halifax and cross to Charleston, in South Carolina, and thence to New York. When they received the order to sail for New York, the Commander of the Prony was on shore at Charleston, and the weather being boisterous and heavy, one of the Confederate steamers undertook to convey the Commodore on board of the Prony, and whilst near Charleston, the Commodore was prospected the Prony, the steamer was fired upon by one of the Federal steamers, and thereupon a boat was despatched from the Prony to meet the Confederate steamer and bring him on board.—This action on the part of the Federal steamer, which the French Commodore characterized as "a mean Yankee trick," gave rise to the opinion of the morals of the Federal Navy. The Prony left Charleston in rough and heavy weather, and the officers making a mistake in their calculation, whilst off the coast of North Carolina the ship struck upon a shoal at Ocracoke Bar—all steam was put upon her and every effort made to get off the shoal, but in vain. The Prony was in a state of distress with the hope that some one would come to their aid and relief. In the mean time the little Confederate steamer Albemarle, Captain Salyear, being at Beacon Island, a boat and men commanded by Capt. D. D. Sirmund was despatched by order of Col. Singletary to visit the Prony, and to bring her to the Albemarle had gotten aground and could not be gotten off that day and not until the making of the next tide. In the meantime four Federal steamers were in sight, coming from an direction of Hatteras, and visited the French ship, and advised the French Commodore to keep his ship on the shoal, and to wait until the tide should have adjusted it, and they would go off and bring other steamers to his assistance and aid.—The four Federal steamers then left him, and never returned or sent him any aid. That night the weather came on to be exceedingly heavy and the sea ran high, which caused the French ship to break in pieces, and the French Commodore, being in a boat, was thrown overboard, and was only saved by a "Yankee trick" and were only waiting for the destruction of his ship so that they might plunder the wreck, threw overboard all of the small arms on cannon, etc., to prevent them from falling into their hands. The Commodore, officers and crew, were left in a deep bay, and the Federal steamers, the Prony, and the Albemarle, were in the bay, and the French Commodore, and her crew, were overwhelmed with the waves and sunk—the boat turning completely over and casting the whole crew into the sea. In this perilous condition, after the men had been struggling in the water for the half of an hour, the French sailors came to their relief in a yawl-boat and rescued the whole of them from a watery grave, and Capt. Sirmund, and all of the men were safely placed on board of the Albemarle. Nothing daunted by this disaster, Capt. Sirmund and his men soon bailed out the little boat of the Albemarle and immediately proceeded to the relief of the French crew, and continued to ply on this errand of mercy until the whole of the crew were safely rescued and put on board of the Confederate steamer Curlew and Albemarle. Fifty-five of the officers and crew of the Prony were brought up to Newbern in the steamer Albemarle and comfortably provided and cared for by the citizens of the town, the Commodore and the rest of the crew intending to follow them in another of the Confederate steamers. In the meantime, the French Commander, after conferring with Commodore Lynch, and the Commodore's officers, resolved to go to Norfolk en route for New York, and accordingly the whole crew were taken to that place by Commodore Lynch in the Confederate steamer Curlew, the officers and men leaving Newbern on Thursday night last, at 11 o'clock, for that purpose.

The French Commodore is not sparing of his denunciations of the Yankees, and unhesitatingly declares their conduct to be both unchristian and inhuman—he says, well knowing as they did, that he, his vessel, and crew were in the most imminent peril and distress, and receiving assurances from them that they should be aided by the whole force that they could command, and believing that they had in truth left him and gone to Hatteras for the purpose of procuring and returning with additional aid; that after anxiously watching in vain for their arrival that night, the sea rolled high, and it required all his strength of manhood and frigate to sustain and support his men. He encouraged them to get up all forty, but when he saw that after a boat, until only two small boats were left, which were insufficient in such a heavy gale to save them, he awaited with painful anxiety and solicitude the dawn of day, expecting every moment that they would all be submerged by the waves and find a watery grave; but when at the break of day they perceived the little Confederate steamer Albemarle buffeting the waves and struggling for life as it were in attempting to reach them, his heart was cheered and they felt that there were still some friends on earth who manifested an interest in their welfare; but all hope again vanished when he perceived the imminent hazard and risk that she encountered, and he gave up all hope, but when he saw that she could not survive in so boisterous and heavy a sea. And again, when he failed to reach him in her first and second attempt, he believed all further efforts to do so would be vain and fruitless, and he and his whole crew made up their minds to meet their fate like men, and

were sadly and mournfully afflicted when they reflected that such an awful catastrophe might and ought to have been averted by the humane and timely aid of the Federal fleet, which they most intemperately refused to render them. He says that they were greatly astonished, and it sent a thrill of joy through the whole ship, when the little Albemarle, which he perceived was a frail boat, most gallantly and bravely made a third attempt to save them; and, when she dropped her anchor apparently safely moored, and sent her boat to their aid, they all felt that they were saved by the timely aid of the little Albemarle. And that too much praise and grateful commendation cannot be awarded to the Confederate officers, Colonel Singletary and Captains Salyear and Sirmund and their crews, for their brave and heroic efforts in saving them all from an untimely death.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD. A few days ago the Richmond Dispatch published a synopsis of General Beauregard's report of the battle of Manassas, similar to the synopsis copied into this paper some days since from the New Orleans Delta. Thereupon a number of newspaper editors and correspondents commenced an animated discussion of the report, some censuring Beauregard and others condemning the President. General B., desiring to have his name brought before the public in conflict with the acts of the President, publishes the following card in the Richmond Whig:

A Card from Gen. Beauregard. CENTREVILLE, VA., November 3, 1861. (Within hearing of the Enemy's Guns.)

To the Editors of the Whig: GENTLEMEN:—My attention has just been called to an unfortunate controversy now going on relative to the publication of the synopsis of my report of the battle of Manassas. None can regret more than I do this publication, which was intended to afford satisfaction to our soldiers. The President is the sole judge of when, and what parts, of the report of a commanding officer should be made public. I, individually, do not object to delaying its publication as long as the War Department shall think it proper and necessary for the success of our cause.

My friends and my friends do not trouble themselves about refuting the slanders and calumnies aimed at me. Alcibiades, on a certain occasion, resorted to an extraordinary method to occupy the minds of his traducers; let, then, that synopsis answer the same purpose for me in this instance. If certain minds cannot understand the difference between patriotism, the highest civic virtue, and the love of the lower civic object, I pity them from the bottom of my heart. Suffice it to say, that I prefer the respect and esteem of my countrymen, to the admiration and envy of the world. I hope, for the sake of our cause and country, to be able, with the assistance of a kind Providence, to answer my own enemies and their traducers, and to give the highest and best of our countrymen, and the Government, or my friends, except to afford me all that I can, in the great struggle we are now engaged upon. I am not, and never expect or desire to be, a candidate for any civil office in the gift of the people or the Executive. I have no other ambition, save to have cast my vote in defense of our sacred cause, and in the best of my ability, in securing our rights and independence as a nation, is to retire into private life—my means then permitting—never again to leave my home, unless to fight anew the battles of my country.

Respectfully, your most obedient servant, G. T. BEAUREGARD.

RAILROAD BRIDGES BURNED AND TELEGRAPH LINE TORN DO WUBY THE UNIONISTS.

We copy the following dispatch from the Charlotte Bulletin of Monday: RICHMOND, Nov. 9. Reliable intelligence received state that several bridges on the Railway from Atlanta to Chattanooga; also, on Railway through East Tennessee, have been burnt—evidently preconcerted movements of the Rebels.

The telegraph wires on those routes have been removed at several points. The Lynchburg Bridge, about two hundred feet span, on the East Tennessee Railway, ten miles beyond Bristol, was burnt about four o'clock this morning, by Unionists. A half mile of the track was also burnt, and the telegraph wires on either side of the bridge were burnt on the road South of Knoxville. No trains arriving, and the wires having been destroyed, makes it difficult to ascertain the extent of the damage.

FROM KENTUCKY.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 9. The Appeal correspondent says Gen. Grant has sent a flag of truce to Columbus to exchange prisoners. Gen. Polk refused to exchange owing to the insulting nature of the proposal. The bearer of the flag acknowledges a loss of 800. We captured 200 prisoners. They captured 26 mostly sick. The Federal Gun Boats are badly damaged by our batteries. Generals Polk, Pillow and Cheatham participated. Another attack is anticipated on the Kentucky side. Memphis, to day, is like Rachel mourning for her children. Business, generally, is suspended. The wounded are expected to-morrow. Robert Johnston and C. D. Mitchell have been elected by the Arkansas Legislature as Senators to the Confederate Congress. Mark's Regiment suffered but little. The steamer Bill will arrive to-morrow with the wounded. We have no correct information of any of the names of the killed or wounded, but will give the list as soon possible when obtained.

LATEST NEWS.

LATEST FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

PORT ROYAL AND BROAD RIVER IN POSSESSION OF THE ENEMY. BEAUFORT ABANDONED. We failed to receive the Richmond and Petersburg papers on Monday night, owing to the failure of the trains to connect. The Charlotte Bulletin of yesterday, however, furnishes us with the following highly important intelligence from South Carolina: POCOTALIGO, S. C., Nov. 8. The Bay Point and Hilton Head batteries have been abandoned. The enemy have possession of Port Royal and Broad Rivers. Every body has left Beaufort. It is presumed the enemy will effect a landing at Beaufort to-day or some point nearer.

SECOND DISPATCH.

POCOTALIGO, Nov. 19. Gen. Drayton and his command retreated from Port Royal in two steamers by Pope's Ferry, safely, and are now at Bluffton. The casualties reported are from thirty to forty killed and wounded. General Dnunovatt retreated with his command from Bay Point, via Lady's Island and Beaufort to Port Royal Ferry. This morning Capt. Hamilton took off a company at Sawley Point, and landed with that and his own company at Port Royal and are now at Pocatigo.—Beaufort probably, will not be burned. A great amount of Cotton on the Island will fall into the hands of the enemy. It has been determined to burn Bluffton if attacked. The great points of danger now are the rail roads at Pocatigo, Charleston and Savannah.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Railroad Bridges Burned and Telegraph Line Torn Do wuby the Unionists. We copy the following dispatch from the Charlotte Bulletin of Monday: RICHMOND, Nov. 9. Reliable intelligence received state that several bridges on the Railway from Atlanta to Chattanooga; also, on Railway through East Tennessee, have been burnt—evidently preconcerted movements of the Rebels.

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LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The City of New York at this port yesterday, brings news from Europe and is also despatched. It is reported that several of the London Times published an editorial on the Federal blockade of the Southern ports, in which it warns the Lincoln Cabinet to endeavor to make that measure effective at every point, or else there is danger of its being broken by the English Government, which has to provide for the wants of many millions of people, the use of the lower end of employment by the cotton mills, in consequence of the cutting off of the supply of that staple.

While the Times thus expresses the Palmerston ideas on this point of the American question, we find the London Herald—the organ of Earl Derby, and the aristocratic party in England, in a very violent leader on subject of the condemnation of the bark Hiawatha and other British vessels, by Judges of the Union Courts, for violating the blockade. The Derbyites pretend that if the decision of Judge Betts is not either reversed or disavowed, England will demand reparation for her ships, which has to provide for the wants of many millions of people, the use of the lower end of employment by the cotton mills, in consequence of the cutting off of the supply of that staple.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 7.—The Governor's Message was read on yesterday, and is published this morning. The Governor refers to the early history of the Union, and advocates the doctrine of State rights. He deprecates the power conferred on the President to accept State troops without the intervention of the Governor of a State, and pronounces the act unconstitutional and opposed to State rights. He says that Georgia has now fifty regiments in the field, forty of which are State troops, and ten independent regiments. He recommends the issue of Treasury notes by the State, and also an advance to the planters of two thirds of the value of the cotton crop of the State, on certain conditions. He advises the re-enactment of the stay law, and refers to the unpopularity of certain of some dealers in articles of prime necessity, and asks that authority may be vested in the Governor to allow him to seize, for the use of the troops, such provisions as may be necessary for them, the State paying such reasonable compensation as may be fixed by competent valuing agents.

RELEASE OF COL. MULLIGAN BY GEN. PRICE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Friday, Nov. 1.—Persons from the West report that Col. Mulligan had been released by Gen. Price. He was seen at Warrensburg to-day, on his way to Lexington, to bring away a child left there. He says the Government has now fifty regiments in the field, forty of which are State troops, and ten independent regiments. He recommends the issue of Treasury notes by the State, and also an advance to the planters of two thirds of the value of the cotton crop of the State, on certain conditions. He advises the re-enactment of the stay law, and refers to the unpopularity of certain of some dealers in articles of prime necessity, and asks that authority may be vested in the Governor to allow him to seize, for the use of the troops, such provisions as may be necessary for them, the State paying such reasonable compensation as may be fixed by competent valuing agents.

GEN. SCOTT'S PAY.

The current monthly pay, subsistence, and allowance of Lieutenant General Scott were, and by order of the President continue to be, while he is upon the retired list, as follows: Pay, per month, \$270 Rations, per month, 360 Allowance for servants, per month, 90 Allowance for horses, per month, 90 Total monthly pay, \$770 Which makes an annual income of \$9,240.

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IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Railroad Bridges Burned and Telegraph Line Torn Do wuby the Unionists. We copy the following dispatch from the Charlotte Bulletin of Monday: RICHMOND, Nov. 9. Reliable intelligence received state that several bridges on the Railway from Atlanta to Chattanooga; also, on Railway through East Tennessee, have been burnt—evidently preconcerted movements of the Rebels.

The telegraph wires on those routes have been removed at several points. The Lynchburg Bridge, about two hundred feet span, on the East Tennessee Railway, ten miles beyond Bristol, was burnt about four o'clock this morning, by Unionists. A half mile of the track was also burnt, and the telegraph wires on either side of the bridge were burnt on the road South of Knoxville. No trains arriving, and the wires having been destroyed, makes it difficult to ascertain the extent of the damage.

FROM KENTUCKY.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 9. The Appeal correspondent says Gen. Grant has sent a flag of truce to Columbus to exchange prisoners. Gen. Polk refused to exchange owing to the insulting nature of the proposal. The bearer of the flag acknowledges a loss of 800. We captured 200 prisoners. They captured 26 mostly sick. The Federal Gun Boats are badly damaged by our batteries. Generals Polk, Pillow and Cheatham participated. Another attack is anticipated on the Kentucky side. Memphis, to day, is like Rachel mourning for her children. Business, generally, is suspended. The wounded are expected to-morrow. Robert Johnston and C. D. Mitchell have been elected by the Arkansas Legislature as Senators to the Confederate Congress. Mark's Regiment suffered but little. The steamer Bill will arrive to-morrow with the wounded. We have no correct information of any of the names of the killed or wounded, but will give the list as soon possible when obtained.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BAKER'S PREMIUM BITTERS.

B. BAKER, Esq. Dear Sir—My wife has been suffering with Dyspepsia and Nervous Affection for several years, during which time she was as ill as possible to be alive; all hopes of life, by her physician, as well as by her relatives and friends, were blasted. Finally she commenced using BAKER'S PREMIUM BITTERS, which, in the course of eight weeks, (by daily using them), restored her to perfect health. I am equally gratified to state that my child, about eight years old, was long suffering with the same complaint, and by using BAKER'S PREMIUM BITTERS, he is now perfectly healthy and vigorous. It is my firm opinion, substantiated by that of my family physician, that BAKER'S PREMIUM BITTERS is the best medicine now before the public for the above-mentioned diseases. Yours most truly, P. W. J. QUARLES.

These Bitters can be had of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, Raleigh, N. C., and by all the principal Druggists in North Carolina and Virginia. Also by Sykes & Provan, New Orleans; E. H. Stabler & Co., Baltimore; D. B. Miller, Covington, Ky.; G. W. Jones, & Co., Memphis, Tennessee; and by Barnes & Park, New York. Orders promptly filled by addressing K. BAKER, Proprietor, no 14—1m Richmond, Va.

A Good Chance to Buy Clothing AT FAIR PRICES.

Clothing of all the Different Grades, AT HARDING'S. THE STOCK IS WELL ASSORTED. (Small and Large Sized Men can be Fitted.)

WE HAVE OPENED WITHIN THE LAST week the following Garments: 300 Double Colored FROCK COATS—from \$10 to \$30. 200 French Casimere BUSINESS COATS—from \$12 to \$15. 100 Lower Priced BUSINESS COATS—from \$5 to \$7 50. 500 Pairs of neat and handsome Colored CASIMERE PANTS—from \$7 to \$10. 500 Pairs BLACK DOB SKIN PANTS—from \$7 to \$9. 900 Handsome VESTS—Rich Velvets, Rich Silks, Casimere and Cashmere, of all the various qualities. At fair prices.

We sell only for CASH. E. L. HARDING. Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 1, 1861. no 6—w4w1m

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD CO., Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 1st, 1861. THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company will be held in the town of Wilmington, N. C., on Wednesday, the 20th day of November, 1861. J. A. WALKER, Secy.

MASONIC.—THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS and Representatives of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina are hereby informed that the Annual Convention of this MASONIC BODY will be held in this City on Monday evening the 2nd of December next, at 8 o'clock, for the transaction of business. The officers of the Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper delegates to be appointed in conformity with the constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM T. BAIN, Grand Secretary. Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 12, 1861—41

PROCLAMATION

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, THE PRESIDENT OF THE Confederate States hath set apart Friday, the 15th of November, instant, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; and whereas, it is our sacred duty, with profound gratitude for past blessings, also to supplicate Almighty God for his continued kindness and care over us as a State and Nation; and whereas, this solemn religious duty is especially proper and incumbent upon us in the present serious crisis of our public affairs, when we feel so deeply, and are anxious to acknowledge our humble dependence on the Almighty in all things, and especially on Him as the God of battles, to give us the victory over all our enemies, and secure to us the blessings of an honorable peace: Now, therefore, I, Henry T. Clark, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do hereby set apart the said 15th day of November, instant, for the performance of said religious duty; and in conformity with the proclamation of the President of the Confederate States, I earnestly request the Reverend Clergy of all denominations and all the good people of our State, religiously to observe the said day in solemn public worship, and as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.