

The South:

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SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 9.

THE NEWS.

The intelligence by the Norfolk boat this morning amounts to nothing. It seems to be doubtful whether or not a flag of truce arrived at Old Point from Norfolk. Certainly no passengers came up, and if there was any intelligence it was carefully conveyed by the Federal officers. It is surmised that to-morrow an arrival from the fleet may be expected.

The fight at Belmont, Missouri, by all accounts, has resulted disastrously to the Federal troops. This town is nearly opposite Columbia, Kentucky, and the attacking forces of the Federals consisted of five regiments, two batteries, and several pontons. The Federals, after obtaining a temporary success, were subsequently driven off with very heavy loss, and compelled to retreat to their vessels and make for Cairo, having utterly failed in their object. As at Ball's Bluff, the destruction of officers was terrible, and the loss of guns and prisoners is significant as to the result. Both Generals Grant and McClernand, of the Federal troops, participated, showing that the attack was a serious and premeditated one.

We have not an additional line from Western Virginia—an ominous fact.

From the Maryland Election we have few additional returns. Charles county, with Bryans town to hear from, gives 407 for Howard to 196 for Bradford. In Anne Arundel, with the fraudulent vote of Annapolis, the Union majority ranges from only 5 to 13 votes. The vote from the counties in possession of the Federal troops give large Union majorities, and show a gratifying increase in population. Happy Maryland!

AN ENGLISH ELECTION.

During the political agitation in England growing out of the proposed repeal of the Corn Laws, the excitement rose to the very highest pitch, as the policy in dispute involved the first interests of the country and affected all classes of the population. The Duke of Wellington was then Premier and the Ministry having been beaten on a test vote, Parliament was dissolved and a new election ordered. The contest was a very close one and the most intense feeling was manifested upon both sides. Enormous sums of money were raised by the various political clubs of the metropolis and expended throughout the Kingdom. The Tory interest having for its head the Duke of Wellington, was profuse in its contributions, the chief portion of which were distributed through the agents of the celebrated Carlton Club. Among other arrangements made by the latter it was determined that Lord Charles Wellesley, a son of the Great Duke, should offer himself as a candidate for the city of Rochester, where the opponents of the Ministry had placed in nomination Sir Ralph Bernal and Thos. Twyden Hooges. The popularity of Sir Ralph Bernal who had for many years represented the city and who had occupied the high position of Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the House of Commons, determined Lord Charles to direct his efforts against Mr. Hooges. We may remark *en passant* that the present British Consul at that port is a son of Sir Ralph Bernal allied to above and was not undistinguished in the Crimean war, where he lost an arm. The period for the election coming on, Lord Wellesley proceeded to Rochester, announced himself as a candidate, having the personal popularity of his distinguished father to aid him, as well as his individual merits, and in accordance with the custom then prevalent rented a hotel for the accommodation of himself and his friends and retainers. The landlord was a staunch liberal, and informed Lord Charles that though he would rent him his house, he would not give him his vote, a frankness which he later acknowledged by remarking that when he heard his premises he did presume that he was purchasing his vote.

The canvass went on, the excitement reached a high point, and finally near the hour for the closing of the polls, on the last day of the election, there was a tie between Hooges and Lord Wellesley. Every available vote save one had been exhausted, and that was the vote of the landlord of the hotel which Lord Charles had rented for the canvass, and for which of course he had given the most liberal compensation. Should the tenant, the Mayor of the City, who had the casting vote, was known to be a devoted Tory and a strong partisan of Lord Wellesley, and the latter would secure the return. Just at five minutes before the hour of closing, the hotel-keeper referred to was seen approaching the polls. He advanced, and upon being interrogated, answered that he voted a plumper for Thomas Twyden Hooges. The canvass was great, and the challengers of Lord Charles, springing to their feet, challenged the vote and demanded that the bribery oath should be administered. The Mayor, strong in his power, arose and said, "Gen. Hooges, the challenge comes too late, the vote is recorded, and at that moment the clock struck ten, and Mr. Hooges was declared the elected member elect for the City of Rochester. Such instances of fairness under such peculiarly exciting circumstances are of rare occurrence, and the conduct of the voters of this country might profitably learn by the example.

FROM OLD POINT AND FORT MONROE.

The steamer *Geoplinea*, Capt. Parson, reached the dock this morning at the usual hour, and contrary to expectation, brought not a word of news from the fleet, or any point in the vicinity of the Fortress, later than what was published in our edition of yesterday. No flag of truce was used other way yesterday. So far, no report, but we have reason to believe to the contrary, as we were informed by a passenger that a flag of truce did go to Norfolk, and return but brought no passengers. If there is any intelligence, it has been carefully suppressed.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

News from Savannah, Ga.—Big ship Finland, from England, daily expected there, etc. A gentleman who has lived many years in the South arrived in this city yesterday. He left Savannah, Georgia, one week ago last Thursday, having spent three days in that city. During that time the French Consul granted eight clearances to vessels, which met with opposition in leaving the harbor. No United States vessel was seen during the three days, and it was currently stated that a United States ship was only occasionally seen off the harbor.

Everybody entering the big ship Finland, from England, and Captain Anderson, of Savannah, had left port to receive her. The blockade was laughed at.

The feeling against the North was intensely bitter, and all the men had enlisted for the fight. The slaves were left to take care of home affairs, and their masters appeared to have no fear of them.

The gentleman alluded to came to Bowling Green, Kentucky, then to Cleveland, Ohio, and finally to Louisville. He left Bowling Green last Thursday, and says the Confederates were well fortified there; they had plenty of cannon, some of large calibre, and many field pieces, ready for service. He saw a number of Indians, and it was reported there were 500 there, with fifteen hundred Texan Rangers, who rode their horses without using either saddles or bridles, and were splendid riders.

The entire Confederate force in that vicinity, as far as he could gather, was from 10,000 to 60,000, and men were arriving at the rate of from 300 to 400 per day. On Wednesday orders were issued and parties sent out to collect 500 wagons, numbers of which were brought in when this gentleman passed through. He saw one man clap his hands together, and heard him exclaim, "I'll bet any amount Buckner is in Louisville in five days." Camps were said to extend for five miles along the road, and he saw three separate camps in the immediate neighborhood of the place.

Our informant lived twenty-five years in the South. Last summer his family came North, and about seven weeks ago he came also, returning again as stated, and found all his property confiscated and some of his effects sold. As soon as possible he left himself. He affirms that mild treatment will not accomplish the object of the United States Government. All acts indicating consideration are ridiculous and despised.

THE REGULAR ARMY.

The Washington Republican declares, and with some exaltation, that there can be no doubt that the increase of the regular army from 17,000 to 40,000, has proved a most signal failure, as well as a most expensive one, so far as the present war is concerned, unless, indeed, it is assumed that the war is to last for a period which the country would be very unwilling to contemplate as possible. We quote:

"Some five hundred commissioned officers were ordered to command the new regiments, which have even now only recruited about four thousand men. It is not now merely the pay of these officers, heavy as that is, which is a burden upon the Treasury, but the fact that they are West Pointers, and have served in the army, and we need them in the regiments which are filled and active."

The single thing has turned out much worse than the strongest opponent of the measure of increasing the regular army could have anticipated. What is to be done with these fragments of the new regular regiments, we do not know, but presume that something will be done to consolidate them, and make them available, and also to make use of the officers attached to them. As to the officers, a means of making them useful is found in the legislation of the extra session of Congress, authorizing the placement of the officers in the regular army in the volunteer service without regularity in their rank in the regular army."

The Blockade of the Hapsbatannock.

The United States steamer *Rescue* is now engaged in the blockade of the Hapsbatannock river, and the following is the Commandant's statement of recent events thereabout:

At an early hour on Friday morning, the watch discovered at the distance of about two miles, a large canoe, in which were three men, all diligently engaged in propelling their frail bark across the stream. Charles was made by a major's gig, and in the course of an hour, the canoe and two of the men were captured. The third man managed to escape by leaping into the stream, which was up to his neck, but he strided to the shore, a hundred yards distant, holding at the same time a large leather bag above his head, which is supposed to have contained the Confederate mail.

During the morning a large schooner was observed sailing across the river, when *Rescue* steamed up, fired a few shots, and captured her. After the cargo, consisting of vegetables and garden produce, had been removed, the schooner was burned to the water's edge, whilst the crew managed to escape. Whilst the *Rescue* was thus engaged, the *Rescue* was suddenly attacked by the canoe of battery concealed by the woods, which was returned. The Lieutenant states he fired shot and shell incessantly until the shades of evening, when he ceased for the purpose of communicating with the United States gunboat *Cordoba*. The battery was not only silenced, but the entire work demolished. It was understood that both the *Rescue* and *Cordoba* would proceed up the Hapsbatannock to day as far as Verona Creek, twelve miles from the Potomac, where the action occurred, and throw shot and shell at random, for the purpose of discovering new batteries or provoking a renewal of hostilities.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatches from Washington in the afternoon New York papers, contain the following:

The Potomac batteries remain undisturbed by our forces, because, it taken, they could not at present be held, being commanded by high lands on the Virginia shore in the rear of the river. It is quite possible that General Heintzelman's Division will cross the Occoquan river in a few days, and then an attack will be more practicable.

General Sickles estimates the batteries on the Potomac at not over twenty-five at Freshwater Point, Shipping Point, Evansport, above and below Aquia Creek, and Matthias Point. Most of these are concealed batteries. Matthias Point is dangerous to hold, as it can be assailed from the river, and as there is a large marsh in its rear, retreat could be easily cut off. There is no indication of the Confederates being in force, except at Evansport. Our scouts have crossed the river at about the mouth of the company without its over-throwing of pickets.

Major General Harney, now at St. Louis, will succeed Fremont in command of the army in Missouri, and Major General Halleck will probably command one of the corps of *armes*. Under McClernand, and Gen. McDowell and Heintzelman the other two.

The literature of the woman's question receives two accessions in a work "On the Influence of Women in France," by Madame Mohl, and "Thoughts on Woman and her Education," by Mrs. Dickinson.

GRANTLEY F. BERKELEY ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

The eccentric sportsman, Hon. Grantley F. Berkeley, who recently made such an extensive hunting tour through this country, has upon his arrival in England, made some remarks upon the American war, which we annex:

It is surprising to be aware of copying from the Northern papers, statements as to Confederate losses, inasmuch as they generally "misrepresent the facts," after which, in the true style of your knight of Cockaigne, he proceeds to assure the "People of England," that throughout the Confederation, thus far, there has been a silent determination of purpose, a readiness and ability to blow, while their Federal foes, and would-be tyrannical masters, have been all boasting and noisy declamation; that "the only one point in which the Federal leaders and their companions, for they cannot be called followers, have shown themselves quick, is in the telegram, and in the other articles, and in retreating before slaughter could commence," and "that, to sum it all up, at the time of this writing, the Southern men have decidedly beaten, when they would stand to be beaten, and in every instance out-fought, their Federal foes."

He continues:

The fact of the Northern troops again firing into each other when advancing in supposed safety upon a "securely withdrawn army that had been gone two days," speaks loudly not only for the honor of the Southern troops, but for the state of their camp. I have known two keepers to grapple with each other by night by way of an excuse not to touch the poacher; and this affair, as stated in the *Times* of the 15th, of the Northern troops blazing and firing at each other, is the soldier, and therefore on each other, completes the ridiculous position of McClellan's army. . . . I truly wish the two French Princes by the party they have espoused—some one in view, of course—and advise, as men having no just or national cause as yet for fighting, and as under the appearance of necessities, to take care Beauregard's provost marshal don't catch them, or he may "rough" them out of the country, and the worst traitor of all seems to have joined them. Had I time or inclination to have joined one of the two licentious awards would most assuredly have been drawn for the South.

He is very severe upon the Northern press for its mendacity, and, speaking of our freedom, he says:

"American freedom had become licentiousness; the fair use of the franchise in Congress was dictated by bow-knife and revolver, and universal suffrage gave a voice in the representation to millions of souls, who held nothing in, and cared nothing for, the Union of the country, and whether they themselves, needy adventurers as they were, lived by bread or blood. A lesson this to show the old country how right she was to confine the suffrage to a certain amount of property, and to restrict the franchise to America in 1850, there was a Democratic tyranny established. Property and better born talent succumbed to rags and rascality, and on my entrance to the Bay of New York, and a sign of the times, the Union of the country, and station, was forced to steer from our own right course, because a drunken son of freedom improperly thwarted her bows in his little boat, must be removed out of the way. The only man who has dared act bravely and nobly in this struggle, and the persons now in chief authority will yet feel the force of it and have abundant occasion to deplore the mistake, when the people have risen in their might and stamped upon the trammels of a time-serving and ignominious policy, as they will yet do in self-defence. Fremont loses his command, but he gains to a permanent degree the affection of his countrymen. They will remember his noble pretensions, and from beneath the shadow of official displeasure, he will emerge to find a surer and surer path to renown."

THE REPUBLICAN PRESS ON FREMONT.

The Republican journals "take on dreadfully" over Fremont, and against President Lincoln and his Cabinet—and "the Government." We give some specimens:

From all the evidence at present in our possession, we cannot resist the conclusion that the Government have dealt unfairly with Fremont from the beginning to the end of his disastrous career. The part of the Commander-in-Chief of our army will do much to destroy popular confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the administration—it will add another to the already numerous discouragements which our cause has encountered. Fremont is a brave man. But it will please the rebel stockholders, and perhaps this is but an item in the inevitable programme. Our Government has failed, by removing out of the way the only man who has dared act bravely and nobly in this struggle. The people are everywhere indignant, and the persons now in chief authority will yet feel the force of it and have abundant occasion to deplore the mistake, when the people have risen in their might and stamped upon the trammels of a time-serving and ignominious policy, as they will yet do in self-defence. Fremont loses his command, but he gains to a permanent degree the affection of his countrymen. They will remember his noble pretensions, and from beneath the shadow of official displeasure, he will emerge to find a surer and surer path to renown."

Unfortunately, the Army and the People will believe that Fremont is removed, not for incompetency or extravagance, but because of outside political persecution, and this will greatly intensify the difficulty of recruiting the public to the existing fact.

From the Independent:

It is with the most unfeigned regret that we are at last compelled to announce the removal of Major General Fremont from the command of the West. The country is now to learn that the army which he himself gathered, and which, until the second of November, rallied to the cry of his name as to the sound of a trumpet, is deprived of its favorite leader by act of the Government, and that only by his own consent upon a Sunday, December 5. We ask you, India, one and all, to call and examine our goods, and then decide for yourselves if Memphis has not outdone anything New York could ever present to the South."

The Twentieth volume of *Thiers' History of the Consulate and Empire of France*, under Napoleon, is in press. This completes the work.

THE FALL OF FREMONT.

The Chicago Tribune, lately one of the strongest supporters of Fremont, has turned State's evidence and now exposes him without mercy. The most serious charges are those of the writer sacrificing Lyon and Mulligan. The editorial also gives a very clear insight into the motives of the men who are clamorous for a continuance of the war who doubtless have their prototypes in the grand army of the Potomac. He says:

It is true that Gen. Lyon, on the 18th day of July—nearly a month before the battle of Springfield—sent a despatch to Col. F. P. Blair, Jr., then in Washington, stating that he was threatened with a force of 30,000 men. Col. Blair sent this despatch to Gen. Fremont, then in New York, with an urgent request for him to repair to St. Louis. The General left New York and arrived at St. Louis on the 26th. Hence he was met by Capt. Venable, of the 1st Missouri regiment, and Maj. Farrar, aid to Gen. Lyon, who made a statement similar to that contained in the despatch to Blair, and delivered to him (Gen. Lyon's) earnest demand for men. But he did not act. After a delay of some days, he sent a second request from Gen. Lyon of the same purport as the first. John S. Phelps, a member of Congress from Springfield, a thorough lawyer and upright man, and a former member of the Missouri legislature, and the former Secretary of State for Missouri, then arrived at St. Louis on a similar errand; but he also failed to act. Hence he was met by Capt. Venable, but could not get in to the august presence. In the meantime, reports purporting to affect by the enemy, came to St. Louis that Cairo and Hill's Point were threatened with attack. At that time, the other States were well fortified and defended by heavy guns, and could, under any circumstances, have held out against any force that could have been brought against them until reinforced from Indiana, Illinois, and if necessary, from the Northwest. General Fremont allowed himself to be deluded by the transparent policy of the enemy, and believed the reports were as really threatening as they sounded. He sent a third request for men, and a fourth, and a fifth, but made no effort to send reinforcements. He sent two regiments at Rolla, 115 miles from Springfield, besides almost any number of Home Guards in St. Louis. He took four regiments from Pope's command to reinforce Cairo and Hill's Point, but made no effort to send reinforcements to the other States. He sent two regiments at Rolla, the commanders of which, Colonels Wyman and Stevenson, begged to be permitted to go with such transportation as they could command, and, if necessary, half rates for the men.

They were imperatively forbidden; and the gallant Lyon—the noble spirit of the war—protesting that he was needlessly sacrificed by a superior power, was forced into the fatal fight, and fell. In the opinion of the best military men, all was not lost even then. The two Rolla regiments, burning to get into the fray and avenge the death of their commander, and thus reinforced the column under the lead of Sigel could have again struck the enemy, crippled and paralyzed by the late battle, cut him up and driven him out of the State. We have the word of a brave and true man, who fell in the general Lyon on Friday before the fight (the battle was on Saturday) that with high indignation, in the presence of most of the members of his staff, he declared his belief that there was a deliberate purpose to cut him off from his fort, and to force him to fight against General Fremont that he had such a purpose; but there were those about him and now controlling him, who are not exempt from great suspicion of this crime.

Gen. Fremont, it is shown too by the editor, is responsible for the sacrifice of Lexington and Mulligan's 2,700 men.

"We add, on the authority of Hon. John A. Gurley, member of Congress from Cincinnati, at the request of General Fremont's staff, that a messenger from Colonel Mulligan, with his loud cry for reinforcements, cooled his heels two days among the thieves in Fremont's ante-room, unable to put down the cost of etiquette there, and unable to get a sharp salute of the body guard, and at last by the aid of Lieutenant Colonel Hall, got in only to hear that the General "would see about it."

THE CALIFORNIA LATE-SHOW TRUVERS.

When Gen. Fremont took command of the Department of the West, he brought with him, or there soon followed him, a half dozen, more or less, of men well known in California, whose reputation for shrewdness was greatly in advance of their honesty. The people have been fully informed in regard to the names and antecedents of these men, and they know, and Gen. Fremont, better acquainted with them than any one else, ought to have known, that they were unfit places of trust and responsibility. But they were eagerly welcomed, and very soon, to the exclusion of the Union men of the State, who were well acquainted with the wants of the Department, the topography of the country, and the character of the people, they were nominated to places that they were only too glad to fill, and became, to the exclusion of every body else, the confidential advisers and trusted agents of the Commander—having easy access to him at all times, and for any purpose, they were the first men of the State were deputed to them the unblushing scoundrelism which has marked the management of the army matters in the West, is due—to them and their confederates in the eastern slope of the Continent, the ruin of the General is due.

No man could break down the obstacles which stood in the way of his ingress, until the California gang were pleased to permit them to be located. The chief Secretary was one I. C. Woods, a Californian who acted at once as a Major, if we are not mistaken, Master of Ceremonies at this Republican Court, Master of Transportation for the army, and, if he is not belied, the partner of various and sundry outsiders. No paper, letter, messenger or visitor escaped his vigilance. No marks of "private," "confidential," or "personal," made him respect seals. Everything went through his hands. He assumed, no doubt, with the approbation of his superior, to direct the correspondence of the General.

Governors of States furnishing troops by the ten thousand, Senators, Members of the House of Representatives, members of the Missouri State Convention, Fremont's own Brigadier Generals, the most eminent citizens of the State bringing information of prime importance, spies with particular touching the state of the opposing army, officers with offers of regiments of men, the members of the Union Defence committees of our city, who were only kept waiting for days in that ante-room, but were treated with marked contempt. To see the Commander of the Department, save in cases which make the exception to the rule, has at any time in the last two months, been a matter of great difficulty than to get an audience of the Emperor of France, the head of an empire and an army of 600,000 men. It was for the interest of the Californians and their confederates that this should be so, because while all the others were excluded, they had free access by the back stairs.

We regret that we cannot spare room to go on with his exposure of Fremont's Body Guard, used by the Californians to barricade him up.

The California gang had the inside. The Californians were allowed free to them, and the men who were anxious to deal with the government—farmers with horses and mules, manufac-

turers with all sorts of supplies for army use—were in vain leaving their orders before the proposed contracting officers of the government. These contractors from the Pacific were gaining the General's name to whatever orders or requisitions they were pleased to ask, and at prices which have not failed to make all of them rich.

"One man—a Californian, of course—having an order of 5,000 horses, sends his clerk, or secretary rather (all these villains have secretaries) to the country to make contracts for what he signed with the name of his employer as principal, by himself, agent, for horses at 115¢ each. By-and-by the horses begin to come in from the farmers in Missouri and Illinois, in lots of 20, and as high as 100, the owners having their contracts in their pockets. Looking up the principal in the bargain, he seems to know nothing about the matter at all. His agent, he says, has exceeded his powers; he is not now buying horses; the Government will take no horses.

The agent objects not guilty; he did not mean to do wrong; he is sorry; he can't help it. The result is that the farmers, owing for horses that they bought at \$110 each, with the apparent consent of the Government at \$119.50, are compelled, after waiting for their animals for a week or more, to sell at any price that the contractors may give—\$60 to \$70 each. The horses are turned over to the Government at \$119.50 apiece. By whom the contractor divides the profits of the transaction, we do not say.

One of the Government Inspectors of Horses at St. Louis, is a graduate of the Kentucky State Prison.

HARD ON MEASUR.—

The London Review, talking of Meagher and his exploits, says:

"Mr. Russell has been too kind to his countrymen to tell us much about their conduct at Hill Run. All we know is, that the Federal army was largely composed of Irish, and that the Federal army ran away. Should we be doing wrong in supposing that Meagher of the sword was foremost alike in both the opposite movements which characterized that fatal day. The rumor of his death, which happily for a sorrowing world has turned out to be untrue, implies that he disappeared. We know that in the moment of battle Irish patriots do sometimes mysteriously disappear, except when anti-patriots like Clarendon force them to the least agreeable alternative of surrendering. Where could Meagher have been, if his comrades thought that he was dead? Can it be that there is a cabbage-garden near Hill Run? Or, in default of that familiar and convenient refuge, is it possible that he took to the woods and lost his way? A natural curiosity impels us to express a hope that the name of the particular vegetable to which he owed his valuable life will not be hidden from the world. When that interesting work appears upon the Retreat of Irish Heroes, which we understand that a learned Milesian is preparing, we confidently expect that the botanical accessories of each successive achievement will be carefully recorded."

"SECRET" AT PARIS.

An extract from a private letter to the Boston *Transcript*, October 15th, says:

"At the Cafe Verone, on the Boulevard between 12 and 2 o'clock may be seen, every day, a knot of drinkers, smokers, and chessers of Frenchmen, who evidently are not Gallic, nor Saxon, nor Scandinavian, but, as it were, a cross of all, with a certain dash of originality, which, if it does not inspire respect, at least induces prudence. If, then, you usually call for a Havard and place yourself at a table near by, you will be rewarded by hearing, the statement of many startling but undeniable "facts," and by the development of many most astounding theories in diplomatic and military tactics, and you leave your post of observation convinced, of course, that the South is 'all right,' the North 'all wrong.' I need not add that this group is composed of secessionists who, by their statements, express a quite unwelcome opinion of Frenchmen, who, a little proud of his English, ventures within this redoubtable circle. The more intelligent ask for the reasons?—they ask why we allow our capital to be increased? our detachments outnumbered? our generals out-manoeuvred? All we can say is patience, patience, gentlemen; Gen. McClellan will soon develop his plans and his force."

COL. HAWKINS UNDER ARREST.

Letters from Hatteras Inlet, October 28th, state that Col. H. C. Hawkins (Hawkins' Zouaves), late commander of that post, has been placed under arrest by order of Brig. Gen. Williams, and sent to Fort Monroe. The alleged cause of the arrest was the refusal of Col. H. to recognize Gen. Morgan's transfer of Captain Banard, of the 1st New York volunteers, to his (Col. Hawkins') 4th volunteers. But other reasons are given by Col. Hawkins for resisting this appointment. It is charged that "Captain Banard, while in command of his company at Newport News, deliberately shot down, without cause, one of his men (private Oakley), and fled from his company, not daring to return to take command, as his men had not only refused to recognize him as their captain after this arrest, but threatened to take his life the moment he presented himself to them as their commander, and for this reason he desired to be transferred to some other regiment."

Col. H. objects not only to Gen. Morgan's transfer, but to the character of the person thus transferred.

The Louisville *Journal*, of the 5th, complains of the backwardness of recruiting in some parts of that State. The Editor says:

A United States officer from Henderson informs us, that, although some of the counties in that portion of the State have done their duty in furnishing volunteers, others have fallen far short of their duty. The counties of Henderson, Davies and Crittenden, have not supplied one-half or even one-quarter the number of troops they ought, ere this, to have sent to the defence of the State and the Union. We are surprised that there has been so much recalcitancy, or at best so much stupidity, in a population reputed to contain so powerful an element, not only of loyalty but of ability.

ARREST AT FLEMING'S MILLS.

On Wednesday morning last Mr. Charles C. Brown, residing near Flemington, was arrested at the polls at Fleming's Mills, by a detachment of the Home Guards, on the charge of having rendered aid and comfort to the enemy. By equipping his son for the Confederate army with horses, money and servants. He was confined until Thursday morning, when he was brought to this city and confined in the Middle Street station-house, but he was subsequently released.

Gen. McClellan has taken a house in Washington, and will shortly be joined by his wife, who is now in Cincinnati. The headquarters of the army of the Potomac are soon to be removed to more convenient and commodious quarters, not far from a white house.

A magnificent horse, valued at \$200, which was to be presented to Col. Baker, on the very day on which he was killed, has been sold to the Duke de Chartres, of Gen. McClellan's staff.

The President on Thursday took to Treasurer Spinner, \$3,300 of his unexpended salary, and expended it in 230 notes.

General Smith and Colonel Jackson, of the Potomac army, are yet confined to their beds with fever.