

GEN. McCLELLAN.—We published last week a long and able article in defence of Gen. McClellan, for whom, as a man and officer, we have always entertained a high regard. A writer in the Boston Transcript, who professes to speak by authority, severely criticises Gen. McClellan's conduct, which we publish this week as a matter of history, believing, however, that Gen. McClellan will be able to vindicate himself from the charges brought against him.

Some of General McClellan's Mistakes and Misconceptions. From the Boston Transcript, Nov. 11. Having voted for Mr. Lincoln, having never uttered a word of opposition to the Administration except in its aid against our enemies, more determined today than we were a year ago last April to join in crushing rebellion and its treasonable though insidious abettors, we speak to-day for our country in her peril and not for a party in its disappointments. In showing the relations of responsibility between the President and Gen. McClellan, we shall rigidly keep ourselves far within the line of the facts, because, while we state but little which is not currently though irresponsibly circulated, there is much which we have only the right to indicate. In either case we state what we know.

Looking back from the fortifications of Manassas, before none of which was a carriage strong enough to hold a siege gun, in the face of advice and opposition, General McClellan determined to divide the grandest army of modern times, with artillery and equipment such as the world had never seen, and transported the larger portion of the army to the north of the Potomac, to the Richmond by way of Gordonsville or Fredericksburg, in which movement his advancing army itself would have availed as a covering force for Washington.

Neither he nor the Government had the ordinary presence to provide for reserves, and, before starting, he proposed a reduction of 10,000 from what time has shown to be our entirely inefficient cavalry force. The whole deficiency of Gen. McClellan, semi-officially written for the New York World, by Dr. Wistar, of Philadelphia, his friend from boyhood, who was with him during the last battle before Richmond, is an absolute false assumption which had before gone vaguely to the country, and which has remained uncontradicted authoritatively to this hour, because the Government could not, in defending itself, attack its own General. We mean the charge that McClellan had a majority of the army in the Peninsula force were detached from him after he had embarked.

We know that this was utterly false, and we will briefly give the truth. With reference to the expedition to the Peninsula, the President, wisely and of his own motion, by a general order, proposed that the army should be left "absolutely centre," and that Gen. McClellan and the four Generals of army corps should decide what such force should be. By elaborate written report they decided that 55,000 men were necessary for the immediate defence of the defenses on the north, and to occupy those on the south side of the Potomac, and 25,000 more to operate as a covering force immediately in front of the latter. Before leaving, the General placed Gen. Banks with 35,000 on the line of Winchester and Strasburg.

More Cavalry is now the cry. We must have more cavalry. The plains and muddy roads of Virginia cannot be traversed by men on foot. Cavalry must do the work of this war, and the Government is beginning to understand this. Had this project been carried out, as was suggested when Gen. Cameron was Secretary of War, the Government would have had a cavalry force such as the world never yet witnessed.

Advance in Newspapers.—The Detroit Mich. Tribune, New London (Conn) Chronicle, Hartford (Conn) Times, Press and Courier have increased their rates on account of the great advance in paper and everything used in making a newspaper.—The price of all kinds of printing paper has advanced 15 per cent, and printing ink 20 per cent, within the last few weeks. The publishers of newspapers, who write for glory and print on trust, are promised a good time by the papermakers. So says the Delaware County Republican. The Scientific American announces an increase of prices to \$3 from the 1st of January 1863, to meet these advances.

A Strange Remor.—A special dispatch from Cincinnati to the Chicago Times, announces the following startling fact: A strange rumor has currency here, to wit: that Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet seriously contemplate the emancipation of all the slaves before the first of January, to anticipate President Lincoln's proclamation and secure recognition from foreign powers, which is promised when that extraordinary action is had. It is further said that the slaves thus freed will immediately be pressed into the military service as the consideration for their freedom. The report has considerable circulation in Kentucky.

It would be a bright idea on the part of Jeff. Davis and his followers to "abolish" the institution for the protection of which (professionally) they went into the war. Have they become convinced that the Union exist permanently "half slave and half free," and that as slavery has been the pretext for the rebellion, that its abolition will remove the cause of the war and enable the north and south again to live in peace?

The Future.—Under this head the Philadelphia North American contains an excellent article, from which we extract the following: We are striving to suppress a rebellion in which ten of our States are, more or less, involved. We have pledged the lives and fortunes and honor of the men of the twenty-three loyal States to the accomplishment of this purpose. If we succeed, we shall establish the practicality of self-government. We shall show to other nations, and to succeeding generations, that institutions as ours, elevating, as just an enlightening as ours, may be maintained. It will be a triumph of right over wrong, of liberty over oppression—of order over anarchy. We may be weakened and wearied, and covered with the dust and smoke and wounds of the fearful conflict, but we shall stand up a disunited, regenerated, purified nation, and shall breathe a purer air, and look out upon a fairer land than ever before.

Suppose we fall—what then? Ah, what then? Who will attempt to measure the extent of the catastrophe when a nation like this falls never to rise? Who will answer for the hopes of the struggling kindred? Who will attempt to estimate our guilt in suffering such a priceless inheritance as we have received from our fathers to be wiped from the face of the earth? Who will answer for the very stones cry out against our folly and perfidy? But to take a lower view. If we fail, slavery is fastened upon us for all time, and probably with aggravated enormities. Those who have proved their bitter enmity to our government and institutions of freedom will have the opportunity to make their own way. The seeds of discord which have been sown so lavishly before the revolt, and by it, will spring up on every side, and the whole population be kept in a constant fever of excitement fatal to peace and prosperity.—And what a show would go up from all these seeds and the very granaries of our country, if they would see this great mass of freedom sliding from its foundations and tumbling into irretrievable ruin!

Local Affairs.

We are requested to state that a meeting of the "Good Intent Fire Company" will be held in the Court House, this (Friday) evening. All the members are requested to be present, as business of great importance will be transacted.

Photograph Frames.—Gilt and Rosewood Photograph frames of the latest style. Enquire at this office.

Thanksgiving Services will be held in the Presbyterian Church of Sunbury, on Thursday next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The exercises will be conducted by the ministers of the place. A sermon will be preached by the Rev. Mr. Croighton.

The weather for a week past has been unpleasant and disagreeable. Though there has not been much rain there has been little or no sunshine. Indian summer, we hope, will soon intervene and effect a change.

The Harrisburg Telegraph makes serious complaints against the militia at Camp Curtis, etc., of robberies and depredations committed on the farmers in that neighborhood by the soldiers.

Northumberland County Bank.—At an election, held on Monday the 17th inst., by the stockholders of the Northumberland County Bank, the following persons were chosen directors for the ensuing year: F. W. Balk, Geo. Schell, Joseph Bird, W. M. Marshall, Geo. H. W. T. G. G. Eyer, R. A. Yearish, H. W. Shuman, James F. Linn, Francis Wilson, John Otto and John M. Taylor.

Bank of Northumberland.—The following board of directors were elected on Monday last for the ensuing year: John B. Paeker, Wm. I. Greenough, B. P. Gregory, A. B. Warford, John C. Smith, George P. Miller, Wm. Collier, Philip Shay, Daniel Brantigan, J. C. Horton, W. H. Waples, M. B. Priestley, and James Duffy.

A gleam of sunshine broke forth on Thursday about 10 o'clock A. M., after heavy shower of rain, which, we trust, is the closing performance of the present rainy season. After this we shall look for the Indian Summer.

Blomberg and Lackawanna Railroad.—This road has made a change in time so far as the running time of the Sunbury and Erie, and Northern Central. The passenger train leaves Stracko at 5 in the morning, a momentous hour, and arrives at Northumberland at 12:45 P. M., and leaves Northumberland at 5:20 P. M. on the arrival of the Sunbury & Erie north. We learn from Mr. Adams, the conductor, that an accommodation line will be put on shortly, which will enable passengers to go up to Douthville or even further, round a few hours, and return to Northumberland at 9:20 P. M. Passengers for Sunbury or further, south, will then wait for the night train of the Sunbury & Erie, which arrives at 11 P. M.

The Omnibus Thieves in New York wear false pair of arms and hands, which fit gracefully in the lap, while the real arms and digits are at work at "picking and stealing."

Drowned.—On Tuesday morning last, so some boatsmen were about entering the lock at Lock Haven they found the bodies of two men, who were found on and searching for the obstruction, they dragged forth the lifeless body of Mr. Schenck, the lock tender, which had been sticking in one of the wheels.

Fire at Trevorton.—The house lately occupied by F. W. Phillips, and sold at 25-cent's sale to S. B. Boyer, Esq., of this place, on the property of Wm. R. Phillips, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night, and we regret to learn that the house of Mr. Henry Adams, who is now in the army, was also consumed. Phillips having threatened vengeance on Mr. Boyer, the purchaser, was suspected, as he had been seen in the property an hour or two before the fire. His wife had gone to Port Trevorton during the day, and both left in the train south on Monday morning.

Tax on Marriages, Certificates.—The commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that all marriage certificates must have a ten cent stamp upon them or else be declared invalid, and a penalty enforced against those not using them, which, in addition to fine, may be the operation of the parties.

Pocket Pickers.—S. Hicks, from Chambersburg, had his pocket relieved of a pocket book containing \$800 at the Harrisburg depot by some "adroit thief." Cannot the railroad companies employ efficient detectives to arrest these villains.

Acquia Creek Occupied.—The steam gunboats, Satellite and Yankee ran up Acquia Creek on Friday, and found them deserted by the Rebels. We held the wharf which lies under their guns.

General Bayard occupied Falmouth yesterday, the Rebels falling back before him. All goes well. No battle has taken place to-day, and no skirmish. All is quiet at Fairfax Court House and Bull Run.

The new statue of Franklin, made by Powers, in Rome, has just arrived, and is opened in the House of Representatives. It cost twenty thousand dollars, is eight and a half feet high, and is one of the finest pieces of art ever made.

Frauds in Pennsylvania Elections in 1856.—A counsel, in applying for discharges for foreigners, says there has been a large number of applications for exemption papers, from men who say they voted in 1856, for Buchanan, upon papers which were furnished them for the purpose, but that they never applied for any kind, or made any application for a discharge.

John Van Huren reached here yesterday, and his wife will be joined here, by leading Democratic politicians the coming week. Their calculation is to induce the President to change his course of policy, and try to conciliate and compromise with the Rebels.

Wishes of the Northwest.—Message from the Indian Department to the President. The people of the Northwest have sent, through Senator Pomeroy, a communication to the Indian Department, requesting the removal and concentration of the scattering Indian tribes. It has been endorsed by the Secretary of the Interior and sent to the President for his sanction. It is as follows:—

A Memorial to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Department of the Interior. The undersigned, a citizen of the State of Kansas, would respectfully represent that there is a strong and increasing anxiety on the part of the white settlers, which is also shared by the Government, for the enlightened and civilized Indians of our frontier States, for the removal and consolidation of the same into one general, distinctive, Indian country, where all the tribes may be concentrated in one settlement—where they can more surely be protected by the Government—instructed and elevated in the philanthropic, and where they may remain in undisputed possession forever!

Having recently held conversation, and had conversation with some of the head men of the Cherokee Nation, I learn that the migration and settlement of the loyal Indians, who are living in small bands in the "wilderness," is a most desirable acquisition to that Indian country. And that their removal and settlement there would strengthen, maintain, and perpetuate the cause of the Union forever. Having lived among Indians and seen the causes of their demoralization, and studied the question of their destiny with no ordinary interest, I beg leave to submit the following reasons as influencing my own judgment in favor of this measure.

First. These small, defenceless tribes, surrounded by white settlers, are subject to constant depredations, destructive alike to the best interests of the whites and the Indians.

Second. The history and experience of almost three centuries teach that such contact degrades the white man, demoralizes the Indian, and tends directly to his extermination.

Third. While scattered in small bands, there will be, of necessity, less social, educational and religious influences, so essential to their elevation and improvement; also, experimental agriculture and practical farming must be entirely neglected while they are so scattered.

Fourth. All the Indians—no matter by what name they are called—are essentially one people. Their color, origin, habits and nationality, indicate that, without violence to nature or prejudice, they can become one and homogeneous.

Fifth. That, consolidated as one people they would enjoy the combined and concentrated benefits of all religious denominations, who have for centuries made the most commendable efforts for their improvement.

Sixth. They would (concentrated) be able to enjoy the uninterrupted protection of the United States Government, as the military forces, which have always been stationed for their protection and defence, could only be massed for that purpose, and made effective.

Seventh. It would lessen the vast expenditure of our present system, and the evil and expense of small local agencies could be remedied, and these sources of enormous fraud dried up.

Eighth. The system of consolidation and removal, if made successful, would stimulate and facilitate the settlement and wealth of the new States. While it secured the building and completion of their system of internal improvements, it would also remove, to a great extent, the fruitful sources of temptation to crime, intemperance, dissipation and fraud.

Miscellaneous.

From Washington, Nov. 7. THE REBEL ARMY FLANKED.—WARRENTON AND THE UPPER RAPPANNOCK EVACUATED. We learn that the whole army again took up the line of march on Saturday and Sunday, for Fredericksburg. Warrenton was evacuated to-day. General Burnside's headquarters were called on to-day, and on these terms, you the whole army is near Fredericksburg. A large quantity of supplies have been sent there and a force of contrabands and mechanics, under Gen. Haupt, are building wharves and the railroad at Aquia Creek.

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Great Battle of Bayou Lafourche.

Success of Weitzel's Expedition Complete. DEFEAT OF THE REBELS. NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Advices from New Orleans report that the expedition under General Weitzel met the enemy at Labadieville and defeated them after a brisk fight. Upwards of 2000 Rebels were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, and one piece of artillery was captured.

The rebels were pushed towards Berwick Bay, where Gov. Moore was supposed to be. But loss was eighteen killed and seventy-five wounded.

The rebels captured were paroled. [From the New Orleans Delta, Oct. 20.] The steamer Maurice arrived at noon yesterday with eighty of the prisoners taken at the battle of Labadieville. Those men mostly belonged to the Crescent regiment, raised among the elite of this city, and so soon as it was announced on our bulletin board that they had arrived, hundreds began to wend their way towards the levee to see them, and, perhaps, to recognize old friends, or acquaintances, or relatives.—When we reached the steamer, the wharf was already crowded, and the prisoners were holding uninterrupted communication with all they recognized on shore. A battery of infantry shortly made its appearance, and cheered a wide space on the levee in front of the boat, but it was soon withdrawn, and the crowd was again allowed freely to talk with the prisoners from the wharf. And many were the joyful recognitions that took place. Everything, however, was done in the most orderly style, and with the greatest decorum. The prisoners looked very well, were dressed as finely as could be expected under the circumstances, and appeared quite cheerful. Late in the evening they were transferred to another vessel, which is to be sent to the States, to understand, for the present, they are receiving the best of treatment, and have no serious complaint, other than that of being deprived of the freedom of the city for the present—but soldiers are used to privations.

Col. McPherson, who commanded com-

bat fragments of rebel regiments, and was killed, we believe was formerly a lawyer of this city, and left here as lieutenant colonel of the Crescent Regiment. He was educated at West Point, but if ever in the army did not continue long there.

Prisoners Taken. 208 Wounded, 6 Killed, 229 Total. These were all that fell into our hands. The other Confederates wounded were carried off by the enemy in their retreat. The wounded were cared for in our hospital with our men.

OUR GRAND ARMY IN VIRGINIA. Winter Campaign. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NOVEMBER 15, 1862. The following order was published to-day: HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NEAR WARRINGTON, Va., Nov. 14. First. The organization of a portion of this army into three general divisions is hereby announced. Three grand divisions will be formed and commanded as follows:—

The Second and Ninth Corps will form the right grand division, and will be commanded by Major General E. S. Sumner. The First and Sixth Corps will form the left grand division, and will be commanded by Major General W. B. Franklin. The Third and Fifth Corps will form the center grand division, and will be commanded by Major General Joseph Hooker.

The Eleventh Corps, with such other troops as may hereafter be assigned to it, will constitute a reserve force under the command of Major General P. Sigel.

Assignments of cavalry and further details will be announced in future orders. Second. In accordance with instructions from the War Department, the commanders of these grand divisions will have power to decide such questions relating to the interior management of their commands as are now forwarded to these headquarters for final action.

Major General Sigel will exercise the powers in respect to his command above assigned to the commander of a grand division. Those cases which can only be decided by the department at Washington, they will forward directly to those departments, without reference to these headquarters.

All matters relating to the movements of troops, together with returns, reports, &c., will be forwarded to these headquarters as usual. Third. The commanders of these grand divisions will retain with them their respective staffs.

Fourth. The senior officers of the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th corps will take command of these corps, and will forward to these headquarters a list of recommendations of all their officers.

Fifth. Brig. Gen. Williams, A. A. G., is appointed Inspector General of the Adjutant General's Department in this army. Lieut. Col. James A. Harden, A. D. C., Acting Adjutant General, will act as Assistant Inspector General in the same department.

Sixth. The heads of the various staff departments at these headquarters, other than the Adjutant General's Department, will remain as heretofore until further orders. Seventh. Lieut. Colonel Richmond, A. A. G., is appointed Inspector General of the Quartermaster's Department in this army. Lieut. Col. James A. Harden, A. D. C., Acting Adjutant General, will act as Assistant Inspector General in the same department.

Eighth. All orders conflicting with this are hereby rescinded. By command of Major General Burnside. S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G. Gen. Sigel visited Col. Burnside at his headquarters to-day.

ARTILLERY FIGHT NEAR FAYETTEVILLE.—NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. STURGIS. WARRENTON, Va., Nov. 15.—Evening.—At about ten o'clock this morning, while the Second Division of the Ninth Corps, under General Sturgis, were passing from Sulphur Springs to Fayetteville, at a point about four miles from the latter place, where a small stream, a branch of the Rapidan neck, crosses the road, and leading through a deep gorge, a rebel battery opened upon the column from an elevation on the opposite bank of the river.

The attack was sudden, and rapid firing ensued. A twenty pound gun and several lighter caliber pieces, Captain Durck's Pennsylvania battery, which was passing at the time, was at once placed in position, and replied to the rebels. His ten pounder rifle guns soon convinced the rebels that his lead awakened the wrong passenger, as his firing was accurate and powerfully effective.

The artillery duel lasted for more than two hours, when the rebels withdrew, with what loss is not yet known. The firing of the rebels was, however, effectively silenced, and the column continued its march to Fayetteville, which place it reached without further interruption.

The casualties on our side are the loss of First Lieut. McElvilly, of Durck's battery, who was struck by a shell while gallantly directing the working of his gun. He received a wound in the abdomen, and another from the same missile in his arm. He can no longer fire. Several of the men were slightly wounded, but none seriously. Several horses were killed, and two wagons destroyed by the enemy's shells.

A general Sturgis narrowly escaped death. A ricochet shot struck his horse, and passed close to the General's person.

The cavalry four companies of the 6th New York cavalry, under the command of Lieut. Col. McVicker, proceeded to Salem for the purpose of intercepting and capturing the party of Dickinson's rebel cavalry which has been hanging upon our rear, capturing stragglers and otherwise annoying our forces, and which made the recent raid upon Markhall in which they have made their escape, and no armed rebels were found. Our cavalry remained at Salem last night and returned this morning.

A number of unarmed mounted men were found upon the road, probably scouts of the rebels, although claiming to be peaceful citizens. Having no orders to arrest such persons, they were permitted to proceed.

From Norfolk, Virginia. RAINING BUNKER WAR VESSELS. NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 19. The work of raising sunken war vessels of the Government is rapidly and successfully progressing. A few days since the frigate Bunker was raised, pumped out, and towed to Gosport Navy Yard by contractor, Mr. Thos. Wells, of Boston. A large force of divers and machinery are now employed upon the work, and preparations are making to raise the sloop of war Cumberland, and the frigate Congress, sunk at the entrance of James River. Operations are in progress for raising the line of battle ships Delaware and Columbus, which are expected to be raised whole and made again available for service.

NEGROES IN THE REBEL ARMY.—The Rebel newspapers are clamoring for drafting negroes to serve in the Rebel Army. Our Breckenridge Rebels sympathize who may at home, profess to be hostile to the employment of negroes to hurt their Southern friends.

Interesting from Richmond and the South.

From a gentleman who left Richmond on last Friday week, we gain the following interesting news. He has been in the South during the last five months, having reached the Rebel Capital during the seven days' fight. Having ingratiated himself into the favor of the authorities, he was furnished with passes, which carried him throughout the entire South. About six weeks ago he was at Savannah, which city he reports as being by no means strongly fortified. The fortifications are on the water front of the city, extending from near the river and to its right, up towards the suburbs. These works are mounted with heavy siege guns taken from the Norfolk Navy Yard. When he was there, the single iron plate had been fastened to the sides of the British steamer Fingal. She has been cut down about one-half, and greatly strengthened on the sides by ten-inch beams of pitch pine, forming altogether a thickness of about two feet. The Fingal is to be made on the same principle of the M. to be made on the same principle of her armament, more than that she would carry a large gun aft. He feels positive that she will not be ready for service this year, at least. They have the woodwork for her back prepared, but the iron casting is not yet on hand. Besides this ram Fingal, they have two or three little gun-boats, as they call them, plying about on the river.

The citizens of Savannah have no hopes that the city can be held when the Federal forces undertake its capture. It has already been examined once or twice by large numbers of the wealthy class. He heard nothing about her armament, more than that she would carry a large gun aft. He feels positive that she will not be ready for service this year, at least. They have the woodwork for her back prepared, but the iron casting is not yet on hand. Besides this ram Fingal, they have two or three little gun-boats, as they call them, plying about on the river.

The people are particularly bitter against South Carolina. He had more than once heard them remark that they wished South Carolina had been swallowed up by an earthquake before the revolution.

Trade is only nominal, and people prefer to work for their own support. They sell for Confederate money. In some instances this money is refused entirely.

Our informant was at Charleston at the time the Rebels made her attempt to get out and run the blockade. This was her third unsuccessful effort to get out. The harbor was not yet fortified, since the capture of Sumter the Rebels have constructed two new forts well out in the harbor, while the shores are lined with batteries. Some of the guns on the forts are sixty-eight pound rifles, made in England, and new. At all the weak points about Charleston earthworks are being constructed. The Rebels at Savannah and Wilmington they have erected numbers of batteries commanding the bridges. A latent and strong Union feeling is in existence even in this nest of treason. Many of the people are heartily tired of the war, and would gladly welcome a peace with our honor and stripes. At the time our informant was there, no more than two thousand troops were in or near the city. Since then, Beauregard has collected an army of about twelve thousand men for the defence of the place.

At Richmond he saw a ring which the Governor of said he had cut out from the finger of a Rebel soldier, and which he had given to the Mayor of this city. This Rebel belonged to Capt. White's Company, from Levensburg, Captain White being the same officer who rode the "white horse" which was so conspicuous in the battle. Rings and whistles were in circulation through the South, made from the bones of our soldiers who were executed rather proud than otherwise in their exhibition.

The Rebels depend entirely upon the valley of the Shenandoah to furnish them with provisions during the winter. South of Richmond they will be unable to draw anything for their subsistence. Bacon is scarce, the wheat crop there, no more than usual, is concentrated at Richmond. The Government has possession of the mills in the city, the owners getting one dollar per barrel, and the bran &c., Crumback, the principal of the Haxall Mills, was offered a million of dollars for half the profits. Flour is wanted for our own use, and the cost of a bushel in Montgomery is \$55. Our informant paid \$45 for gold on the Wednesday before leaving Richmond.

He thinks the policy of the Rebels is to avoid fighting, and inferring from the tardiness of our movements hitherto that they will not be so soon pressed, they hope to procrastinate the war until the month of May, when, they assert, they have positive information that France and England will interfere. He believes it to be their intention to fall back to the lines of the Chickahominy, and make them their defence for the winter, unless our Generals push them back to our lines, and capture them there, which would be a very serious blow to Richmond.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Important Naval Preparation. WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. It is believed here that an attack upon Charleston will not be long postponed. The rebels have been making preparations for the attack for several weeks, and if they are to be believed, it will be made in the city simply because it may be the mercy of one of our iron-clads. The inhabitants will be ordered to leave, and the town, if necessary, will be consigned to flames rather than be surrendered. So far as I can learn, both army and navy desire that the rebels should take precisely this course, feeling that it would be fit and proper that this treasonable city should be destroyed.

The preparations for attack are so perfect that there can be no doubt whatever that one or more iron-clads will succeed in approaching the town, at least within shelling distance.

FROM HAVANA. Capture of Three Vessels. NEW YORK, Nov. 19. The U. S. steamer Kensington, which arrived at Key West, reports the capture of the rebel steamer Arizona south of Mobile. She was laden with clothing, arms and ammunition.

The steamers Caroline and Hawkins, from Havana for the south, with arms, ammunition, medicines, &c., had also been captured. Seven small vessels laden with cotton had arrived at Havana.

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