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DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

R FALL O RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

BRY GOODS. NO. 47 NOBTH THIRD SBEET, PHILADELPHIA Prompt-paying merchants are respectfully Invited to examine our large and carefully-selected stock of desirable goods, which will be

sold at prices to suit the times. 1861. TO CASH BUYERS. 1861

H.C. LAUGHLIN & Co., No. 303 MARKET STREET, Are recoiving daily, from the PHILADELPHIA and

NEW YORK AUCTIONS, a general assortment of MERCHANDISE, bought for CASH. CASH BUYERS are especially invited to call and ex-IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

BLUE CLOTHS. DOESKINS, and

BEAVERS. PER STEAMER EDINBURGH,

BLUE CLOTHS, DOESKINS, AND BEAVERS. We shall continue to receive additional supplies by each arrival. Also, A LARGE STOCK OF

BLACK CLOTHS, DOESKINS, &c., Constantly kept on hand. O. RIDGWAY, HEUSSNER, & CO., No. 206 CHESTNUT STREET.

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SHIRTS

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THOS. MELLOR & CO., 40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET.

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BEAVERS

JUST RECEIVED.

IN STORE, MEN AND BOYS' WINTER WEAR,

In great variety, and for sale by LIPPINCOTT & PARRY. 200 MARKET STREET,

CARPETINGS. ARGE CARPET STOCK SELLING OUT

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

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BAILY & BROTHER, No. 920 CHESTNUT Street.

NEW CARPETINGS. J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

Helmbold's Extract buchu
For Pains in the Back.
Helmbold's Extract buchu
For Headache.
Helmbold's Extract buchu
For Headache.
Helmbold's Extract buchu
For Sick Stomach.

Are now opening, from Custom House Stores, their FALL IMPORTATIONS

NEW CARPETINGS

75 CTS. TO \$1 PER YARD. 6-4 TAPESTRY VELVET: FRENCH AUBUSSON;
FIRE AXMINSTER;
BOVAL WILTON;
EXTRA ENGLISH BRUSSELS;
HENDERSON & CO'S VENITIAN;
ENGLISH INGBAIN CARPETS; ALL OF NEW CHOICE STYLES.

HAVING BEEN INVOICED BEFORE THE LATE ADVANCE IN THE TABIFF, MODERATE PRICES.

MILITARY GOODS. ANDREWS' ORIGINAL CAMP, OR

TRAVELLING BED TRUNK. For sale by W. A. ANDREWS. No. 612 CHESTNUT Street. ARMY SUPPLIES.

50,000 pairs ARMY DRAWERS. 20,000 GRAY FLANNEL SHIRTS. 10,000 BED

500 dozen FINE TRAVELLING SHIRTS. For sale by BENNETT, RUCH, & CO., Manufacturers of Army Goods,

ARMY CONTRACTORS 215 and 217 CHURCH Alley, Phila AND SUTLERS SUPPLIED WITH BRUSHES at the lowest rates Always on hand, a large stock of

CAVALRY BRUSHES,
Government standard; WAGON BRUSHES, and every Description of Brushes required for the Army.

KEMBLE & VAN HORN, ocl6-3m 321 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. ARMY WOOLLENS.

WELLING, COFFIN, & Co., 116 CRESTNUT STREET, Sre prepared to deliver on contract 3-4 and 6-4 Dark and

DLOTHS AND KERSEYS. INDIGO BLUE KERSEYS.

and every variety of Goods adapted to Military Clothing for sale at the lowest prices BEGIMENTS EQUIPPED AT SHORT NOTICE.

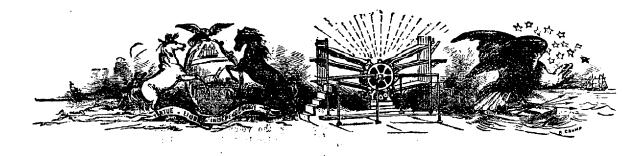
BENJ. L. BERRY. CLOTH HOUSE, 50 SOUTH SECOND STREET:

ARMY FLANNELS. WELLING, COFFIN, & CO., 116 CHESTNUT STREET,

prepared to make contracts, for immediate delivery, WHITE DOMET FLANNELS, AND ALL WOOL INDIGO BLUE FLANNELS,

M Government standard. J. W. SCOTT, 814 CHESTNUT Street, a few Goors below the "Continental." The attention of the Wholesale Designs is invited to his IMPROVED CUT OF SHIETS, of superior fit, make, and material, on and and made to order at shortest notice





PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1861. VOL. 5.—NO. 97.

COMMISSION HOUSES. FROTHINGHAM & WELLS, 34 SOUTH FRONT AND 35 LETITIA STREET. BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS,

> DRILLS, JEANS, SILECIAS, CANTON FLANNELS,

SHIRTINGS.

GREAT FALLS MASSACHUSETTS, DWIGHT. LOWELL. CHICOPEE, and BARTLET MILLS HAMPDEN,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS, BEAVER CLOTHS, TRICOTS, CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, TWEEDS, BLANKETS, AND ARMY

GOODS. FROM THE WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE,) AND OTHER MILLS. CHIPLEY, HAZARD, &

HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, DOMMISSION M RCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

CABINET FURNITURE. MABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-

MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street, ion with their extensive Cabinet Business are uring a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronunced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others. reperior to an others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

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LOOKING GLASSES. IMMENSE REDUCTION

LOOKING GLASSES, oil paintings, Engravings, PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

JAMES S. EARLE & SON, \$16 CHESTNUT STREET, Announce the reduction of 25 per cent. in the prices of all he! Manufactured Stock of Looking Glasses; also, in Engravings, Picture and Photograph Frames, Oil Paintngs. The largest and most elegant assortment in the sountry. A rare opportunity is now offered to make purchases in this line For Cash, at remarkably Low Prices

EARLE'S GALLERIES, 816 CHESTNUT Street.

MEDICINAL. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE

PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. HELMBOLD'S EXTRAOT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Loss of Power.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Consumption, Insanity.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For Epileptic Fits, St. Vitus' Dance. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Difficulty of Breathing, HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Weak Nerves. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Trembling.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For Dimness of Vision

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For Languor.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HFLMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For Eruntions.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. If you are suffering with any of the above distressing lments, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. Try it, and be convinced of its efficacy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, recommended by names known to SCIENCE and FAME.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See remarks HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See Dr. De-wee's valuable work on Practice of Physic. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHW. See Dispensa-tory of the United States. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See Dispensatory of the United States.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated physician, and Member of the Hoyal College of Surgeons Ireland, and published in King and Queen's Journal. HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations. See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, E. R. C. S.

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations. See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

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"Give health and vigor to the frame,

"Give health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pullid cheek;"
and are so pleasant to the taste that patients become

fond of them.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, \$1 per bottle, or six for \$5, delivered to any address. Depot 104 South TENTH Street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia, Pa., where all letters must be addressed. PHYSICIANS IN ATTENDANCE From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Describe symptoms in all comm ADVICE GRATIS. CURES GUARANTIED. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. oc5-stuth3m

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, The New Remedy for

BHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice
of the medical profession of this country the Purs Crystatized Chloride of Proplambie, as a

BEMEDY FOR BHEUMATISM;
and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the

MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS
of its real value in the treatment of this painful and ob-

MOST FLATTEBLING TESTAMUSIANS
of the real value in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the Fiblis
in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we
hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with
this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner

the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,
and with MARKED SUCCESS, (as will appear from the
published accounts in the medical journals).

**For It is carefully put up ready for immediate use,
with full directions, and can be obtained from all the
druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
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Philadelphia.

WINES AND LIQUORS. DURE PORT WINE. DUQUE DO PORTO WINE, BOTTLED IN POBTUGAL IN 1820.
Physicians and invalids in want of a reliable article of pure Port Wine can be supplied by inquiring for the above wine at CANTWELL & KEFFER'S, Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

HENNESSY, VINE-YARD PROprietors, Bisquit, Tricoche & Co., Marett, Pinet,
and other approved brands of COGNAO BRANDY, for
sale, in bond and from store, by
CANTWELL & KEFFER,
Boutheast corner GERMANTOWN AVENUE
and MASTER Street.

STUART'S PAISLEY MALT WHIS-Buchanan's Coal Ila Whisky, Old Tom Gin, Old London Gin, London Cordial Gin, Bohlen's Gin, In bond and store.

CANTWELL & KEFFER,
Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenu

INDIGO BLUE CLOTHS, ZOUAVE CHAMPAGNE.—A new brand—an excellent article. Imported and for sale at a price to suit the times, by CANTWELL & KEF-FER, southeast corner of GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street, **D**UDESHEIMER-BERG, LAUBEN-HEIMER, and HOCKHEIMER WINE, in cases of one cozen bottles each; warranted pure. Imported and for sale low by CANTWELL & KEFFER, south-

cast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER ZIMMERMAN'S DRY CATAWBA
WINE.—This approved brand of Cincinness with WINE.—This approved brand of Cincinnati wine, the best article out for "cobblers," for sale pure, bot-uled and in cases, by CANTWELL & KEFFER, south-east corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER

BORDEAUX BRANDY.—46 Packages J. J. Dupuy Brandy, in bond, for sale by the sole agents, JAURETOHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204 South FRONT Street. Bouth FRONT Street.

Occ22-ti

POCHELLE BRANDIES.—Pellevoir

Usin, A. Seignette, and Alex. Seignette, in half-pipes,
quarters and octaves, for sale, in bond, by JAURETCHE

& CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204 South FRONT Street. OGNAC BRANDY.—Pinet, Castilon, Bisquit, Tricoche, & Co., Sauvin Ainé, Olanger and Hennessy Brandy, for sale in bond by JAU-RETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204 South FROM

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1861.

Edwin Forrest. successful engagement in the city of Boston, is announced to appear in Philadelphia on next Monday evening, at the Academy of Music. Mr. Fornest has not performed in Philadelphia for some years, and he will be welcomed on his reappearance in a manner worthy of the first actor of America, or as we might say, the first ac or of the world. The city of his birth and his early struggles will be proud to honor him in the hour of his fullest fame. In a criticism on Mr. Fornesr's performance of THE MORTAR FLEET AT ST. LOUIS. Claude Melnotte the Boston Transcript says:

Claude Melnotte the Boston Transcript says:

The change in personal appearance—in the robust physique that we saw in the Gladiator and Metamora, and the broken, weak, and tottering old man in King Lear, and the feeble and infirm Cardinal Richelicu—seemed almost like a miracle. The transformation from the boy to the prince, and from the latter to the bronzed faced soldier, was equally marvellous, and impressed us with the truth of a remark made by a person near us, that "Forrest could play 'Eva,' in Uncle Tom's Cabin, if he made up his mind to do it!" The readings of Mr. Forrest unveiled beauties that we have never before discovered in any other actor's illustration of the character. The language of Bulwer appeared to borrow new beauties from the faultless eloculion of the artiste, who seemed to breathe out from his very soul the deep and abiding love for Pauline that filled his heart.

There was a warmth and an earnestness imparted to the character that stirred the hearts of the entered to the character that stirred the hearts of

to the character that stirred the hearts of the entire audience. The scenes between Claude and his mother also abounded with true feeling and tender pathos, which could not but touch the most sensitive chords of the human heart, and at one moment would hush the audience to a dendly stillmoment would hush the audience to a deadly stillness, that gave place to one great heart throb throughout the vast assemblage. The introduction of some new stage business, instead of that so hackneyed, was a great improvement.

In describing the Lake of Como, instead of the old business, Pauline was seated on a garden sofa, and Claude leaning over the opposite end, seemed to draw her toward him by magnetic influence, which was a most natural impulse for a luence, which was a most natural impulse for oving and enthusiastic young girl, when listening to her lover's description of an imagined home, such as Claude was telling her of.

The illustration of Bulwer's creation, and the de-lineation of all the striking characteristics, were never more truthfully given than by Mr. Forrest on Monday eyoning. The transformation from one Monday evening. The transformation from one period to the other bore the impress of consummate period to the other bore the impress of consummate artistic skill and genuine geniue, as well as great thought and mature reflection. Mr. Forrest impurted to the character great vitality, while his readings opened new light upon the author's creation, and invested every scene with extraordinary life and interest. The costumes are historically correct, and superbly rich and elegant. They were not made simply for stage glitter, but are, in truth, court costumes of the richest fabric and material.

Capture.

The Toronto Globe on the Mason-Slidell Why The Press and other papers of the country should republish such trash as appears in to-day's paper, credited to the Toronto Globe, is beyond my comprehension. Is there not enough valuable and interesting reading matter to be procured? Why, there has never appeared in The Press an article of the same length containing so much ig-

norance, presumption, and bombast. The writer allows but one side to his question There can be no doubt," "There can be no possible justification," " The matter does not admit of dispute."

celebrated Koszta case. Your readers will recollect that Captain Ingraham claimed Martin Koszta as an American from an Austrian man-of-war, where surrendered him at the last moment. Now the Toronto ass proves his case by quoting this as follows: "Still later, in 1849, a Hungarian refugee, Koszta, sought refuge on board an American ship-of-war in the Mediterranean. His surrender was demanded by the Austrian authorities, but the American commander refused to give him up, and was highly commended for so doing by his Go-

vernment and the public at large." After this display of Canadian ignorance, why copy from such NOVEMBER 22, 1861.

British Sentiment on American Affairs. When we look about us and behold the most in famous, deep-seated, and long-plotted conspiracy that the world has ever seen, for an atrocious purpose, and using the vilest means to accomplish its diabolical ends; and when w see a nation avowedly friendly to us cheering on the traitors, and even coolly discussing the expediency of joining our enemies, whose principles they have always pretended to abhor, who can measure the contempt and disgust which every honest heart must feel for such a people, who seem to be utterly devoid of high principle or noble motive for any action? From the very beginning of this rebellion England has not only openly sympathized with the trai-

tors, but has used every pretext, and turned to account almost every passing event, in the endenvor to create a harsh feeling between the two nations. This has been done not only by such mercenary and time-serving sheets as the Times, but also by members of Parliament and others in high places, who have the greatest influence with the lower classes of the people. And if we are to judge of the future by the past, we may expect a heavy shower of abuse when they learn that the modern Iscariots, whom they would have delighted to honor, have been seized by the arm of justice; and, as if that were not enough, on board of a British vessel. We probably have a foretaste of this, a strawshowing which way the wind will blow, in the truculent attacks of the provincial press, which not only threaten us with British vengeance for the "insult" offered to their flag, but endeavor to terrify us into repentance by warning us that the home Government will demand the restoration to them of these arch-traitors. But we fancy that England, if she should make such an unrighteous proposition as this, will hardly be able to enforce our acceptance of it, and will scarcely know even where to begin. Although we are abundantly able to prove the legality of our course, we can hardly expect the British people to regard this, and can only remind them, very gently, that "possession is nine points of the law." Let us not retreat from our position before the bullying threats of Great Britain; but, in the words of our noble chief, "Having thus chosen our course

without guile, and with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God, and go forward without fear, and PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1861. This steamer Trent is not "commanded by an officer of the British navy," as stated in to-day's

Press. I have made trips in many of the West India line of British steamers, (and the Trent was one of them,) and not one was commanded by a naval A lieutenant of the navy is on board each of the steamers in charge of the mails; but he has no command on board, and is only a mail agent. From S. C. Upham, 310 Chestnut street, we have

The Illustrated London Almanac for 1802, a publication admirably got up, with numerous engra-vings, plain and colored, and filled with reliable information on British subjects. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut street, send us a blue and gold edition of Poe's Poems, published by W. J. Widdleton, New York, and a blue and gold edition, (Ticknor & Fields, Boston,) of the Poems of that genial satirist and gentle humorist, John G. Saxe. The same have just got out a new volume of no small interest, "Songs in Many Keys," by Oliver Wendell Holmes, containing, among other poems, all his fine patriotic lyrics recently written.

Ticknor & Fields announce that they have preailed upon Professor Agassiz, one of the most emient men of science now living, to contribute to the Atlantic Monthly, of which they are proprietors. The charm of Professor Agassiz's manner, and the simplicity and directness of his mode of instruction, have long been celebrated traditionally, and vill commend these papers to the general reader desirous of adding to the sum of his knowledge in an important branch of science. This series of papers will be upon the Methods of Study in Natural History and kindred topics, and will be continued in

probable love-tale.

THE REBELLION

IMPORTANT SOUTHERN NEWS.

NASHVILLE TO BE THE REBEL CAPITAL. Mr. EDWIN FORREST, having closed a most | New Orleans to Build Iron-Plated Ships

to Run the Blockade. ARRIVAL OF FEDERAL PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

THE UNION MOVEMENT IN EAST TENNESSEE. INTERESTING FROM MISSOURI.

THE DIVISION OF PRICE'S ARMY MARCHING INTO KANSAS.

THE POSITION OF GENERAL LANE. The Seizure of the Steamer Platte Valley.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNION SENTIMENT

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

LATER FROM THE EASTERN SHORE. THE REBEL GEN. DRAYTON REPORTED DEAD.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Speeches of Minister Adams and Lord Palmerston, at the Lord Mayor's Banquet.

W. L. YANCEY GIVES HIS VIEWS TO THE FISHMONGERS.

INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Richmond papers of the 19th instant have been received in Baltimore. They contain the fol-

lowing items: Removal of the Confederate Capital to Nashville.

The Congress of the Confederate States has passed an act to remove the capital from Richmond to Nashville, Tennessee. Prisoners of War to be Sent South. The Enquirer learns that General Winder con

templates sending a large number of the prisoners of war, at present in Richmond, to North Carolina and Florida, and that hereafter Richmond will be

regarded merely as a receiving depot for such prisoners as may be taken, the intention being to send them farther South as soon as their numbers be-Retreat of General Floyd. The Dispatch announces that General Floyd had retreated to Raleigh Court House.

The Dispatch also says that Colonel William would return to defend Pound Gap, Kentucky, "a long as he could do it successfully, though the lack

of artillery is a serious disadvantage in the face of a vastly superior force. questions, by the manner in which he refers to the Iron-plated Ships to Open the Blockade The Board of Aldermen of New Orleans have unanimously adopted the following: Whereas, The recent glorious attack of the Mosquito fleet has demonstrated the fact that, with vessels properly constructed and protected, such as iron-plated ships, fire-ships, turtles, &c., the entrance to this port can be freed of the fleet of the invaders, and the blockade effectually raised: be it, therefore.

Rewolved. by the Common Council of the city of New Orleans, That the sum of \$500,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated towards the building and construction of vessels similar to the $\mathcal{M}_{t-nassas}$, and iron-plated ships. Provided, the sum of at least \$100,000 shall be subscribed for and paid in by the merchants, shippers, and others in this city interested in having the said blockade raised and our ports opened to commerce.

More Federal Prisoners.

Thirty-two Federal prisoners were brought to Richmond on Monday evening by the Central train. from Manassas, under escort of a captain and six men. The Enquirer says:

They were captured on Saturday previous, while on a foraging expedition in the vicinity of Falls Church. Six wagons, loaded with corn, and a number of fine horses, were taken with them. The following is a list of the party:

Capt. W. L. Lanning, Licut. Jas. Andrews, Sergeant W. Webster. Corporal Cooney, Corporal M. B. White, Corporal G. Vandugreen. Privates G. Hooter, L. Mallen, F. Potter, P. Frasier, H. Stafford, W. Porter, H. Smith, Clarence Elams, W. Peck, R. Wheeler, W. Merrick, W. McCormick, L. Artigan, Albert Simmons, Cole Staunton, D. Morris, A. Haltigan, J. Stale, D. Conner, W. Rowland, H. S. Stleles, Jaimes Morrison, F. Riely, L. Morris, teamster—all of the Thirtieth New York volunteers. Corporal Fullman and private Deihl, of the New More Federal Prisoners.

Corporal Fullman and private Deihl, of the New York German volunteers. The Enquirer also gives the names of forty-five prisoners taken by a portion of General Floyd's command in Northwestern Virginia, and who

reached Richmond by the Danville road on Thursday. The Enquirer says: A portion of the captives, including several who had voluntarily taken the oath of fealty to the Southern Confederacy, were taken while in the act of holding an election under the authority of "Governor" Pierpont, the poll-books, registry of votes, etc., falling into the hands of their captors at the same time, thus placing the Government in conclusive documentary evidence of their trason against Virginia and the Confederation. Several of the prisoners were recognized, at the time of their capture, as deserters from our army, and their capture, as deserters from our army, and these were summarily made, it is said, to pay with their lives the penalty of their double treason.

Obstruction of Navigation. The Enquirer, speaking of river batteries, says: The introduction of steam enables vessels to pass a battery with much less risk than formerly. Their rapid motion both disturbs the aim and lessens the time of firing. It would seem especially important, where batteries alone are to be relied upon to forbid the passage of an enemy, that the channel should be interrupted by obstructions of some sort. The attempt to remove these would hold the vessel under fire sufficiently long to effect her destruction. But in the ordinary way, and especially at long distances, a fast steamer may run the gauntlet of a battery with much less risk than is usually supposed.

Exchange of Prisoners. The Enquirer objects to exchanging prisoners captured on the field of battle for the five resigned United States naval officers arrested in Boston at

The Enquirer contains the first day's proceedings of this body, which met in Richmond on the 18th. Attempt to Poison a Family. On Saturday night last the family of Mr. Robert M. Allen, residing on Governor street, Richmond, were seized with violent vomitings shortly after supper, and the similarity of their illness, together with other circumstances of suspicion, induced the belief that they had been poisoned, and a girl named Elsa, a slave of Mr. P. M. Tabb, was arrested upon a charge of having administered the poison.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, has issued his pro-clamation for thirty additional infantry companies, to aid in the coast defences of that State. They are required to be armed "with a good country rife or double-barreled shot gun, or with a good military gun, fit for immediate use." Strangers in Richmond.

The Enquirer says that among the distinguished personages at present in Richmond are the Hon. Albert Pike, the poet warrior of Arkansas, who is there on official business connected with the Indians of the Southwest, and the Hon. Edward C. Anderson, ex-Mayor of Savannah, and formerly of the United States navy. Mr. Anderson visited England early in the fall in a yacht, which started from Savannah, and, while in Europe, purchased and fitted out the steamship Bernuda, whose recent arrival at Savannah with a cargo of valuable munitions, and whose subsequent successful departure for England has been chronicled. He also fitted out, with a cargo of arms, the steamship Fingal, out, with a cargo of arms, the steamship Fingal, which reached Savannah last week, himself accompanying her on the trip. Hon. R. K. Meade, late United States minister to Brazil, is also in Rich-

Theatrical. They are performing at the Richmond Theatre the "Grand National Drama of the Scouts; or, The Plains of Manassas." John H. Hewitt, for-merly of Baltimore, is the lessee and manager. British Frigate Looking after English Interests. AUGUSTA, Nov. 18 .- The Charleston Mercury August A. Nov. 18.—Inc Unarteston Marching of this morning says that an English screw frigate, the Immortalitie, has arrived off that port, looking after British interests. The British steam sloop Racer is expected in a few days.

did soldiers, and whose courage and endurance are cating with the enemy,

proverbial. It is no common glory, in our opinion, to conquer such men as fought at Springfield, Columbus, Manassas, Leesburg, and other great battles of this war. We should leave it to Russell

and other such caricaturists of both nations in America to report this as a mere Chinese civil war —a fight of Shanghai roosters or demented turkey Gen. Floyd has retreated to Raleigh C. H. Gen. Floyd has retreated to Raleigh C. H., under orders of the Government, it being found difficult to send supplies to Gotham Hill and the hazards of remaining there in the face of superior numbers. In executing his retreat an engagement numbers. In executing his retreat an engagement occurred at Laurel creek, at which the enemy were repulsed. At a subsequent skirmish Col. Croghan, a valuable officer, was killed. Floyd's present position is a strategic one, and if he is followed to that point an engagement may occur.

The Disputch has, among other items of interesting information, advices from Pensacola to the 11th, saying that new defences are being erected by the Federals, and new guns added to the armament of Fort Pickens. Two or three Federal vessels had Fort Pickens. Two or three Federal vessels had appeared there, but had sailed elsewhere. An Alabama regiment had been sent to East Tennessee, to put down the insurrection there. A Mississippi regiment had also been ordered away, but two new regiments had arrived from that State. Some dissatisfaction had been produced in Gen.

of an officer upon the subject is considered a good joke. He said, "the very thing we are fighting for is the privilege of doing what we please with our niggers, and if we are denied that right here at home we are denived of one strong inducement to e we are deprived of one strong inducement to fight."

The Fort Smith (Ark.) Times says that Gen. Cooper, at the head of 5,000 Choctaws, Creek, and Chick saw regiments, had dispersed Opothleyoholo's force of 4,000 with 1,300 fugitive slaves that fled to him for freedom. The latter chief was a

Bragg's command by reason of an order limiting the number of servants to regiments. The remark

The Union Movement in East Tennessee. BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—The Memphis Avalanche of the 16th has the following: It is reported that Parson Brownlow has left this reported that Parson Browniow has left Knoxville with thirteen guns, and was sympathizing, with the Union movement in that quarter. The town of Knoxville is under martial law. On the night of the insurrection, last Friday, it was said that signal rockets were fired all over the moun-tains, and at the same time efforts were made to hurn all the bridges.

burn all the bridges.

Six who attempted to burn the Strawberry Plain Bridge have been arrested and identified. The Union men at and around Chattanooga have threatened to burn the bank, tannery, and the foundry (a large establishment engaged in making machinery for the powder mills at Manchester, Tenn., and Angusta Ga.) There convenies were made un to

Augusta, Ga.) Three companies were made up to guard the town. An old man named Cleft, in Hamilton county, is reported as having five hundred men under him, but the number is probably exaggerated. The loyalists regard the insurrectionary movement not as formidable, but a malignant ebullition that may be actify represed.

be easily managed. The Capture of Messrs, Mason and Slidell. The Richmond Enquirer, of Wednesday last, in an article on the arrest of Messrs. Mason and

This extraordinary act of the Lincoln Govern-ment must be followed by important consequences. It is impossible for the English Government, without disgrace, to fail to exact the fullest reparation. If Commodore Wilkes acted under orders, we do not see how Lincoln can possibly escape the most serious complications with the English Government. If it be said that England, in 1812, claimed the right of visitation of our national vessels, and seizure of her subjects on board, it will be roplied that our Government denied the right, and re-sisted it with war; and that England in consequence abandoned the practice. Nay, so sensitive have we, and so deferential has England since been have we, and so deferential has England since been on this point, that even suspected slavers, sailing under our flag, have been protected by it from English visitation, although we agreed with England in denouncing the slave trade as piracy!

Can England, after conceding all this to our claim, and after having so long abandoned the exercise, if she has not disavowed the right of visitation and seizure, now submit to the hardships of a theory, the benefit of which was denied her; and that, too, at the hands of the Government which

that, too, at the hands of the Government which denied it? Will she allow what still claims to be the Government of the United States to have the benefit, and herself the disadvantage, of both sides of the question? It is not possible.

England has acknowledged us to be a belligerent power, and declared that she would maintain a neutrality. To allow her mail steamer to be stonneutrality. To allow her mail steamer to be stopped on the ocean, and persons taken from under the protection of her flag, by a jurisdiction as to whose quarrel she is neutral, is as much at war with all her practice and traditions, as it is opposed to her honor. England, like America, has ever been a house of refuge among the nations: and the stranger under her flag has always found the protection due to her own subjects, extended with all the generous sensitiveness of an honorable host. Lincoln will have to anologize and restore the scatus, or fight. have to apologize and restore the status, or fight. We see no other alternative.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Rebel Legislature in Missouri. which is published here, has information from Neosho that the rebel Legislature of this State, after obtaining a quorum by the appointment of proxies elected John B. Clark, formerly member of Congress from Harard county, and R. L. Y. Heyton, of Cass county, Senators to the rebel Congress. The Legislature also appointed members to the rebel House of Representatives, from the different Congressional districts of the State, among whom are Ernest Macdonald, of St. Louis, (of habeas corpus notoriety), T. M. McIlhany, of Andrau county, and James K. Rains, of Jasper county, all of whom are in Price's army.

The Mortar Fleet at St. Louis. St. Louis. Nov. 25.—The work on the mortan fleet at this point has not been stopped, as stated in the Cincinnati Enquirer, but is progressing rapidly, and the boats are expected to be finished this week. The mortars have been already cast, and are await-

Division of Price's Army Marching into Kansas—General Lane's Position—Jack-son's Legislature—A Secession Orde-nance Passed. The St. Louis Evening News of the 21st inst. says! From a gentleman who left Neosho last week we have some interesting intelligence of movements in the Southwest.

in the Southwest.

Since the evacuation of Springfield by the Federal troops, Price has abandoned his position at Cassville, in Barry county, and, at the lastest accounts, was returning to his old camp at Neosho. A division of his army, about 4,000 strong, composed partly of the cavalry lately commanded by Rains, and partly of Indians, the whole under command of Tom Harris, was moving northward, and when last heard from last Monday was on the Kansas line, opposite Carthage. They said they were "going to give Kansas h—ll;" and their object, no deubt, is to invade that State and lay the whole southern portion of it waste. portion of it wasta.

When Gen. Lane reached Greenfield, Dade county, on his return from Springfield, he heard of their approach, and immediately sent back to Gen. Sigel, who, he thought, was still at Springfield, asking for reinforcements. Gen. Sigel, however, had moved towards Rolla, when the messenger

had moved towards Rolla, when the messenger reached Springfield, and the request did not reach him. Lane's brigade amounted to about 3,000 men, being composed almost entirely of infantry. Harris' force was cavalry, and their design would probably be to overtake Lane, harass him, and attempt to cut off his detachments, then swoop into Kansas, and ravage the country, retreating towards Arkansas as soon as pursuit is made.

C. F. Jackson's Legislature have succeeded in obtaining what it called a quorum, by making up the deficiency of members by proxies. It had through the farce of passing a Secession ordinance, taking Missouri out of the Union, and tacking the State to the Southern Confederacy! Gen. Rains, known as Jim Rains, had been elected one of the Senators to the Confederate Congress, and it was thought that Monroe M. Parsons would be the other. D. M. Frest was to take command of Rains' division.

Seizure of the "Platte Valley." The seizure of the steamer Platte Valley at Price's Landing, on Tuesday, was done by two hundred men under the command of Jeff Thompson in person.

The boat landed at Price's Landing for the pur-The boat landed at Price's Landing for the purpose of taking on a lot of wheat. While approaching the shore, two men dressed in gray uniform were standing quietly, and apparently unconcernedly, on the bank. They were supposed to be Federal scouts, but the moment the boat touched shore, one of them, who proved to be Jeff Thompson himself, waved his hand over his head, when 200 armed men instantly sprang from the grass, and with Thompson at their head, rushed on the boat. They made a hasty and loose search of the boat, but took nothing away with them except a few overcoats, a half barrel of whisky, and two brass horns belonging to a brass band.

The Government agent aboard, M. Livingston, who has long known Thompson, was met by that individual in the cabin, and accosted with, "How are you, Livingston? What have you got aboard here?" was found, and after a brief stay, during which the parole of the Government officers was extorted, the parole of the Government officers was extorted, the gang retired.

Thompson had two field pieces on the bank, which he fired at a sand bank on the opposite side of the river, just to show the Government officers how easily he could have sunk the boat if she had not stopped. He stated that he had a full battery and 1,000 men, a portion of whom were Indians, about a mile back in the woods. He said if the Platte Valley had been a Government boat, he would have seized her eargo and burnad her; that he was waiting for the Marra Denning, and was determined to burn her.

ACGUSTA, NOV. IS:—In Consistency in the continued in every number through the year 1862.

Some days ago we noticed that T. B. Peterson, of this city, had in the press the admirable novel, in Por Battar, for Worse, "I which ran through the Logish magazine started in opposition to Thackeray's Cornheill. Several months since, Messrs. Peterson's intention to republish this charming love story was duly advertised, and such an intimation has hitherto been generally [considered as warning off all others from the field. A Boston publisher, however, has announced "For Better, for Worse," in paper covers—a 50-cent book, which they liberally put at 37½ cents, because another party has the same work ready! This is cutting it very fine, but the Petersons, resolved not to be conquered, now announce the book—which would cost \$7.50 in the English edition—at twenty-five cents complete. This will make it the cheapest work of fiction yet published. Its literary merit is undoubted—it is perfectly fascinating as an interesting and truly probable love-tale.

ACGUSTA, Nov. 18.—In Chargest first point in the prose that port, looking after British interests. The British steam sloop the full that port, looking after British interests. The British steam sloop the full that port, looking after British interests. The British steam sloop the full that port, looking after British interests. The British steam sloop the full that port, looking after British interests. The British steam sloop the full that port, looking after British interests. The British steam sloop the full that port, looking after British interests. The British steam sloop the full that port, looking after British interests. The British steam sloop the full that port, looking after British steam sloop. The full that port, looking after British steam sloop. The full that port, looking after British steam sloop. The leader of the Cornheill. Several months since, Messrs. Peterson's intention to republisher, howeve or in standing of the courage of the enemy, representations we

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Development of the Union Senti-The Louisville Democrat says:

By a gentlemen just up from the First district,
We learn news full of encouragement. From Paduceah, which formerly polled a vote of eight hundred,
there went into the rebel army as many as two hundred; these men were armed and equipped by the
citizens of the town, including lawyers, physicians,
bankers, merchants, &c. When General Grant
took possession, about four-fifths of the citizens
fled, consaious of guilt, Some of these are now returning with professions of disgust at the way in
which they have been treated by the rebel army,
and of penitence—declaring themselves ready to
take the oath and conduct themselves loyally in
the future. Some of them are very keen for pertake the oath and conduct themselves loyally in the future. Some of them are very keen for permits to get goods from the North, but no pormits will be given them till they have been on trial sufficiently long to prove their sincerity.

Prisoners brought in from rebel neighborhoods and rebel camps are treated in such a manner that, after a few days' stay, they express themselves satisfied; that they have all along been deceived, and will henceforth support the Government. Others, who have been intense Secessionists, having seen enough of "Southern Rights," voluntarily go to headquarters and take the oath, stating that they to headquarters and take the oath, stating that they had been promised protection by Jeff. Davis' men, and find that protection what the wolf gives the

and find that protection what the wolf gives the lamb; that the rebel soldiers pillage and steal all they can lay their hands on, whether belonging to Union men or "Secesh." The state of sentiment is changing rapidly, and the changes will increase in number the longer the rebels are permitted to ravage and prey upon them. We have little or no sympathy for them. If they had been loyal to the Government, and the rebels had outraged them, as proved the case, we could have nitted them. proves the case, we could have pitied them.

One of the main causes of this rand the opinions of the people, especially in McCracken county and the immediate vicinity, is the presence of Colonel R. K. Williams and his efforts in sence of Colonel R. K. Williams and his efforts in raising a regiment for the United States service. We learn from reliable parties that when the Judge began his up-hill task of raising a regiment in that district the Secessionists hooted at the idea of his ability to raise half a company in the entire First, and even Union men could not be made to believe that he could muster one full company. He now has four full companies, and a fifth under way while splitteness are increasing. way, while enlistments are increasing.

Frank Machen, of or near Mayfield, a brother of Willis B., a man of wealth and influence, acknow-

ledges that he has been most egregiously deceived; declares that the so-called Southern Confederacy is rotten from the core out; that the Secessionists of rotten from the core out; that the precision of that region had been promised the fullest protection, ample trade, and perfect enjoyment of their rights. These promises, he says, have been kept in this way: The Southern Confederacy taxes every sition appropriate, then calls for contributions, and citizen enormously, then calls for contributions, and when the poor deluded fools are tired of paying when the poor deluded fools are fired of paying tithes and making contributions, levies are made upon them, and whatever they may have left is taken for the support of the rebel army, without pay or consideration of any kind.

As to the change of sentiment wrought upon prisoners, and their subsequent influence on their neighbors, one instance will be ample testimony. One old citizen, who was a bitter Secessionist, having been captured and taken to Paducah, refused to take the oath and be released. He is said to be a man of good principles, who had been deto be a man of good principles, who had been de-ceived. At the expiration of two days, during which time he had experienced the kind treatment of the authorities, and during which time, being a strong States rights man, his duty of loyalty to the voice of his State had been clearly shown him, vo-He went home a wiser and better man. He has been treat from since, and the influence he had exerted on his neighbors has been most happy and successful numbers of them following his example in the limit the cent. in taking the oath. and working for the Govern-ment, instead of setting down and remaining neutral. At last accounts he had sent for Lucien Anderson, to make a speech in his county, stating that all the people wanted was to be convinced of their error, and they would believe all that Anderson told them. In fact, the change in the entire district has become so great, that only two counties sent any representatives to the begus convention at Russellville, and the people will elect Union legislators, and send a Union man to Congress, in Burnett's place.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Government of

Italy has adopted the strongest rule of France in regard to piratical vessels engaged in depredating on American commerce. The American consuls are keeping a sharp look-out for the suspicious vessel lately seen at Malta. Thomas Adamson, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed consul at Pernambuco, Brazil. From the Eastern Shore of Virginia. BALTIMORE, Nov. 25 .- Captain Haley, of the Seventeenth Massachusetts Regiment, has just returned from Drummondtown, Accomac county, Virginia, the headquarters of General Lockwood.

Some of the latter were quickly removed, while others were avoided by marching round them. They found a deserted earthwork, but no guns, at Oak Hill. Between that point and Drummondtown another battery, was found, in which eight guns were

He reports that after passing Newtown our troops met with various obstructions in their march, the

mounted. The place was entirely deserted by the rebels They also found another deserted work eight miles beyond Drummondtown.

Up to the time Captain Haley left there had ocen nine smooth-bore guns captured, but no am-The only muskets seen on the whole route were about a hundred old flint locks. Colonel Smith, who had commanded the rebel

most diligent search. A captain and two lieutenants had been cap-The disbanded militia all contend that they were forced to take up arms against their will. Not a single individual acknowledging himself a seccssionist had been encountered. The Unionists, who were evidently numerou have met the troops with the most enthusiastic de-

earthworks, had made his escape, and eluded the

monstrations of joy. The Union men now have undisputed control of the two counties. As far as heard from, the rebels have everywhere disbanded. The Rebel Steamer Nashville at Bermuda. NEW YORK, Nov. 25 .- The rebel steamer Nash: ville was at Bermuda, to sail for England on the

4th inst. Reception of Commander Wilkes at Boston. Boston, Nov. 25.—A grand reception is intended for the gallant Commander Wilkes, to take place this afternoon at Faneuil Hall. The officers of the San Jacinto will be received at the Long Wharf, at two o'clock, by a body of citizens with music, and escorted to the Hall, where there will be congratulations and handshaking by the public generally. The galleries have been reserved for the use

A Masonic Coıncidence. Last spring Hon. Mr. Winthrop, then at Washington, invited Senator Mason to visit Boston.

"Not mith! I come as an ambasador," was the reply, which made the mild-mannered member of the Boohoo Committee anake down to bis new best the Boohoo Committee quake down to his very bootheels. Well, about this time he is there "as an ambassador." He doubtless remembers his own words. which must strike him as of a prophetic cast. He is an accepted Mason at Fort Warren, even if Col.

Death of a Rebel General. A letter from Port Royal announces the death of General Drayton, who had command of the rebel forces at Port Royal. It is said he was wounded in the fort, and died on the retreat. He was a man of great wealth, and large military experience.

His brother, Capt. Drayton, had command of one of the Federal ships during the bombardment, and fired the last gun. He suspected that his brother held a high command on land, but this did not interfere with his duties to his country.—Albuny Eve-False Reports in Regard to the Strength

Paragraphs are extensively published stating that it has been officially announced that the Government has now six hundred thousand voluntoors in the field and in camp. No such official annunciation has been made. The fact is that our forces poses, been greatly over-estimated. In this way the public has been made impatient for achieve-ments for which the army is not ready, and enlistments are greatly retarded.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

SPEECHES OF MR. ADAMS AND LORD PALMERSTON

SAID TO THE FISHMONGERS.

TWO CENTS.

of the American minister, and I can assure himtaking on myself for the moment to be the exponent
of the feelings and sentiments of this great city,
over which I have the honor to preside—I can assure him of the entire sympathy of the citizens
of London, and I think I may say of the whole
British prople. I can assure him that our most
enruest desire is to see the day when those difficulties, which we hope are only temporary, shall be
entirely eradicated from the soil of that great and
free country. [Loud cheers.]
Response of Mr. Adams, the American Response of Mr. Adams, the American Minister. His Excellency, the American minister, who was most cordially received, in reply to the toast, said:

My LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In behalf of my brethren of the corps diplomatique, I desire to express our grateful thanks for the compliment which you have paid it. I take pride in being a member of that body, not for any trifling personal distinction it may give me, but because it opens an opportunity for doing good. Whatever may have been said of diplomacy, it has ever seemed to me one of the great inventions of monarm times. Its missing is to preserve menue. In antiseemed to me one of the great inventions of monorm times. Its mission is to preserve pence. In anti-quity, the quarrels of nations were immediately followed by war. The sword was the only nego-tintor, and the victorious chieffain commonly ended tintor, and the victorious chleftain commonly ended by dictating terms of humiliation to his fallen enemy. All this has been materially changed, now that negotiation always precedes war, and very often averls it altogether. Indeed, it may safely be said that the chain of relations established by diplomacy furnishes perpetual means for the restoration of friendly feelings between nations. When they are rushing into a state of mutual irritation, either accidentally or by the agency of ill-tempered mischief-makers on both sides, (for such people will always be found in every community.) then is felt the value of an authorized agency ever present to the value of an authorized agency ever present to explain mistakes, to correct missopresentations, and to retrace errors in souson—to check the growth of the trouble, and restore good feeling. In the later days, few Governments go to war for the mere love of it. The prodigious exhaustion it soon brings on, not less than the growing influence of public opinion throughout the civilized world, teaches a lesson of patience and forbearance that gives full play for the netive intervention of a wise negotiator. for the active intervention of a wise negotiator. A friendly voice may then soothe the waves in the midst of their agitation, and reduce the surface midst of their agitation, and reduce the surface once more to sunny calm. [Cheers.] There is, moreover, another beneficial change, of a still later date, which I will take the liberty to notice as having happened to the diplomacy of nations. Not a great while ago it had the reputation of being tricky and false—of taking advantage of the secrety with which it was conducted to play an unfair game. The history of the past is filled with examples of eminent men who considered it the height of merit to show skill in outwitting their neighbors in negotiation. Indeed, there is an ancedote told of a very distinguished public character of the last age in France—I know not with what justice—that such was the raputation he had obtained as an adept in deception at one part of his life that from that time he made up his mind always to tell the truth. being confident nobody would ever think of believing him, and that thus he might the better conceal his objects. [A laugh.] Be this as it may, I prefer to append from the old example of Prince Talley rand to the later one of a veteran diplomatist of your own country, who, after serving a long career of distinction abroad, has come back to enjoy the homors he has won so well in a green old age at home. I allude to Lord Stratford de Redelitife nonors he has won so well in a green old age at nome. I allude to Lord Stratford de Redeliffe committee of Parliament, recorded his deliberate opinion that the present practice in negotiation, so far as his experience went, was plain and straightforward, and in good faith; that there was little

desire for secresy merely as a screen for decoption, and that most countries acted under a sense of their share of responsibility for honesty of conduct before the world. I say that I prefer to adopt this later theory on my coming in as a member of the diplomatic corps, because I should scarcely know how to act upon any other. In America we are so used to speaking what we think—perhaps with too much freedom—and I have got into such a habit of it, I should not be fit to come to play my part here it, I should not be fit to come to play my part here if I were expected by my employers to say what I did not mean. [Cheers.] Permit me, then, to assure you that my main object has been, and is, to endeavor to continue and perpetuate the friendly relations that have so long existed between the two countries. [Cheers.] Indeed, I see the strongest reasons why they should never be changed. [Cheers.] To be sure, there are many points in which [Cheers.] To be sure, there are many points in which we materially disagree, and there will be people on both sides whose disposition will be to magnify them. You do not approve our democracy; we do not appreciate your distinctions of rank. You think us altogether too free and easy in our ways; we consider you as far too stiff and stately. All this may be so, and yet so long as there is a broad ocean between us I see no reason why we may not indulge our respective tastes without risk of difficulty. On the other hand, I perceive many and vastly higher tween us I see no reason why we may not indulge our respective tastes without risk of difficulty. On the other hand, I perceive many and vastly higher particulars in which we harmonize. [Cheers.] Surely it must be remembered that, with only the exception of the last eighty years, we claim to be joint heritors with you in all that is great and noble in your past history. Every bold stroke for liberty, whet er civil or religious, is matter of pride for us as it is for you. Magna Charta is a common landmark for us all. And if from this I turn to the field of literature or science, where, I ask, is there a great name in England which is not equally venerated in America? It was but the other day that I took a little trip to the banks of your little river Avon, to visit the birthplace and the last resting place of your great poet, and there I found on the record of the pilgrims who go to that shrine that a great proportion are from America. [Cheers.] So, among philosophers, we know no greater guide than Bacon; in science, no higher authority than Newton; and, if I may be permitted to come down to the limits of your own municipality of London, there is not a street, nor an alley, nor a lane, which is not serutinized with eagerness by my countrymen, on account of their associations with persons and events of which they have read at home in the men, on account of their associations with persons and events of which they have read at home in the historical or the literary productions of the mother country. [Cheers.] Neither is there a deed of heroism recorded here that does not elicitist tribute of applause in the remotest hamlet of the Western hemisphere. I have myself met with the story of Grace Darling's courage stuck up in a small public room of an inn in an obscure American town; so the example of self-devotion of your Florence Nightingale—[cheers]—has raised the admiration and stimulated the ardor of imitation of quite as upon one point only—its honor and its independence. For the great interests of peace and humanity it will yield much that is merely material or of secondary importance. [Mr. Yancey sat down smid loud and continued cheering.] many of my fair countrywomen as it has done of her own. And, perhaps, I may be permitted here to make an allusion to a higher character, so far as to say that through the breadth of the United States, from sea to sea, the name of Her Majesty, the Queen, is held in the highest honor—[cheers]—not because she is a queen—no, that's not the reason, for there have been many queens whom we do not admire at all; but because, while a pattern of

not admire at all; but because, while a pattern of a daughter, and an example of a wife and a mother, she yet rules like a Christian Sovereign over a noble people. [Loud cheers.] It is, then, a community of descent, of language, of literature, of sympathy in all that is good, and noble, and true, that teaches the lesson of harmony between our respective peoples. I, therefore, cannot but echo the sentiment with which my Lord Mayor did me the honor to accommany the mention of my name: and. honor to accompany the mention of my name; and, glancing around to the various points where I see the word inscribed along these walls, I say also—peace here, peace there, and peace everywhere. [Loud cheers.] lLoud cheers.

The Lord Mayor said: The citizens of London think it the highest honor to be allowed to entertain any of her Majesty's ministers. [Cheers] This evening we have great reason to rejoice, for, among other distinguished personages who are the great functionaries of the country, we have the koars to meet her Majesty's Prime Minister. The name of Lord Palmerston—[cheers]—never can be uttered within this hall without eliciting plaudits such as I have just heard. You and I and all of us rejoice in the excellent health which his Lordship at this moment exhibits. Long may he continue to enjoy such good health! [Cheers.] Her Majesty's ministers are at all times charged with duties involving great anxieties. Upon them devolve the entire labor and responsibility of government. So long as everything goes on smoothly a minister may be happy, blankets, kindly left theirs for the benefit of our thing goes on smoothly a minister may be happy, but we betsde him if they go wrong. The sleepless nights and anxious days which a minister must endure are but poorly compensated by the honors and emoluments of office. In conclusion, I beg to pro-pose to you "The health of her Majesty's Minis-ters," coupling the toast with the name of Viscount the utmost cordiality.

Speech of Lord Palmerston Viscount Palmerston, who was much cheered on rising to acknowledge the compliment, said:
MY LORD MAYOR, MY LORDS, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: For myself and my colleagues I beg you to accept our most heartfelt thanks for the honor to accept our most heartfelt thanks for the honor which you have done us by so accepting the health which the Lord Mayor has just proposed. I can assure you, gentlemen, that it is always a matter of sincera pleasure to those who are engaged, as we are, in the turmoils and labors of public life, to mix here with those who are employed in laying the foundations for the wealth, the prosperity, and the happiness of the country, by carrying on in the way in which the citizens of this great commercial metropolis of the world do carry on those commercial the commercial significant consections of which their countrymen are so cial transactions of which their countrymen are so justly proud. [Cheers.] It is always a great pleasure to those who are engaged in the strife of political life occasionally to be invited to these social boards, where they meet in friendly association those to whom they may be opposed in the more active scenes of their public occupations. [Cheers.] You have pointed out that the interior abounds with emblems of peace, indicating the anxious desire of the country to preserve to it the blussings of peace [cheers]; but as we entered those walls we saw at the portals armed men—volunteers—[cheers]—aye, volunteers, who are an emblem of the resolution of the country to bur the entrance of the land to any who might cial transactions of which their countrymen are s to bar the entrance of the land, to any who migh wish, with rude and profane step, to disturb the peace and tranquillity within. [Loud cheers.] And that band of volunteers was not less emblematical of the faciling of the country, because it consisted of mon of mature age, and of beys hardly yet able to wield the musket which they had upon their shoulders; a proof, therefore, that young and the mature age, and of the same general who was major at and in command of Fort Moultrie at the bembardment of Sampler. He was born in Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence county, New York, He graduated at Saturday, November 9th, being Lord Mayor's day, was celebrated in the usual manner. The Lord Mayor (Right Hon. William Cubitt) having been sworn in, the accustomed inaugural entertainment took place in Guildhall in the evening. Atter the usual toasts had been responded to, the Lord Mayor rose and said:

I have now to propose to you the bealth of a distinguished body of men, whose mission is the loftiest which can be committed the charge of preserving the peace of the world. I allude to the diplomatic body. But for their exertions, their talents, tact, and ability, there have been hundreds of oceasions during the last fifty years in which we might have been involved in war. We have here to-night several gentlement, the citic of their respective countries, chosen for their great ability and knowledge, who are sent or alamities. I am about to associate with this toast the name of a gentleman whose mind must necessarily, under the eircumstances, be occupied much with the affairs of his own country, which, unhappingly, is at this moment in a condition to require the sympathies be girldied mine readily than its those sympathies be girldied mine readily than its those sympathies be girldied mine readily than its those sympathies of the world. It no cauntry will a merica. I will associate with this toast the false of the condition of require the sympathies of the world. In no cauntry will than its first the sympathies be girldied mine readily than its thin the condition of the conditions. [Cheers.] on the other side of the condition of each of the condition of the cond

100 copies \$120.

Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. judgment upon these disputes; it is enough for us to offer a fervent prayer that such differences may not be of flong continuance, and that they may speedily be succeeded by the restoration of harmony and of peace. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I will not longer detain you. I will only assure you, for myself and for my colleagues, that we feel proud of being invited to attend upon these occasions; that we are proud of the manifestation of good will on the part of so large and powerful a portion of our fellow-countrymen, and that we look upon this day, when we are permitted to meet you in this hall, as one of the most agreeable and most honorable of the year.

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The noble Viscount resumed his sent amid loud Wm. L. Yancey makes a Speech to the Fishmongers, [From the London Globe of November 12.]

Mr. Dudley Mann and Mr. W. L. Yoncey, two of the Southern commissioners now in England, at-tended the dinner of the Fishmongers Company on Saturday. Mr. Yancey, in answer to a compli-mentary toast, made the following speech, which derives interest from the fact that the minister from the United States was at the same time assettices. the United States was at the same time speaking in Mr. Yancey said : Upon the part of Americans I sincerely respond to the sentiment just expressed by the Prince War-den for the restoration of peace in America. Such n wish proclaimed by a company of intelligent Englishmen must kindle a corresponding spirit in the bosom of every enlightened and impartial American. The name American no longer represents a united people. There exist now two American na-tionalities—the Confederate and the Federal Ametionalities—the Confederate and the Federal Americans. I—as you may perhaps, be aware—am a Confederate, or—as the Federal American, unmindful of the character of our common forefathers, disdainfully terms me—a rebel. But the justice and the sense of right of this great Government, promptly coincided in by France and Spain, speedily with a did that stigma from our brows, and my with a did that stigma from our brows, and my with a did that stigma from our brows, and my belligerents. [Cheers.] Thought inhabited to an enlarged and enlightened view of public law, and not to the mere grace or favor of England, for this acknowledgment of our unquestionable rights and

acknowledgment of our unquestionable rights and acknowledgment of our unquestionable rights and lorus standt, I must freely express nere to-night that deep sense of thankfulness which I am sure all my countrymen feel for its early public avowal—Bis dat qui cito dat. [Prolonged cheers.] From po other Power could it have come so gracefully. In this, the old country, the principle of self-government is recognized and practised, however blended with the prerogatives of the Crown and the privileges of the aristocracy. To your institutions Americans are indebted for the chief of those vital principles which have caused them to style the Republic—

The land of the free And the home of the oppressed And the home of the oppressed.

Such invaluable rights as the old English writ of habeas corpus, of a speedy trial by jury, of freedem of speech and freedom of the press, are the main pillars of American constitutional liberty, and I am both happy and proud to say are observed at least throughout the Confederate American States as vital and practical rights, even during their stern struggles to preserve their "national life."

[Hear, hear, and cheers.] I feel how unbecoming it would be in me to intrude upon such an occasion. it would be in me to intrude upon such an occasion as the present any merely partisan views of the causes which have broken up the late Federal Lion. No matter what they may have been, one leion. No matter what they may have been, one thing is clear, and that is that the contest now going on is upon the part of the people of the Confederate States for the right to govern themselves, and to resist subjugation by the North. Hear, hear! They occupy a territory as Inega as England, France. Spain, and Austria together—they are 10.000,000 in number—they are chiefly producers of important raw materials, and buyers of all kinds of manufactured goods. Their pursuits, soit, climate and production are totally different from those of the North. They think it their interest to buy where they can buy cheapest and to sell where they can sell dearest. In all this the North differs total or from them, and now makes war upon us to they care sent deatest. Than the thort dinary to too colo from them, and now makes war upon us to enforce the supremacy of their mistaken ideas and selfish interest. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] In defence selfish interest. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] In defence of their liberties and sovereign independence, the Confederate States and people are united and resolute. They are invaded by a Power numbering 20,000,000; yet for eight months has the Confederate Government successfully resisted—aye, resulted that investing along military fromise of

pelled—that invasion, along a military frontier of 1,000 miles. Though cut off by blockade from all foreign trade, their internal resources have been noreign trace, their internal resources have some adequate to the equipment and maintenance in the field of an army of over 250,000 troops. Can all this be, and yet these 6,000,000 of whites be divided? The idea is preposterous. So much has been said about our efforte to obtain foreign intervention that I may be allowed to dectare emphatically that the Confederate States have neither sought nor de-sired it. They can maintain their independence sired it. They can maintain their lifdependence intact by their own strength. As to their recognition by the Powers of the world, that, of course, they desire. They are a people, a nation, exhibiting elements of power which few States of the world possess. But they have no reason to complain, nor do they feel aggrieved, because these great Powers see fit, for a season, to defer their formal recognition and reception into the family of nations. However they may differ from them as to the period when their recognition shall take place, they cally understand recognition shall take place, they fully understand that such action is purely a question to be determined by those countries each for itself, and with reference to its own interests and views of public policy. Other nations having trading relations with us have quite as much interest to send ministers and consults to us as we have to send such representatives to them. [Hear, hear.] Why, then, shall there not be peace? Simply because the North, in its pride, will not admit that to be a fact—a fact occomple—which old England. followed by the first Powers of Europe, has recognized, and which the Confederate Government and armies which the Confederate Government and armie have repeatedly demonstrated to be a stern and bloody ract—the fact that we are a belligerent bloody fact—the fact that we are a belligerent Power. There can be no basis for negotiations, or for peace proposals, or consultations, so long as the Confederates are deemed to be and are treated as rebels. [Henr.] But when our adversary shall become sufficiently calm to treat us as a belligerent Power the morning of peace will dawn in the ho-rizon. When that hour shall arrive, I think I may say the Confederate Government will be inflexible

Letter from Camp Jamison.

CAMP JAMISON, Nov. 23, 1861. It is an old saying that there is always a calm before a storm, and whether the apparent luli in this division of the army is ominous of some great outburst, that is to sweep like a hurricane over all: Eastern Virginia, or whother it is intended as a conker that is sitently but surely gnawing at the very heartstrings of the rebel army, those who are in common places have but poor opportunities of knowing; but should either be the case, the prope of the rebel army in Eastern Virginia must-inevi-tably be diminishing; and those on which they rely to keep their ephemeral structure from crushing them beneath its fall, are fast decaying, and are already beginning to tremble. Our pickets are still advancing, and the enemy are manfully (?) falling back. Day before yesterday a party of N.J. ca-valry, consisting of one hundred and twenty men under Capt. Lucas, went out to Pohick Church ; but not finding the object of their search there, they went on still farther, and their advance came on the enemy who fired at them, which was promptly returned, when Mr. Secosh rapidly fled. Some of them, thinking it was getting warm enough without

The weather here is still mild, which is surely a great blessing to those troops that are not yet provided with winter quarters. Occasionally there is a cold rain, accompanied: with wind, which will last a day and sometimes more, when the sunshine again breaks forth, drives away the clouds, dries up the walks and mud, and everything is ready to move along as before. General Jamison is exercising the regiments under his command in brigade drill, so that all must shortly become very efficient in the maneuvres of battle. The number of lives that can be saved and victories won by having men to understand and. ready to obey the commands of their officers, and. the officer in turn to understand and be able to rely on the movements of the men, or, in other words,

to have a regiment, a brigade, or an army well-

drilled, can only be appreciated by those who have

had experience in such matters. Then, let those

whose combativeness has got the batter of their dis-

cretion, and who are forever growling "Onward:! ranks of the whole rebel army. Fort Lyan is rapidly being completed, and is already in a condition that it would prove a " dead set back to any army, attempting to reach the Potomac within range of its guns.

General Ripley, of South Carolina. Correspondence of The Press]

Editor of the Press: DEAR Sin: In your excellent paper, of Saturday 23d, I see an article headed General Ripley. Ltake pleasure in informing you, that the General Ripley who was with the South Carolinians at Fort Royal, is the same general who was major at West Point, served through the Mexican war, was stationed in Baltimore a while, resigned, went South and married a wealthy Charleston lady. He is a brother-in-law of Judge A. B. James, of Ogdenaburg. Ma has not for a long time recognized his family. Respectfully, D. J. Lyon.

[For The Press.] MR. Entron: There is a view of the question respecting the capture of Slidell and Mason which it appears to me has not (so far as I have seen) been, taken. It appears to have been the object, thus far,

to collect and present authorities for the justification of our Government in the gallant affair of Commodore Wilkes towards England, and to.comsider the Trent not as a national but as a merchant vessel. Now, I would ask, what would be the effect if she be considered a public vessel? Would it not be "putting the saddle upon the other horse?!" In that case, would it not be placing our Govern-MENT in a position to demand of the English satisfaction for a breach of neutrality, instead of endearoring to ask their pordon for the act comwritted on our part, with 10 many aggravations to