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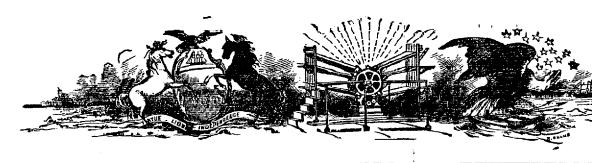
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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1861.

History of 1861.

Begun by weak and naughty deeds Of mal-administration: Triffing, while State on State secodes.
Which nearly swamped the nation.

The rebels keep their courage up By talking big, and whistling;

But rebel courage must go down In mortifying fizzling. But, crowning joy of Sixty-one, The great Oak Hall was founded, And faithfully has plodded on,

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verted into a hospital, and others prepared for the reception of quartermaster's and ordnance stores. The area in front of Brigadier General Drayton's former headquarters is covered with horses, mules, and wagons, and calls to mind the bazaar at Ninth and George streets, on a Saturday. Large numbers of flat-boats, that have hitherto been used in ferrying among the islands, have been devoted to the ansportation of horses, corn, cotton, &c., to and

from Beaufort. The wharves, of which there are several, have not yet been repaired; they may last for some time, although in a very dilapidated condition. No IMPORTANT FROM NEW MEXICO. fortifications have as yet been erected. Pickets are constantly posted, and sentries and scouting parties are vigilantly watching the enemy. An advanced A STRONG UNION FEELING PREVAguard of three battalions has been placed at Port Royal Ferry, about nine miles from here. Thus far, our troops have been almost entirely free from Forts Craig and Stanton Retaken

Yesterday (Sunday) was one of the most interesting days we have yet passed. It was an occasion long to be remembered, and transmitted to posterity on the pages of history. It had been announced in the camps that services would be held in one of the churches instead of the open air.

Not being aware of the fact, we were leisurely strolling through the streets when suddenly the glorious notes of "Old Hundred" burst on our ears. The extreme quiet of the town, the gentle sighing of the moss-grown oaks, the full, deep tones of the organ, and the powerful voices of the singers as they joined in the hymn, caused a thrill of unusual pleasure to pass through our minds. Proceeding in the prection of the sounds, we were led towards the Baptist Church, and such a scene as met our eyes has not been witnessed since the days of the Revolution. The glittering muzzles protruding from the windows, and the stack of drums without, proclaimed the nature of the exercises. On entering, a grand, a novel sight presented itself. Over the pulpit from which treason had so long been preached, hung in graceful folds the regimental colors of the Pennsylvania "Roundheads." Thank Heaven! sons of the Keystone State heard the first Union sermon preached on the redoemed soil of South Carolina, and that by a "Hessian

chaplain. The discourse-founded on the 5th verse of the 20th Psalm—was able and highly appropriate. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Dennison made beautiful allusions to two of the former pastors-Rev. Dr. Lathrop, of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, New York, and Dr. Richard Fuller, of Baltimore. After the benediction, three patriotic cheers were given, the "Roundheads" and Mi-

chigan Eighth fell into line, and marched to camp There is great activity at Port Royal; men-ofwar are accumulating rapidly, transports are receiving fifteen days' rations, and stone-ships coming in by scores. Many of the latter will be towed to Charleston to-morrow, and sunk immediately. The feasibility of the plan is much doubted. The frigates Wabash, (flag-ship,) Susquehanna, St. Lawrence, and Sabine; the sloops-of-war Paronee, Mohican, Seminole, Pocahontas, and Flag; the gunboats Unadilla, Ottowa, Seneca, Penguin, Henry Andrews, and Vixen, are all anchored near Fort Beauregard. On the opposite side immense numbers of transports, store-ships, and colliers are collected, whilst the old whalers occupy the middle ground. The expedition to the coast of Florida has been postponed, and the entrance to Savannah seems to be receiving a great deal of attention Preparations are being made to reduce Fort Pulaski; this accomplished, Savannah is ours. This will probably go North by the Atlantic todiscovered by the oars making a noise. They were morrow. The weather continues delightful. The now exposed to the fire of the "Rusk" and all health of both army and navy is excellent. Ship the forts; and as Lieut. Jouett knew it would be stores are scarce and very expensive. Fresh pro-

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Important from New Mexico. Washington, Dec. 27 .- Judge Arny has just arrived here from New Mexico, bringing despatches from the Federal army officers in New Mexico to the Government. He reports a strong Union feeling in the Territory.

Col. Canby, in command of the military department of New Mexico, has retaken Forts Craig and Stanton on the Mesilla border, driving the Texans away, and he was at the latest dates on the way to Fort Fillmore to dispossess the enemy at that post, which was traitorously surrendered by Colonel intended marching into Arizona to drive off the rebels, and having a sufficient force, there can be no doubt of his success.

The Legislature met on the 2d. Governor Connelly, in his message, recommends active measures with reference to the Indians who have been tampered with by Albert Pike, suggesting that they be located on the reservations, and encouraged in agricultural pursuits. The Indians, for the greater

part, are peaceable and friendly to the Govern-Judge Arny, on his way hither, passed on the Rice Bend of the Arkansas, camps of the Confederated Tribes of the Plains, consisting of about 6,000 Arrapahoes, Kiowas, Camanches, Cheyennes, and Prairie Apaches. They desired him to say when he reached Washington, that they would fight for the Great Father and the defence of the Union. Governor Connelly has recommended to the Legislative Assembly the repeal of the slave code enacted two years ago, and from the tone of public feeling an act for that purpose will be passed.

Kit Carson is now a colonel of a regiment of mounted rangers, south of the Rio Grande, making his headquarters at Albuquerque. Judge Arny has succeeded him as Indian agent, and is co-ope-

rating with him, using the Indians as scouts. As the Union forces advance South the rebels retreat. From Fortress Monroe. Forthess Monroe, Dec. 26, via Baltimoro, -A flag of truce took an immense quantity of clothing to Norfolk this afternoon, destined for the Federal prisoners at Richmond, New Orleans, and else-

where. The steam gunboat Keystone State arrived here this afternoon, from Bermuda. She has two cases of small pox on board, and has been quarantined. She has been in pursuit of the pirate Sumpter, but has not yet seen her, and brings no news. The brig Empire, from Boston, via Newport, arrived this afternoon. She has an assorted cargo

of apples, preserved meats, and other articles, lestined for Port Royal. From General Banks' Command. FREDERICK, Dec. 26.-Andrew Kessler, Jr., a member of the late Maryland House of Delegates

has been released from Fort Warren on taking the oath of allegiance, and returned to his home in this county. General Banks has issued a stringent order in regard to the seizure of forage without the owner's consent, and another prohibiting the sale of liquor to soldiers. Both will be rigidly enforced. Christmas, in camp, was kept generally as a holiday, but there were no extraordinary demonstrations beyond the consumption of poultry and other delicacies. The Episcopalian and Catholic churches were

crowded with soldiers and citizens. Dr. King, the Medical Director of this division, in consequence of ill-health, recently requested to be withdrawn, but having since recovered, he will continue his present position. Since the promulgation of the general order in regard to the examination of refugees and deserters from the rebels by the Commanding General, from ten to fifteen have been sent to Washington, there

under flags of truce. Chased by a Pirate. NEW YORK, Dec. 27.-The schooner Olive Branch, arrived at Aux Cayes, November 20th, reported having been chased by a supposed pirate, showing British colors. The Battle of Camp Alleghany - Full

Particulars—Complete List of the Union Soldiers Killed and Wounded. Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial. developed themselves in regard to the late battle at Camp Alleghany, Virginia, I propose to give such to you as are proper under the circumstances, as-suring you that it shall be a fair statement of the

Massachusetts, on the che of boarding, in Boston harbor, the schooner St taking out the cargo, and setting fire to thissel. He was taken to Cambridge jail, but bleans of false keys he escaped, in August, 18. It is reported that there is a standing reward \$1,000 for him, in which case I should think it brave fellows are fully entitled to it, as he is safe on board this ship, and will be sent Nort the first opportunity.

THE MARCH.

On Thursday morning, December 12, the Union troops, under command of Brigadier General R. H. Milroy, took up their march for the enemy's camp, which is situated on the top of the Alleghany mountains, eight and a half miles beyond the Greenbrier river, or what is better known, Camp Bartow. This Camp Bartow is the camp at which General Reynolds recommitted so effectually on the 3d of last October, and from which the robels have since fied. This Camp Bartow is at a point on the Staunton pike called "The Traveller's Repose." The Union command, consisting of detachon the Staunton pike called "The Traveller's Repose." The Union command, consisting of detachments from the Ninth and Thirteenth Indiana,
Twenty-fifth and Thirty-second Ohio, Second Virginia Regiment, and Bracken's Cavalry, numbered, in all, about 2,000 men. The column reached
Camp Bartow about eight o'clock P. M, where the
same halted and rested. same halted and rested. At this point the column was divided into two

gade of General Sins has been safely landed, and comfortably mped in the outekirts of the town. The Genelas established himself in one of the finest housed already the strong arm of military power iparent. The town no longer presents the rared appearance visible on our first visit. Does slaves are no lengar sean plundering the les of their masters, or lugging off to their rugbins the contents of drawing-rooms and parl Even the most and actions of the rebels havased their nocturnal visits, and quiet and ordgain hold sway. Those houses most abused) been temporarily repaired, and guards statiole many of them to prevent fart, there in jury. Suitable building has been con-

tenant J. O. Craven, aid-de-camp, and Lieut. Aid-de-camp Isaiah B. McDonald, of General Reynolds' This column took the Staunton pike, and staff. This column took the Staunton pike, and moved along very cautiously, meeting with no opposition till within sight of the reboi camp, when one of the advance guard, a young man by the name of Latham, of the Twenty-fifth Ohio, was shot and killed by a robel picket. After throwing out additional skirmishers, the column proceeded and marched to a point within a half mite of the enemy's camp, where a halt was ordered. Here the column waited only a short time, when they were ordered to march, when the same left the road and commenced to ascend the mountain to the enemy's right. After driving in and capturing some of the

right. After driving in and capturing some of the rebel pickets, the column reached the top of the mountain, to the enemy's right, in good order. The Fight on the Enemy's Right. The fight commenced about twenty minutes after daylight. The following, from the report of the fight, by Col. James A. Jones, of the Twenty-fifth Ohio Regiment, I am permitted to extract. Col. Jones is a cool and brave officer, and saw the whole action on the enemy's right. He says: "After leaving the pike we advanced up the mountain, which was very steep and rocky for about one mile to the summit, on the right and rear of the seamy's cann to await the attack of the 9th Indi. enemy's camp, to await the attack of the 9th Indiana and 2d Virginia, as you directed. But as we approached the top of the hill, we discovered the approached the top of the hill, we discovered the enemy's pickets, who immed ately retreated on our approach. I gave the order to pursue them in double quick, as the enemy would be informed of our advance. One company of the 13th Indiana, being in advance, was conducted by Lieut. McDonald, of Gen. Reynolds' staff, until we arrived at the edge of the woods, in full view of the enemy's camp. Finding them already formed and advancing with a large force to attack us, Lleutenant McDonald haited the company of the Thirteenth Indiana, and ordered it to deploy into line, immediately formed the Twenty-fifth Ohio on his left, and the other two companies of the Thire his left, and the other two companies of the Thir-teenth Indiana on our left, and a detachment of the Thirty-second Ohio formed on their left. The fire Thirty-second Ohio formed on their left. The fire was already opened on the right, and was carried through the lines. After a few rounds the enemy retreated in great confusion, with great slaughter, leaving their dead and wounded. They now again rallied, and commenced to advance, returning our fire with great vigor. Some of the men commenced falling to the rear all along the line. Captains Charlesworth and Crowe, of the Twenty-fifth Ohio, Lieutenant McDonald, Captains Myers and Newland, of the Thirteenth Indiana, and Captain Hamilton, of the Thirty second Ohio, rallied them and brought them up into line in a few moments. The enemy fell back, and attempted to turn our right flank, but was immediately met and repulsed. Our men by this time had become broken, but were again rallied by the officers of the different examinates, who conducted themsolves nobly. The enemy again attempted to advance upon us, but shared the same fate as before, and, after making several attempts to drive us from the woods, deployed to the left, to turn our left flank and get in our rear. I ordered a portion of the command to advance and attack them, which was done in a gallant manner, the enemy retiring to their cabins.

last manner, the enemy retiring to their cabins.

They soon appeared again, however, and our men finding that they were not receiving the support of the Ninth Indiana and Second Virginia, quite a number compensed retreating and it was with the Ninth Indiana and Second Virginia, quite a number commenced retreating, and it was with great difficulty that they were rallied. Some did not return, but disgracefully left the field. The remainder of the command fought like veteran soldiers, and drove the rebels again to their cabins, but they were soon rallied by their officers, and renewed the attack with a large reinforcement, pouring a galling fire into our thinned ranks, yet our men held their position, and returned the fire with great energy and slaughter, the officers of the different detachments arging and cheering them on.

Many of the men had left the field with the wounded, and some without cause, which had very wounded, and some without cause, which had very much reduced our number, and our ammunition much reduced our number, and our ammunition was almost exhausted. Their artillery was turned upon us with shot and shell, but without any effect, and the enemy was again compelled to retire to their cabins, with great slaughter, as usual. Our ammunition being exhausted, I thought it prudent to fall back to the headquarters of the commanding general, which was done in good order.

The fight here lasted about three hours. The Union 10 reces engaged at this point were about 750 strong. The rebels about twenty-five hundred, and nine pieces of artillery. The following are the officers who were engaged on the right, all of whom, it is said, behaved well to the last: Colonel Jones, Twenty-fifth Ohio; Captains Charlesworth, Crowell, Johnson, and Askew; Lieutonants Dirlam, Bowlus, Merriman, Wood, and Hanghton, of the Twenty-fifth Ohio; Lieutenant Aid-de-Camp McDonald, of General Reynolds' staff, Major Dobbs, Adjutant C. H. Ross, Captains Newland, Johnson, Harrington, Clinton, Kirkpatrick, Myers, Smith, Delong,

C. H. Ross, Captains Newland, Johnson, Harrington, Clinton, Kirkpatrick, Myers, Smith, Delong, Shields, Bailey, Durbin, Jones, (killed), and many others of the Thirteenth Indiana; Captain Hamilton and Lieutenant Brent, of the Thirty-second Ohio—all of these did their duty manfully, and made great slaughter among the rebels. The Fight on the Enemy's Left.

Owing to the very bad road which the Ninth In-diana and the Second Virginia had to travel, and the amount of fallen timber thrown in their way by the rebels the day previous, their march was much impeded, so that they did not arrive in time to make a simultaneous attack with Gen. Milroy's common on the right. Gol. Moody arrived with his Thirty second out. Thirty second they may be retired. The major Milroy, of the Ninth, and Major Owens did until 3 o'clock P. M., when they retired in fine order, bringing off all their wounded and most of their dead. Whenever the rebels would come out of their works, the Ninth and part of the Second Virginia would drive them back with great slaughter. This force fought the rebels for six long hours, killing many men and officers. the amount of fallen timber thrown in their way by

The Whole Fight—Result.

Taking the whole matter as a fight, the Union troops did very well—though their plans were thwarted by the fallen timber on the left of the rebel camp, thereby frustrating a simultaneous attack. The fight has done much good; in the first place, it has taught the rebels that our boys are not afraid of them, even three to one. Considering the severity of the battle, and the length of the same, our loss is small when compared with that of the enemy, which can not be less than 200 killed, 31 prisoners, and a great many wounded. The gallant Union boys feel encouraged by the result. Col. Anderson, Major Rigger, Captain Mollihen, and many other officers, are acknowledged to be killed, and that Gen. (or Col.) Johnson, commanding, was wounded in the mouth. So you see that the late battle was a good thing on our part; the rebels so regard it.

I here venture to say that there has not been a single fight of the war as nobly fought as the late one at Camp Alleghany. The troops which attacked the enemy on the right of their camp—the Thirtcenth Indiana and Thirty-second Ohio, together with over two-thirds of the Twenty-fifth Ohio—fought beyond description. Never did old veterans fight more bravely, and had the column on the other side succeeded in making time, one of the grandest victories of the war would have been achieved in a short time. As it is, our boys did The Whole Fight-Result.

the grandest victories of the war would have beachieved in a short time. As it is, our boys did well, and are satisfied. Bracken's cavalry, though not directly engaged, were on the ground anxious for a "pitch in." The gray-haired Capt. Bracken is a cautious and watch-

ful man, and has splendid boys. Gen. Milroy, the commander of the expedition, was quite energetic, and always in the lead in the proper place—no The loss of the Union troops was as follows:

" missing..... 10 Change of Uniform. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1961.

GENERAL ORDER, NUMBER 108. The Secretary of War directs that the following charge be made in the uniform trowsers of regimental officers and calisted men. The cloth to be sky-blue mixture; the welt for officers and stripes for non-commissioned officers of infantry to be of dark blue.

2. Whenever enlisted men or volunteers are separated from their companies, on furlough, on detached service, or in hospitals, they will be furnished by their commanding officers with descriptive lists, on which will be shown all the data affecting their pay, clothing, accounts, &c.

The numerous applications for transfer of soldiers from one regiment or company to another would, if complied with, cause confusion in the records, and be injurious to the future interests of the soldiers themselves. Such transfers will not henceforth be By order of Major General McClellan. L. Тномах, Adjutant General.

The Mason-Slidell Affair.

A Washington despatch to the Herald, dated December 26, says: The Trent affair was the subject of a long and very grave Cabinet consultation to day. The utmost segrecy has been enjoined in to-day. The utmost secrecy has been enjoined in reference to the proceedings, which are known only to those who were present.

We have reason to believe, however, that the affair is regarded as by far the most serious and embarrassing of all the questions with which the Administration has been called upon to deal. The extent of the demand of Groat Britain is as yet only a matter of conjecture. It has been divulged to none except those who have a right to know it. It is known that the President was opposed to the surrender of the rebel prisoners under any circumstances, but he is willing to do whatever he shall be convinced is necessary for the public good.

An effort has unquestionably been made by the Scoretary of State to obtain, as an equivalent for Secretary of State to obtain, as an equivalent for the acquiescence of this Government to the dethe acquiescence of this Government to the demands of England, a definite pledge of the non-interference of the British in our domestic war. The hesitation about giving this pledge is regarded as indicative of the determination of England not to bind herself in this respect, but to make the Trent affair the pretext for taking a second step in offensive action towards this Government. In recognizing the revolted States as belligerents, she has already taken the first step towards placing herself in a hostile attitude. Even the recognition of their independence would not necessarily be a cause for war, but we would be justifiable in treating it as one. If she has determined to take this course, any compliance whatever on our part with

course, any compliance whatever on our part with her present demand would not arrest the execution of that determination It is believed here that the present position of England is attributable to the despatches which went to England in the Trent, tendering to Great Britain the protectorate over the seceded States, and offering to make them a British colonial de-

pendence.

It was stated to-night, by one of the highest officers of the Government, who is one of the few who are perfectly informed of all the proceedings in the case, that in a very few days the whole matter would be made public without any reservation. The negotiations will not however, be closed until after the arrival of General Scott, with advices from France. Two More Rebel Agents Seized.

A correspondent of the Herald, writing from Key West, under date of December 19, says: The United States schooner Wanderer, Lieut. J. H. Spotts commanding, is in the harbor, and acting as guard-boat, assisted by the Beauregard, prize to the United States ship Anderson, which vessel has been purchased by the Government. The Wanderer leaves for Havana to-morrow evening, I believe, with despatches. with despatches.

TWO CENTS.

There are also in the harbor two other prizes—one, the schooner Victoria, taken by the United one, the schooner Victoria, taken by the United States steamer Santiago de Cuba, about one hundred and fifty miles to the eastward of Rio Grande. She was from Brazos Santiago, bound to Havana, with a full cargo of wool and eleven passengers, and was brought to this port by Acting Master A. W. Muldaur and a prize crew. She was under English colors, and was taken a prize for having left a closed port and carrying two passengers—Mr. Wetter, of Savannah, and a Mr. Roynaud, both of whom are supposed to be agents of the Confederate States. They are now confined in Fort Taylor, and will be sent North by the first opportunity. The other prize is the schooner Fashion, of Cedar Reys. She was captured by the United States ship Ethion Allen, captured by the United States ship Ethan Allen

off Tampa, and has been sent here for condemnation A few days after the capture of the Victoria, by the Santiago de Cuba, she overhauled the schoo-ner Eugenia Smith, under English colors, from Matamoros for Havana, and took from her a Mr. Zachurie, of New Orleans, and a Mr. Rodgers, agents of the Confederate States. The latter person was in the same condition when taken as the only white person discovered in Beaufort, viz: very drunk. He was loud in his denunciation of the Government of the United States, and of "Abe Lincoln" in particular; and it was found impossible for him to say "glorious constitution" in a manner becoming a sober and respectable citi-

They are lodged in Fort Taylor, and will, no doubt, after being confined in Fort Warren, have a capital opportunity of comparing the difference of temperature between Key West and Boston har-

- What a Maryland Lady Did The Richmond correspondent of the Nashville Union tells the following : Not long ago I told you of the sufferings of Miss Converse on her trip from Philadelphia. I have now to record another instance of female heroism. A young lady of Maryland, as gentle and genuine a woman as the South contains, but withal a true he-roine, has, after braving many hardships, recently arrived here.

Reaching the Potomite, she found a boat and a

Reaching the Potomite, she found a boat and a negro to row it; but the negro refused to attempt to cross, for fear, as he said, the Yankees would shoot him. Drawing a platol from her pocket, our heroine told him coolly she would shoot him herself if he didn't cross. The negro quaited, rowed her over to the Virginia shore, and thus, utterly alone, she came to her friends in Richmond, with her petticosts quilted with quinine, her satchel full of letters, many of them containing money, and with no end of spool thread, needles, pins, and other little conveniences now so hard to get in the blockaded South. The name of this heroine ought not to be withheld from the historian. It is Miss Nannie withheld from the historian. It is Miss Nannie

AMERICAN AFFAIRS ABROAD.

EFF DAVIS' MESSAGE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH VIEW OF IT. The London Times says: Let any one consider what sort of address William of Orange could have made to the United States of the Netherlands during any of those eventful years in which he directed their struggle against Spain, forced into a narrow nook of land, without allies, without noy, and crushed whenever he took the field by one bloody defeat after another. He could hardly, had he written truly, have used any other language than that of despondency and despair; yet he had on his side one thing which far more than counter-balanced all his wants and all his losses. It could balanced all his wants and an mis mostos. At come not be expressed in figures, and if put in words it sounds like mere rhetorical exaggeration; but the one thing which no address could adequately express was the real talisman of victory—the unconpress was the real talisman of victory—the uncon-querable spirit of the people. If the South pos-sessed one-tenth part of the dogged resolution to sessed one-tenth part of the dogged resolution to which they lay claim, they need not despair of arriving at a similar result.

We cannot, indeed, regard with much confidence the financial prospects of the Southern Confederation. They resolve themselves simply, so far as we can understand, into an unlimited issue of assignats. It is a financial system which, as we all know, works well within moderate limits. By the issue of paper-money, Government, as Mr. Davis says, borrows without interest. It is, in fact, the pleasantest thing in the world, like a large legacy, or the discovery of a hidden treasure. Unhappily, however, the amount issued depends, not on the

however, the amount issued depends, not on the will, but on the necessities of the Government. The moment with such securities that the supply exceeds the demand the process of depreciation commences. From that moment the decline and commences. From that moment the decline and fall of a paper currency is rapid and inevitable; prices rise, and the Government is obliged to receive payment for taxes in its own depreciated notes. The security of an eight-per-cent. stock notes. The security of an eight-per-cent 5300k will not sustain the currency because that stock itself partakes the same depreciation. It is simply rediculous to talk of such a system as affording hope or commanding confidence. All that can be said of it is that the Southern States have no alternative, and that they may view a return to a state feature as a less viil thus pattern to the course of of barter as a less evil than a return to the arms of It may be true, also, that with moderate care

It may be true, also, that with moderate care and economy, there is no limit assignable to the period for which a people willing to the period of the people willing to the period will be understand such appearance of the hypocritical lamontations of Mr. Davis, the President of a Confederacy which may be said to live, and move, and have its being under the especial patronage of Judge Lynch, over the violation of personal liberty, the suppression of the freedom of the press, and the intimidation of the courts of justice, consequent in the North upon the freedom of the press, and the intimidation of the courts of justice, consequent in the North upon the civil war. These things, which the South regards with contemptuous astonishment, the war has not brought upon her, because they were all domesticated with her long before the war. Nor can we sympathize with the immentations of men who have deliberately lit the torch of civil war over the crueities which it has engendered, the miseries which have fallen upon women and children, and the attempt to raise a servile insurrection. These things were for the consideration of those who first lit the torch of civil discord. They knew that civil war is ordinarily as much more dreadful than common war as common much more dreadful than common war as common war is than peace. They who take to the sword must not complain if they fall by the sword; they whose feet are swift to shed blood must not wonder if they should one day stumble in their own. Mr. Dayis seems to imply that by censing to grow cotton the Southern States will bring ruin on all the interests of foreign countries dependent on that staple. On this point let him undeceive himself. The failure of the cotton supply of the Southern States is like the loss of a familiar face, at first deeply regretted, then occasionally missed, and then not missed at all. We are learning how well we can do without him and as not metallicated.

Well we can do without him, and are not mapt THE DIFFERENCE WITH ENGLAND STILL IN-CREASING. [Paris (Dec. 10) correspondence of London Herald.] [Paris (Dec. 10) correspondence of London Herald.]

Considerable surprise has been caused by the Moniteur. The official print, like the rest of the papers, publishes the message of Jefferson Davis, but leaves out one of its most important passages—that in which the President sets down as impossible any idea of a reconciliation with the North, and in which he threatens reprisals for the wanton cruelty of the Northern soldiers. In fact, it is the most significant paragraph of the whole message which of the Northern soldiers. In fact, it is the most significant paragraph of the whole message which is omitted. It is difficult to suppose that this omission is accidental, and almost as difficult to find a motive for it. The Moniteur does not inform its

readers that it lays the document before them in an incomplete state.

It is to be remarked that the comments of the French press on the Southern message are rather hostile than otherwise. The Paris papers identify the Southern cause with the "domestic institution," and with one or two exceptions maintain, in spite of the clearest evidence, that the North is fighting for the abolition and the South for the maintenance of slavery, and already a great outcry is raised at the bare idea of England recognizing the Southern States, as tending to perpetuate it. It is difficult to account for this sudden repugnance of France to l'esclavage, when incomplete state. petuate it. It is difficult to account for this sudden repugnance of France to l'esclavage, when we reflect that it de facto still exists in the French colonies, where the so-called engagers—i.e., negroes, kidnapped on the coast of Mozambique—have replaced the negroes set free, and that only in certain localities, in 1848. But it looks philanthropic and affords room for a little healthy abuse of England, so the temptation is not to be withstood.

The general opinion to-day is that a compromise will take place, and that war will not arise out of the Trent difficulty. It would puzzle those who put forward that opinion to give any reason for it, beyond the fact that the latest American despatches received here are totally devoid of news. The Journal des Débats says :

Notwithstanding the engerness which President Davis shows to proclaim that the new States of the South have no need of any foreign alliance, it is very evident that his manifesto is rather addressed to Europe than to America. In order to be convinced of that, it is only necessary to look at the prominent place which cotton hold in the document, and at the question of slavery, of which the assertion may be question of slavery, of which the assertion may be made that itshines by its absence. Although the English papers have given such a cordial welcome to the message of President Davis, we do not think it is of a nature to exalt and popularize the cause of the South in the eyes of those in Europe who have not beforehand come to a determination on the subject. What has most struck us in the document is not the emphasis with which the life. ment, is not the emphasis with which the vic-tories of the Separatists over the Federal troops are therein enumerated, but the violence of the recri-minations directed by the President of the new Con-federation against the Government and the people of the States who have remained faithful to the Union. "Our people," says President Davis, "now look with contemptuous astonishment on those with whom they have been so recently associated. They shrink with aversion from the bare idea of renewing such a connection. When they see a President masuch a connection. When they see a President making war without the assent of Congress; when they behold judges threatened because they maintain the writ of habeas corpus, so sacred to freemen; when they see justice and law trampled under the armed heel of military authority, and upright men and innocent women draged to distant duageous; when they find all this tolerated and applauded by a people who had been in the full enjoyment of freedom but a few months ago, they believe that there must be some radical incompatibility between such a people and themselves." And we, struggle which is being carried on between the two fractions of the great American Republic is a sad spectacle, and a subject of painful astonishment for Europe, and we have no wish to justify either the dictatorial measures or the rigors and either the dictatorial measures or the rigors and barbarous proceeding with which Mr. Davis, with more or less reason, reproaches the Federal Govern. ment, particularly that relative to the affair of the Trent. But what still more astonishes and afflicts us is to see the President of the new Confederation,

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but in the mouth of President Davis, and applied to the cause which he represents and defends, they are not only a monstrous contradiction and a scan-dal, but a blasphemy.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

From the Paris Constitutionnel, Dec. 8.1 That which satisfies the London Times, and in-

That which satisfies the London Times, and inspires the Post with gratitude, appears insufficient for some French journals, and that neutrality, advocated by public opinion, and recommended by the political traditions of France, as well as by her commercial and financial interests, must be deliberately departed from, and the Imperial Government will not satisfy that portion of the press unless it joins its squadrons to those of England in order to crush the United States. These unjustifiable suggestions are happily without danger. The imporial Government has given too many proofs of its moderation and of its firm good sense for it to require any one to defend it from the suspicion of showing itself accessible to such projects. The armed interference of France would be without utility as well as without pretext; France reserves her blood and treasure for her own quarrels, and for the defence of her own for her own quarrels, and for the defence of her own interests; England is powerful enough to avenge, single-handed, the outrage committed on her flag. That the law of nations has been set at naught by the officers of the Federal navy we admit; but in such matters the results are recognitive. matters the results are personal, and France, thank God, has no reparation to demand on her own account. Let one writer, quietly seated at his fireside, organize on paper a general conflugration in honor of the right of neutrals; let another, to whom the crusades of the middles ages for the deliverance of the holy places only causes a smile of contempt, excite himself for an abstract principle, and offer it to the bologaust of some thousands of human victims, those much to be regretted excita-tions will find no echo with us. The part of redresser tions will find no echo with us. The part of redresser of grievances may be seductive from the romance attached to it, but a great country like France does not run after adventure; it is in husbanding her power and reserving it for the precise moment when her own interests call for its being brought into play, that she more efficiently exercises her influence over the rest of the wird. What French is compromised or in any way involved in

interest is compromised or in any way involved in the Anglo-American conflict? We know of none: the Anglo-American conflict? We know of none; but what we do know is that on one side England is our ally, and that on the other the American Union is united to France by bonds which will not be easily broken. It is the Anglo-Saxon blood which runs in the veins of the American of the North, but it is France which gave him his political existence, his independence, and his nationality. How, then, can she do otherwise than remain neutral in such a conflict?

A LONDON JOURNAL ON THE "RAMPAGE." From the London Chronicle of December 11.]

(From the London Chronicle of December 11.)

Never were more malignant passions engendered by war than those which animate the admirers of Commander Wilkes. They boast that all the laws are suspended; that persons politically accused will die untried in the Federal prisons; that England will be compelled to give up every American fugitive on her soil, and that Canada will be annexed, though it should cost a million of human lives. The sentiments of a Mohawk, thus expressed in the language of a scavenger, represent the real conscience of New York; and it is, perhaps, only too appropriate that they should trickle forth in England from the obscure and corrupted reservoirs of Toryism.

England from the obscure and cerrupted reservoirs of Toryism.

These and other brazen heads are intent upon mystifying the public opinion of England. But we are bound to remember that scarcely any intelligence reaches us unadultorated from the South. Every statement we receive, except from the Confederate President himself must be sifted clear of Northern distortions. But we cannot be surprised that the belligerents should have lost all sense of candor and impartiality when so much virulence and dishonesty ferments at home. Day after day the sectaries of peace-at-any-price assure themselves that the country has undergone a change; that the middle and working classes care nothing for the fiction of an English flag; that Lord Russell has reconsidered his views, and that no danger of war remains. Great would be the calamity if the nation were thus deceived. We know if the nation were thus deceived. We know with what men we have to deal on the other side of the Atlantic, and on this also, if the truth must be spoken; with Sepoy smpathizers, with Cossack partisans, with Irish outcasts, with ex-convicts—who are popular in the New York rowdy press—with every creature that hates and envies England. Seward is one of them. Ry him we are detested as we were by the first Napaleon, whom he, shabby pretender as he is, fancies himself to resemble. And these adventurers wield half the strength of the United States. Unhappily, moreover, they have their emissaries and coll in Great Britain, with whom are allied the lym in Great Britain, with whom are allied the lymphatic minority who think that, because England might have done wrong in 1812, she ought to be hustled off the seas in 1861—who dread the consequences of a transatlantic war—who talk of national feeling as "corporate self-love"—who employ the term "un-English" as synonymous with a purer virtue than that of patriotism—who doat and dream over plans of impossible arbitration—who imposed Great Britain as the big bully of the world, and who rhapsodize as though the English Cain had lifted a club against the American Abel, Humiliating as it is to know that these bleartless and hypogritical political club against the American Abel, Humiliating as it in to know that these heartless and hypocritical political atheists claim to be recognized as Englishmen, our gardentian is that they exercise an influence of the nation, and that they have never yet persuaded a British Government to surrender the national honor. As the question was at first, so it is now; Will the Lincoln Cabinet restore us the passengers who were piratically drazged from the protection of our flag? If not, they will be taught their duty, and in such a manner that the lesson may suffice for ages to come. We enter into the spirit of to morrow's prayor for peace. We eannot, however, be blind to facts. Thoughtful men on the other side of the Atlantic are nor We cannot, newever, oe blind to nets. Thoughtful men on the other side of the Atlantic are norvous, and hesitate to compromise the Union; but there is a majority of incendiaries and desperadoes, and of such is the Cabinet of Abraham Lincoln.

The Manufacture of Fine Military Goods

ın Philadelphia. There is nothing in which the ingenuity and energy of the American people is more strikingly evinced than in the facility with which they adapt themselves to circumstances, and even turn misfortunes to advantage. Thus the merchant in peace becomes a sutler in war. The dry-goods dealer makes an easy transit within a fortnight from his boxes and bales, to a first-class trader in powder and ball, or, quitting the mercantile for a military life, is found at the head of his company, substituting with an easy grace the sword for the yardstick. In a word, our various branches of industry are transferred by Yankee magic to suit the times The manufacturer of cotton gins is found making Paixhan gups; manufacturers of "plough-shares and scythes," fulfilling the prophecy of Micah, produce instead the implements of war, and workers

in gold and silver are found fashioning the soldier's

We have been especially led to these reflections

blade and adorning his epaulets and scabbard.

by what we saw yesterday in a visit to the large jewelry manufacturing establishment of Messrs George W. Simons & Brother, Sansom-street Hall But a few months ago the full force of this concern was busily engaged in catering to the taste and personal adornment of "brave men and fair women" throughout the length and breadth of a Union at peace. But a mighty "change has come o'er the spirit of their dream." The setting of diamonds, pearls, and rubies has been suddenly laid aside, and the great engine puffs, the hammers clatter, and the file of the polisher screams in the busy preparation of things, the "value of which is greater than rubies "now! Gleaming steel for the time being is made to outvie the diamond. Sturdy swords, adjusted to sturdy hilts, for brave hearts to direct and brave hands to wield, are now the workmen's manual theme, and burnished scabbards ready for use in maintain ing a nation's honor are employing the skill and talent of the artisans in this establishment While there we had the opportunity of examining the splendid sword manufactured by the Messrs. Simons for presentation to Captain Joseph J. Vaughan, of the One Hundred and Sixth Regiment P. V., by the members of his company. The sword is of the most exquisite workmanship, the blade being sharply chased, and the pomet richly gilt, the whole being massive and elegant, and reflects great credit on the facilities of this firm for producing fine national wenpons. The following appropriate inscriptions are engraved upon the sword: "The integrity of the American Union is the security of Mankind!" "My Country dear, but Liberty dearer;" "The whole Union;" "Presented to Captain Joseph J. Yaughan, One Hundred and Sixth Regiment P. V., by the members of Company B." The scabbard is of sharkskin, with gilt brass mountings, in high relief. Accompanying the sword Are a silk sash, a gold-wire sword knot, a heavy buff service sword knot, and belt, all of the best quality and most substantial workmanship, executed by this firm. The whole is placed in a black morecco case, lined with white silk.

A word with regard to the causes which led Messrs. Simons & Brother to engage, as they now are very extensively, in the manufacture of fine Military goods : At the commencement of our present national troubles, a year ago, the thermometer of their large wholesale business in jewelry to all parts of the Union went down to zero, in common with manufacturing business of all kinds not strictly utilitarian. To continue employment to their numerous employees was their first, and certainly a working on extra time. They are at present executing several large orders of cavalry and infantry gun-sights, beautifully wrought in brass and silver, and mainly intended as prizes, to be awarded to the best shot. In passing through their establishus is to see the President of the new Confederation, the chief of those eight millions of men who have broken their bond with their old Government in order to defend slavery, invoke the great principles of right, justice, and humanity, and even name Providence in support of that detestable cause. "Liberty," says Mr. Davis in conclusion, "is always won where there exists the unconquerable will to be free, and we have reason to know the strength that is given by a conscious sense not only of the magnitude but of the righteousness of our cause." These are certainly magnificent words,

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FRANCE TO THE UNION.

LONDON JOURNAL ON THE "RAMPAGE."

The Destruction of the Privateer "Royal

rious Capt. Tom Chubb.

Correspondence of The Press.]

bor of Galveston, Texas.

Yacht," and the Capture of the Noto-

It may be of interest to some of your readers t

hear of one of the most gallant exploits that have

happened during the war—the cutting out and de-stroying of the "Royal Yucht," under four forts,

and the capture of her crew, arms, &c., in the har

At midnight, on the 7th of November, two volun-

teer crews, with twenty men in each boat, under

the command of Lieut. James E. Jouett, left this

ship for the purpose of surprising and capturing

the man-of-war General Rusk, lying under a

large fort, and cut off from us by three others. The second launch was in command of Lieut. J.

Q. Mitchell and Master's Mate Adams. When the

boats shoved off at midnight, every man felt that it

was the last time we should meet, and nearly every

one had written, as he thought, his last letter

home, and left it with his messmate in case he

should not return alive. After groping among

the shoals in the dark for two hours, with muffled

oars and orders given in a whisper, they had suc-

ceeded in passing the "Royal Yacht" and the

three forts, but in attempting to get around the

"Rusk," anchored under a fort, unnoticed, the

boats grounded, and in trying to get off they were

folly to attempt to take the "Rusk," save by

surprise, he gave the order to pull hard for

the schooner. The schooner "Royal Yacht"

was acting as a guard schooner at the en

trance of the harbor, and about six miles from

this ship. She was armed with one gun, a

thirty-two-pounder, plenty of small arms, and

crew of about twenty-five men. Our boats pulled

down on her fast, and when within about fifty

yards, were fired into from the schooner. One of

our boats landed on each side of her, and a very

warm fight took place before the crew of the

schooner could be driven below. Mr. Carter, of

Philadelphia, the gunner in the boat with Lieute-

nant Jouett, fired the boat gun just as the boat was

coming alongside, and made a hole in the schooner that time, kicked the boat back, and Uarter made

a desperate jump and sprang on board the schooner.

and took it s nglo handed for an instant, when Lieu-

tenant Jouett hauled the boat alongside, and

sprang on the deck, calling to the men in the boat to "up and at them," which they did, but five of

As Lieut. Jouett sprang on deck, and ran for-

ward, some one from the cabin hatch thrust a

boarding pike through his right arm and into his

side, pinning his arm to his side, and knocking

him of his feet against the side of the vessel. It was

impossible for him to draw back, to draw it out, so

he was forced to spring forward and break it off,

leaving the pike sticking in his side, which he did.

Ordering three men to guard that hatch, he ran for-

ward, where he found the brave Carter holding the

forward hatch, with eight men below. He had

driven them below, and was standing there with pis-

tol and sword drawn. Lieut. Jouett, on pulling

the pike from his side, found himself growing very

weak from the loss of so much blood, and sat down

for an instant on the deck; but finding his sight

soners were all below, and had refused to come Ip

to go in the boats, but, on Lieut J. sending a stell

hint of what they might expect, they cameup.

All the prisoners got into the boat, (one boat having

left before with some wounded men,) and theship

was set on fire fore and aft after spiking her juns,

and taking her arms and flag. She was sining,

and the pilot was wounded, so they could nothing

They all got into the boat—thirteen prisoers,

They were now six miles away from this hip,

head wind and tide, and men nearly exhasted,

with more prisoners than well men, the pilot

wounded, and the night very dark. Liesenant

Jouett felt that it would not be possible & him

to hold out much tonger; his voice was failig him,

and he dare not let a person know he was winded,

for fear the prisoners would take the bd. He

could feel the hot blood gushing from hiside at every erder he gave. He slipped his it hand

under his jacket, and placed two fingers with his

flannel shirt, into the wound, to stop thisir and

blood. Thus he sat for three long wey hours,

speaking comfort to his wounded menand en-

who wanted it. They arrived at the shijust after daylight, and we were all rejoiced tope them.

The prisoners were put in irons, thwounded

taken care of, among whom was Lieutent J., who

having held up so long, gave way are all was done, and was carried below, refusing have any-

thing done to his wound till the othersere attend-

ed to. The following is a list of *killed and

Lieutenant Jouett, in the right in and side

with a boarding-pike, and right and cutlass

William Carter, gunner, cutlass and in right

Edward Conway, gunner's matentlass wound

John L. Emmerson, shot in side, m, knee, and

Henry Gashea, shot in breast, incounded with

boarding-pike. Dead when brug back to the

fire of all their guns, and se six miles away from

The captain of the Ro Yacht is a notorious

fellow, who was at oneme in jail at Boston,

Massachusetts, on the che of boarding, in Boston

Letter m Beaufort.

UNITED STATES AN GUNBOAT PEMBINA, Beaufor C., Dec. 16th, 1861.

Since my last let from this point, matters in

the vicinity have joved very much. The brigade of General ons has been safely landed,

on left wrist, and boarding-pike in it side.

George Bell, shot in breast and that.

wounded:

wound.

arm and hand.

body. Died on the 10th.

couragement to the oarsmen, giving wer to all

(three wounded,) and six of our men wounded

filled with eighty balls down the hatchway sa

his best men were shot down as they boarded.

U. S. FRIGATE "SANTEE,"

November 20, 1861.

year of strange and wondrous deeds, A year of brag and bluster; f troubles sprung from wicked seeds, Gausing unhappy fluster. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1861. THE REBELLION

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'Gainst Sumpter's walls did rattle,
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growing dim, he made a great exertion and sprarg to his feet, determined to finish the work. The pi-

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