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FORTIGN AND DOMESTIC

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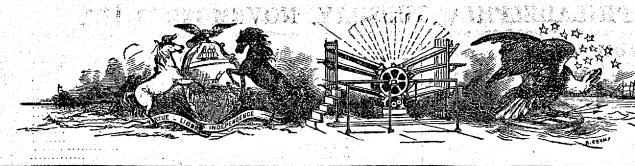
and Linen.

TWINES, WICKING,

FOR CASH.

on of his stock of Carpetings, h

VOL. 6.—NO. 92.



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Invite the attention of Cash Buyers to their entire New Stock of DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, ETC. T. B. DAWSON. O. BRANSON. J. G BOMGARDNEZ.

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SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

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FAMILY LOCK-STITCH MACHINES. The peculiarities of each stitch will be cheerfully

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The only valuable Bewing Machine Stitches in practical

UBEST STOCK IN THE UNION. PRICES FROM \$40 UPWARDS mert visiting the city are invited to look through Mishmen!, which is the largest of the kind in 7. Also, the only Wholesale Agent for H. W. Office 730 Chestnut St. MA'S CLOTHES-WRINGER in the State of no3-tf

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VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. PIANOS.

THE FINEST ASSORTANOS from \$150 to \$400.

Also, PRINGE'S World-renowned MELODEONS and
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STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANOY GOODS
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CHINA AND QUEENSWARE. ROYD & STROUD, NO. 32 NORTH FOURTH STREET, CHINA; GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1862.

OLARK'S ONE DOLLAR STORE,

602 CHESTNUT STREET

Bilver plated Wara, Jewelry, Photograph Albums, Travelling Bags, Pocket Books, Port Monnaies, Cabas, &c., for 50 to 100 per cent less than the regular prices The following is a partial list of articles which we sell at ONE DOLLAR EAOH. The same goods are sold at other places from \$2 to \$8 ach. Races from \$2 to \$8 each:
YOUR CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR!

a' Sets, new and b Pins, Ear Bings, Sleeve Buttons, Guard Chain, Neck do Gold Thimbles, Finger Bings, Pencils. Pencils, Pens with case, Bracelets, Medallions, Charms, Pearl Port Monnales, Morocco do. Wire do do. Do. Purses,
Do. Card Cases.
Infant's Armets,
Do. Neck Chains.
Gents' Yest Chains, different styles,

Gents' Vest Chains, different styles,
Do. Sleeve Buttons, do. do.
Do. Studs, do. do.
Do. Studs, do. do.
Do. Studs, do. do.
Do. Scarf Pins, do. do.
Do. Scarf Pins, do. do.
Do. Scarf Pins, do. do.
Do. Finger Bings, do. do.
Do. Pen and Case,
Do. Pencil, revolving,
Do. Tooth Pick, de.
Do. Watch Keys,
Do. Chain Hooks,
Do. Ohain Charms,
Do. Pecket Books,
Do. Bill Books,
Do. Port Monnaies. &c.
SILVER PLATED WABE.

YOUR CHOIOE FOR ONE DOLLAR!
Setta of Table Spoons.
Do. Dessert do.
Do. Tea do.
Do. Forks,
Pair Butter Knives,

Pair Butter Knives,
De Napkin Bings,
Knife and Fork, Sugar Bowls, Cream Cups, Syrup Cups, Butter Dishes

Castors with Bottles.

YOUR OHOICE OF ANY OF THE ABOVE AR-FIGLES FOR ONE DOLLAR. NOTIOE .- In order to meet the wants of our numerous customers, we shall keep a stock of the finest Plated and all Gold Jewelry, together with an assertment of heavy plated Silver Ware, and a variety of Photograph Albums and Fancy Goods, which we will sell at prices which will dely competition. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine our stock. Every attention and to relices which with the wight to whether they wish to purphers one to paid to visitors whether they wish to purchase

Remember CLARK'S
ONE DOLLAR STORE,
602 CHESTNUT Street. READY-MADE CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN'S GLOTHING,

TERY DESIRABLE

IN STYLE AND PRICE, OVERCOATS AND

BUSINESS SUITS.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
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SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR OUSTOMER WORK.

WINE READY-MADE CLOTHING. C. SOMERS & SON,

No. 625 CHESTNUT STREET UNDER JAYNE'S HALL, Have now made up for sale an entire new stock of FINE CLOTHING. Also, a full assortment of OLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, which they respectfully invite the public to

xamine before purchasing elsewhere. CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES. WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS,

ARMY, NAYY, AND CIVIL CLOTH HOUSE,

No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET, and No. 23 STRAWBERRY STREET.

I am fully prepared for the FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, Having just received a complete assortment of TRUE BLUES,

MILITARY GOODS.

THE ARMY!

SWORDS, RIFLES.

PISTOLS, SASHES, BELTS, &c.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

TLANNEL AND CLOTH OVER-FINE LINEN AND MUSLIN SHIRTS.

On hand or made to order, of the most approved cut. nd warranted to fit. GENTLEMAN'S WRAPPERS.

The largest and best assortment in the city.

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The well-known reputation of this establishn selling Fine Goods at Moderate Priors will be fully P. S.—The celebrated IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRTS, so justly popular, can be supplied at short region.

FLANNEL & CLOTH OVERSHIRTS

GEORGE GRANT. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

MINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con-NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

CARD PRINTING, Neat and Cheap, at RINGWALT & BROWN'S, 111 S. FOURTH

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1862.

Letter from Parson Brownlow.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14, 1862. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: Since I wrote you two days ago, I have been to the Covington Barracks, where I spoke to the new recruits in from East Tennessee, about three hundred of them. They were well dressed by the Government, and are well fed and comfortably lodged. They were glad to see me. Two of them were in the rebel service and assisted in guarding me while in jail, eleven months ago. They whispered to me then that they were Union men, and that they would desert if ever they got a chance. They say they are now just where they desire to be, in the Union army, fighting rebels. These East Tennesseans are eager to go into East Tennessee, and promise to fight with

a will, equal to anything that ever came off since the war was inaugurated. The East Tennesseans, so destitute, have all been paid off and clothed by the Government, and are now eager to march upon their own State. About the time they were paid off, and when it was known they were flush with money, two or three Jews went up the river, presuming largely upon the ignorance of Tennesseans and their officers, with large supplies of galvanized jewelry. They no sooner opened their stocks, than the Tennesseans forced them to pack up and wade the Ohio river, drenching themselves and their brass jewelry! Served them perfectly right! Before the Tennesseans got their clothes, and whilst they were naked and barefooted, objects of pity, the free negroes of Gallipolis undertook to make sport of them, and denounced them as "poor white trash." They carried their insolence to an extent that no men on earth would submit to, and provoked an attack upon them they will never forget. The Tennesseans came down upon them with a vengeance, killed two, and chastised the rest, after a style that they will not forget as long as they think of "poor white trash" from Tennessee! The

Tennesseans swore they had been driven from their homes, and starved on a forced march to the Ohio river, on account of Southern negroes held in bondage, and that they did not intend to be blackguarded by Ohio negroes, who had escaped from bondage and set up claims to superiori'y. Served them right! The public expect active operations on the part of the army this winter. They demand it, and if something is not done, we be to this Administration! The country looks for something to be done,

when so many men and, so many millions of money are furnished. The whole country is cursing the Administration, and the do nothing generals who have been in charge of the American forces. Action is the word now, and nothing less than a vigorous prosecution of the war will save the party in power from an overthrow at once ruinous and disgraceful. The opinion prevails widely that there have been a set of men in command of the army who desired to either favor the Southern rebellion. or protract the war, with a view to break down the party in power, and to build up another party, with an eye to the next Presidential contest. But

with an eye to the next Presidential contest. But the friends of the country blame the Administration for keeping such men in the front ranks of the army.

There is a large influence in the Northwest in favor of protracting the war, with a view to make money out of it, and swindle the Government. There are thousands of swindlers holding contracts, and army officers are partners in these thieving operations, cheating the Government out of millions of dollars. There are some swindlers in this city who have made hundreds of thousands out of the Government, and are voting against it, denouncing it daily, and complaining of the weakness, mismanagement and culpable remissness of the Administration. Mr. Lincoln would do well for his Administration, and for the country, if he would imitate General Jackson, by calling on his friends to fill the offices of honor and profit within his gift. In Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana, he has crowded men into offices whose daily businessit is to denounce him and his "Abolition" policy. They take his offices; pocket the money of the Government, and then turn round and curse the hand that fed them!

It is noted that communication will be lost, and a great deal of sugar, and the Lord knows the people need the necessaries it might purchase in New Orleans.

It is likely that imany of the crops now in the fields will be lost, as the whites have gone with the Confederate forces—been compelled to go—and the black have go met the sold of rought and the powers have gone with the Confederate forces—been compelled to go—and the black have go met the sol of rought and the powers have go and the black has a great source of annoyance to our army, but, under the act of Congress, and instructions from the powers that be, in Washington, they are a great source of annoyance to our army, but, under the act of Congress, and instructions from the powers that be, in Washington, here for come and the Lord knows the poole need the neccessaries in the lord knows the poole and the Lord knows the poole and the Lo pocket the money of the Government, and then turn round and curse the hand that fed them in camps of instruction, I now ask the President, his Secretary of War, and his generals in command, if than they meet the expectations of the country, or will they play the fool, as they have been doing for the last twelve months? Will they

to give contractors and swindlers a chance to make more money? I am, &c., W. G. BROWNLOW. THE WAR IN LOUISIANA

prosecute the war, or will they lie in camps, so as

GEN. WEITZEL'S EXPEDITION TO LABADIEVILLE. Occupation of Thibodeaux—Battle of Bayou Lafourche—Official Report of Gen. Weitzel—Handsome Conduct of our Troops—List of Rebei Prisoners Taken—Design of the Ex-pedition—Small Federal Loss—Death of Colonel McPheeters—Rebel Loss at Antie-tam, &c. &c.

Intelligence was received at New Orleans, on the 30th altime, from General Weitzel, commanding the forces now operating in the Opelonsas country. General Welizel entered Thibodeaux on Tuesday, the 28th ultimo, at three o'clock P. M., without opposition. - He met and them to rout after a short contest.

engaged the enemy, at Labadieville on Tuesday, and put General Weitzel lost about sixteen killed and sixte General Weitzel lost about sixteen killed and sixty wounded. The number of cusuattes on the other side is many the what dead is Colonel McPheeters, the commanding officer, who was buried by our forces, one hundred and eighty prisoners were captured and paroled. One piece of artillery also fell into our hands. At Raceland, two thirty two pounder gune, and two twelve-pounder howitzers, and considerable rolling stock were captured. The rebels left this side of the Bayon Lafourche in great haste. The railway is now safely guarded her cas o Thibodeaux.

General Weitzel's advance pushed steadily onward from Thibodeaux without again overtaking the enemy. from Thibodeaux without again overtaking the enemy, GENERAL WEITZEL'S REPORT OF THE AFFAIR.

HEADQUARTIES RESERVE BRIGADE, BAYOU LAFOURGHE, NEAR THIBODEAUX, BAYOU LAFOURGHE, NEAR TRIBODEAUX, LA.,
Ootobor 29 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that this morning, at 6 o'clock, I despatched Colonel Birch, in command of his regiment (the 13th Connecticut), Bernett's Cavalry, and one section of Carruth's battery, down the Bayou Lafourche, to open communication with the city. I have just received a despatch from him from Baceland Station, in which he says that he has communicated with Colonel Thomas, who is one mile and a half from him. He found at the station three fright the from him. He found at the station three fright the passenger car, two particutes une spiked (thirty two pounders), two twelve-pound from bowlitzers in good order, and guns, equipments, &c., scattered along the road.

I therefore propose how to give you a more detailed report of my operations since I left Donaldsonville. I left this place at six o'clock on Sunday morning last, and marched on the left bank until I was within one mile of Napoleonville, where I bivonacked in line of battle. Believing that the eremy would, by means of the numerous flatboat ferries which I knew were in the bayou, probably cross from one side of the bayou, to the other, I took in towa flatboat bridge, and carried it with me all the way, and have it with me now. I destroyed every boat I pessed as a pradential military measure. It has proved of invaluable service to me.

I moved on the first day with but one company of the 8th New Hampshire on the right bank. The acomy's scouts were continually in sight of my advanced guard, and three prisoners were taken. Immediately afterwards one of the 8th New Hampshire privates on the right bank was taken prisoner by the enemy.

I started on Monday morning again at six o'clock, but feeling that the enemy was in some force on the right bank. I three over the whole of the 8th New Hampshire

I started on Monday morning again at six o'clock, but feeling that the enemy was in some force on the right; bank, I threw over the whole of the 8th New Hampshire and Perkins' cavalry by means of my floating bridge, and in this order moved down the byou.

At eleven o'clock, when I was about two miles above Labaddeville, I received the report that the enemy was in force about one mile ahead, on the left bank, and that they had six pieces of artillery. I immediately ordered four pieces of Carruth's battery up (two pieces were with the rear guard and Thompson's was already ahead) and formed the 13th Connecticut and 75th New York in line of battle to support Thompson.

These two regiments formed splendidly, and moved at once forward to the attack, through a dense canefield. I These two regiments formed spiendidly, and moved at once forward to the attack, through a dense canedidl. I moved on with them, and after emerging from the canedidl, I received the report that the enemy was in position on the right bank also, and that he had four pieces of artillery on that side. At the same time I received the re-

DEROLOTHING, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

G. A. HOFFMANN,

606 ABOH STREET.

OHN C. ARRISON,

Importer and Manufacturer of GENTLEMEN'S

GENTLEMEN'S

Nos. 1 & 3 N. SIXTH STREET.

FIRST STORE ABOVE MARKET ST.

FORMERLY J. BURK MOORE'S.)

The well-known reputation of this establishment for the yell-known reputation of this sequence of the String of the street of the syllamon's davanced sections, and the following by the solution of the original of the the crossed desired to story of the street of

from Jackron. As soon as the rising of the river will permit, a fictilla of twenty gunboats, with a large fleet of transport boats in the rear, will attack Vicksburg; with what result, under the circumstances, who can doubt? . If the defeated army should take some other direction than the one suspected above, of course, Jackson lies open to attack; if taken, Vicksburg is flanked, and becomes indefensible. In case of such a result, Grenada would, as a consequence of the taking of Vicksburg, fall into Federal possession, probably without the striking of a blow, and Tennessee would be as clear of Confederate authority as Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri now are. Arkansas would be rapidly placed in a similar position, while gunboats passing up and down the river, as a river police, would completely cut the country on the west bank of the river from the control of the Government at Bichmond. These speculations as to possible consequences show how important may be the result of but I have proof that their loss was greater. I took 166 of the enemy prisoners on the day of battle, and 42 of them since—total 208. I released them all on parole. The commanding officer of the enemy, Colonel J. P. Mc-Pheeters, was killed. I delivered his body to some of his prother officers, who were prisoners, and he was decently fourted near the battle-field, the chaplain of the 5th New Hampshire officiating. One of the pieces of the enemy's artillery broke down in the retreat: We secured it; and ave it now in our possession.

All of my command did very well, both officers and men. The 6th New Hampshire advanced steadily in front of the enemy's battery. The 12th and 13th Connectiout crossed the bridge, formed in line of battle under the very accurate and splendld fire of the enemy?s. artillery, without seeming to notice it at all. My cavalry, has been of invaluable service to me; both officers and men have done spl ndidly. I wish I had four times the number. The signal corps, also, has been of great service to. consequences show how important may be the approaching struggls at Holly Springs.

Mr. Cobden's Speech on our Civil War. INTERVENTION IMPOSSIBLE.

MR. BENTINCK, M. P., IN FAVOR OF THE REBELLION.

men have done spl ndidly. I wish I had four times the number. The signal corps, also, has been of great service to me.

I crossed over my train and encamped on the battle-field; had my own and the enemy's wounded put in a house which I took as a hospital I went into camp the next morning (yesterday) I moved on down the right bank if the bayqu, throwing over the 75th New York and Williamson's cavair you the left bank. I left about thirty wounded of my own, who could not be moved, and the ent my's wounded, in charge of Surgeon B N. Oummings, of the 13th Connectiont, and left with him provisions, money, and supplies, for their care. I entered Thibodeanx at three o'clock P. M., without opposition. I certainly expected a fight at this place. When I arrived a short distance from it I found from the smoke of burning bridges, that they were retreating, and immediately ordered my cavalry in pursuit. They followed as closely as their force would allow, and prevented the total destruction of two railroad bridges—one across Bayon I afourche, the other across Bayou Terrebonne. I found three freight cars at Lafourche crossing uninjured—one containing a not of arms, smmunition, and accourtements. I also found papers by the side of the road, which were thrown away in their retreat, proving that the enemy had left Bayou des Allemada. I went into camp on Burton's plantation, about one mile below Thibodeaux I will repair the damage on the two bridges to morrow. The enemy has retreated to Berwick's bay. I send you a list of prisoners I paroled. I think it would be well to publish the latter list, as a great many are from New Orleans.

Very, espectfully, your obedient servant. Very, respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. WEITZEL, Brig. Gen. U.S. Volun eers,
Commanding Reserve Brigade.
Maj. Geo. C. Strong, Assistant Adjutant General,
Department of the Guif, New Orleans, La. have trooden with, I think, doubiful success or advantage to the mediver—do not think I am going to predict what is going to happen in America, or to set myself up as a judge of the Americans. What I wish to say is a few words to throw light on our relations as a nation with the American people I have no doubt whatever that if I had been an American I should have been amongst perhaps a very small number who have voted or raised their protest in some shape against this civil war in America. There is nothing in the course of that war which reconciles me to the brutalities and havoo of such a mode of settling human disputes, but the question we have to ask cursolves is this: What is the position which as a nation we ought to take in regard to the Americans in reference to this dispute? There is no use arguing what was the origin of the war or to advise its discontinuance. From the moment the first shot is fired, or the first blow is struck, ferewell to all resson and argument. You might as well. From the New Orleans Delta, Oct. 30.]

The gallant style in which these heretofore untried New England regiments went into action is a source of great pleasure to General Weitzel. The General is justly proud of his brigade, and he enjoys the entire confidence of every man in the expedition: It is impossible for egentral to have more fully the moral support of an army than that poetersed by General Weitzel. The physical support has been shown to be efficient. It is always impossible to speak of every officer in detail who distinguishes himself in action. It might suffice to say that every officer was at his post—every duty performed—every officer one quently that every officer was at his post—every duty performed—every order obeyed. The post of danger, consequently of horor, belongs to the several cavalry companies. Captain Command and direction of his fine company devolved on Lieut. Perkins, and whatever the fitness of "any other man" may be for the position, I consider Perkins fally his equal. He is an incessant rider, always on the alert, and always useful. While I thus speak of the Licutenant, I must not forget that the other commanders have done their duty; but at this hurried moment I have not so good an opportunity to learn their names. moment the first shot is fired, or the first blow is atrack, farewell to all reason and argument. You might as well argue with mad dogs as men when they have once begun to spill each other's blood in mortal combat.

I was so convinced of that fact during the Orimean war, which you know I opp sed; I was so convinced of the utter uselessness of raising one's voice in opposition to war when it had once commenced, that I had made up my mind that as long as I was in political life, should a war again break out between England and any great Power, I would never open my mouth upon the subject from the time the first gun was fired until peace was made; because it was only by the exhaustion of one of the parties engaged in the war that a termination could be arrived at. Look back to our own bistory. What did eloquence, however great and mesterly in the persons of Chatham and Burke, do to prevent a war with the American colonies, or to stop it after it had commenced? What did the eloquence of Fox (de to aver the war with France which followed the French Bevolution? There was a man at the commencement of the Orimean war who raised his voice in access of a prevence of the pre Our loss in killed and wounded will probably expeed that of the enemy, but we have lost but one prisoner, while theirs are counted by hundreds. Those I send you were taken on the field. About as many more have been were faken on the field. About as many more have been captured by the cavalry and paroled. It is said in Thibodeaux this morning that since our army has been encamped here there have been some three hundred desertions out of the Lafourche milita.

The people are in desperate straits in this region of country. They have no ficur, no shoes, very little sait, no butter, land, candles, nor soap; in fact, the only things at all plenty are sugar, con neaross and simple to the country. was a man at the commencement of the Orimean war who raised his voice in accents of elequence, in power of pathos and of argument fit to compare with anything that ever fell from the lips of Chatham and of Burke—I at all pienty are sugar, corn, negroes, and shimplasters payable in Confederate notes. They begin to heartily wish for the restoration of the authority of the Federal bridges, their cotton, their sugar, impress their entire male population into their half fed, scantily clothed armies, and leave the women and children to starve at home. If, then, we were so powerless as politicians to check a war at home, how useless and unavailing it would be in me to presume to affect in the smallest degree the results of the contest in America! We all regret this dreadful and sangulnary war, but to attempt to scold the Amerihome.
It is hored that communication will be opened to the

toting "knansarbans Picayune, Nov. 1.]

From the New Orleans Picayune, Nov. 1.]
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States forces, and then, to select a suitable position, they states forces, and then, to select a suitable position, they states forces, and then, to select a suitable position, they states forces, we learn, numbered about three hundred and thirty, and were commanded by Golonel-McPheeters of the 18th Loudsian Volunteers.

The United States forces, on arriving at Napoleonville, it appears, heard that the Confederates had fallen back, and immediately pushed forward in purnit, feeling for them with shell occasionally, as they advanced. Towards four o'clock in the afternoon, the United States forces came in sight of the Confederates, who were drawn up in position. position.

The fight at once commenced, the United States forces The fight at once commenced, the United States forces opening with shell, while the 13th Connectiont and 8th New Hampshire were crossing the bayou under a brisk fire from the Confederates. The two regiments named at saked the Confederates in front. At the same time, the 75th New York marched up and took position in the rear of the 13th Connecticut. The 75th were not under fire. While the Confederates were attacked in front, a bedy of United States cavalry advanced to attack them in flank; but about the time they got within fighting distance, the Confederates, unable longer to withstand the vigorous oncet made by an overwhelming force, surrendered.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

From the New Orleans Delta, Oct. 30.]

Government. That Government pro-

rendered.

The fight did not last more than half an hour, our informant thinks, and was quite warmly contested, both sides displaying great courage. The attacking force vigorously pressed forward, unchacked by the brisk fire of the Confederates, and the latter sustained the combat with great spirit until their assailants were within five paces of them, when they threw down their arms. our informant says that the fight was about over, most of the Confederates having laid down their arms, when the captain of one of the Companies of the 13th Connecticut advanced to Colone! McPheeters and demanded that he surrender. The latter swore that he would not, and drawing a sistel, shot the captain. Immediately a private of the 13th Connecticut shot the colone! through the head, killing him on the spot. So infuriated were the men of that regime; t at the shooting of the captain, that it was with the ulmost difficulty that officers could restrain them from rushing on and killing the whole Constraint them. train them from rushing on and killing the whole Con-

federate force.
Our informant also says, that after the fight the Confiderates were treated by the victors with great kindness.
We are informed from another source, that the 18th Louisiana is the Crescent regiment; that not only it, but the 23d Louisiana and Withers' battery were in the fight, and that the Confederate force engaged was quadruple that stated by our informent, as above. REBEL LOSS IN KILLED AND WOUNDED. ol. J. P. McPheeters, Orescent Begiment.

Col. J. P. McPheeters, Crescent Regiment.
J. Brown, shoulder; Crescent Regiment.
A. Lorensen, sim, Crescent Regiment.
S. D. Pussidy, shoulder, Crescent Regiment.
Frank Reed, right shoulder, Crescent Regiment.
Lient J. C. Coulman, foot, Co. H., Withers' Battery.
Capt. G. Ralston, knee, Co. H., Withers' Battery.
O. Crowell, bip, Crescent Regiment.

The Captage of Crescent Regiment.

A. H. Vandardilla Thisman A. H. Vanderville, thigh; comJoe Logie, leg, 18th Louisians.
A. E. Alexander, groin, Crescent Begiment.
W. J. Welch, knee, 18th Louisians.
F. W. Meek, hand, Co. H. Withers' Battery. Of Porter body and arm, 18th Louisians.

Five killed, names unknown; one wounded, name un-

DESTRUCTION OF THE PROPERTY OF DR. COTTMAN BY GUERILLAS. [From the New Orleans True Delta, Ostober 28.] We learn that the guerillas crossed the river at Doreld-sonville on Thursday, set fire to Dr. Cottman's dwelling; house, and destroyed everything on his premises. His wife and family were met yesterday fleeing down the river for active. for safety.

[Dr. Oottman is a well known Unionist of Louisiants He had a large plantation on the Mississipph river, opposite Donaldsonville, where his family resided, but had not been able to remain there on account of the threats, which have been carried out so far as his property is concerned. Dr. Cottman recently visited the North or business with the Government J. HOW THE REBELS SUFFERED IN MARYLAND

LOSS OF THE FIRST LOUISIANA BRIGADE AT ANTIETAM. From the New Orleans Picayune, October 29.1 The brigade went into action, at Sharpeburg, Md., lept. 17th, with less than 600 men, and its total loss, in illed and wounded, was 323. General Hays, who had been seriously wounded in the battle of Port Repu June 9th, was struck by spent balls Soptember 17th.
A. J. SEMMES,
Ets ff Surgeon of 1st Louisians (Hays') Brigade, Early's
Division, Jackson's Corps.

Interesting from the Southwest. The Approaching Battle near Holly Springg— The Rebels Falling Back.

The Rebels Falling Back.

[From the Memphis Bulletti.]

As the reader peruses these lines it is probable that events are proceeding at Holly Spring; which will have a mighty influence on the war in the Mississippi Valley. The battle at Corinth, so disastrons to the Confederate arms, was fatal to the plans of the leaders of that cause, and preparations have been making ever since, the consternation the defeat there entailed somewhat subsided, to redeem, if possible, the fortunes of that inamplicious occasion. The Confederates have been massing their forces at Holly Springs, and again assuming a threatening attitude. The Federal forces having completed the formidable defences of Corinte, and possessed themselves of Grand Junction, have assumed an offensive, attitude. The Confederates a: Holly Springs some days ago received a telegram from General Lovelt, stating that the Union forces were moving on Lagrange, and that his pickets were driven in.

THE APPEARANCE OF LANCASHIRE.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

THE MAILS BY THE EUROPA.

The Maritime Law of Nations.

On the 29th ult., Mr. Cobden addressed a large meeting of his constituents at Mr. Tathem's machine shop, Rochdele. The room, which will hold about three thonsand persons, was densely crowded. The Mayor of Boch. dale presided, and there were present the Mayors from several of the neighboring towns, a large proportion of the principal manufacturers, and a mass of operatives. . Mr. Cobden, after speaking of the distress in the coton districts, caused by our blockade, proceeded to say: We are placed in this tremendous embarrassment in consequence of the civil war in America. Now, don't expect me to venture upon ground which other politicians have trodden with, I think, doubtful success or advantag Bright—[cheeks]—and what was his success? Why, they burned him in effigy for his pains

cans for fighting, or to think of reaching them with arguments when they are standing in mortal combat, with a million of men armed and fighting to the death, would be the greatest waste of intellect we could commit. But it is said by some that this war will soon be brought to an end, and brought to an end in a certain way. Now I have travelled twice nearly through every free State in America. I know most of the principal persons en gaged in this contest on both sides. I have kept myself presty well informed of all that has been going on in that country; and though I think I cught to be as well informed as the average of my countrymen—cabinet ministers included—yet if you were to ask me how this contest is to end, I confess that I should feel totally at a loss to offer an opinion that would be worth the slightest attention on the part of my hearers; but this I will say, that if I were put to the torture and compelled to offer a guess, I should not make the guess which Mr. Gladstone and Earl Russell have made on the subject. [Hear, hear.] I don't believe, if the war in America is soon to be brought to a termination, that it will be brought to an end by a separation of the sonth from the North. There it is said by some that this war will soon he brought to end by a separation of the touth from the North There the people in America which amongst the large errors of the people in America which into two nations. Into two nations.

I do not speak of it as a thing I feel great interest in myself. It may be considered as utoplan, but I have no great expmpathy with very great nations. I don't myself, sympathize lergely with those who desire the greatness of a people by a wast extension of empire. What I like to a people by a wast extension of empire. What I like to a people by a wast extension of empire. What I like to a people by a wast extension of empire. What I like to a people by a wast extension of empire. There were the great empires of Assyria, Persia, and the rest. What trace have they left of the individual man? It is your little States—Greece, for instance, or I fally which. What trace have they left of the individual man? It is your little States—Greece, for instance, or Italy—which, in the middle ages, bad so great an effect on the revival of learning, where you could ride on horseback through two or three States in a day or two. These were the courtries where humanity has flourished, and has been glorified. These, no doubt, are ntopian opinions, they are not the opinions of mankind now, and perhaps they ought not to be the opinion of men in political life, until we see a better guide to morality or international law, which would assure to a small State that it would obtain instice at the hands of a greater one. But leaving the dreams aside, what appears to be in the present day the permanent interchange among the races of man? Certainly not a desire to separate, but to agglomerate—to bring together in greater concentration different races speaking the same language and professing the same religion. What is going on in Italy? What is it that sits the heart of Germany? What is it that sits the heart of Germany? What is it that moves Hungary? It is the nations withing to come together. You find in Europe no instinct pervading the mass of mankind leading them to reparation from each other, mankind leading them to reparation from each other, but there is a rowerful movement all through Europe toward the agglomeration of the races of nations. It is very odd that statesmen here, who have a profound sympathy with the movement in Italy in favor of unity, car not appreciate the force of that mative in the present contest in America.

car not appreciate the force of that mailye in the present contest in America.

Three fourths of the whole population in America are now contending against disunion; they are following the instruction which is impelling the Italian, the German, and the other populations of Europe; and I have no doubt that one great and dominant motive on their part is that they are afraid that if they become disunized they will be treated as the Italians were treated when they were disunited—viz that the foreigner will come and set his intrusive foot amongst them, and play off one against the other, to the degradation and possible subjection of the whole. These are powerful motives, and, if they are operating as they appear to operate, they may lead to a much more profracted context than has been predicted by some of our statemen; but the business which we really have here as Englishmen is not to speculate on what the Americans will do, for they will act totally independent of us. Let us give them, our sympathy while we lament over a great misfortune, but do not let us attempt to scold, and worry, and dictate to them, or even predict for them what will happen.

But what is our duty towards them in this matter? But what is our duty towards them in this matter?

We have talked of strict neutrality. I wish our statesmen, and particularly our Cabinet Ministers, would enforce upon their own tongues a little of that principle of non intervention which they profess to apply to their diplomacy. [Laughter and cheers.] We are told very frequently at public meetings that we must recognize the South, but the recognition of the South is always coupled with another object—namely, to obtain the cotton you want—because, if it were not for the distress brought on us by the civil war in America, I do not think humanity would induce us to interfere any more than it does in any other war in other parts of the world. And now are the try had the strict of the series of the civil and the series of the county by interested persons. Your recognition of the South would not live you cotton; but recognition of the South in the minds of parties who safe that term is coupled with something more. There is an idea of going and inter-

would not a very you cotton; but recognition of the South in the minds of parties who she that term is coupled with something more. There is an idea of going and interfering by force to put an end to that contest, in order that the cotton may be set free. If I were Fresident Uncoln, and found myself rather in a difficulty on second of the pressure of taxation, or on account of a discord of parties in the Federal ranks, and if I wanted to see the whole population united as one man, ready to make me a despot; I should wish nothing better than for England and France, or both together, to attempt to interfere by force in the quarrel 'You read now of the elections which are going on in America, and I look to those elections with the greatest interest, as the only indication to guide me in forming a judgment of the future. You see it stated that in those elections there is some disunion of parties, but let the foreignen interfere in that quarrel, at d all the old lines of demarkation will be effaced for ever, and you will have an united people, joining together to reper the intrusion. [Hear, hear.] It was so in France in the great revolutionary war. What was it that caused the reign of terror, but the ory of alarm that the foreigner was coming to invade them? and the aristocrats were guillothed, as traitors to their country, because they were friends of the foreigners. And let me remind you that your interference would not obtain cotton. It would have, in the present state of armaments, very little effect, on the combatants. If

them.

It is as idle, then, as the talk of children, for France and England to pretend that they can go there and reach that population. For my part, I think the language which is used sometimes in certain quarters with regard to the power of this country to go and impose its will upon the population of America almost savors of the Indicrous. When America had but 2,500,000 of population we could not enforce our will upon it, and when you have to deal with civilized people, having the same mechanical appliances as yourselves, and when that people number ten or twenty million, it is next to impossible for any force to be transported across the Atlantic which will effect a conquest

cut off from them without having it in their power to resist or prevent it.

I last week came from Scotland, by way of Carlisle, Kendal, Lancaster, Preston, and Bolton, to Manchester, and came through a successien, I might say a forest, of smokeless chimneys. For all purposes of production those mills were utterly valueless. And we must bear in mind that, although a few of the millowners are rich men in floating capital as well as in fixed capital, yet the great bulk of those who own cotton mills in this country are not rich in floating capital; they are rich in bricks, mortar, and machinery, when they can get cotton to make those elements or clusters. make those elements productive

THE BLOCKADED POOR.

I find that the weekly loss in this district from wages alone cannot be less than £6,000 or £6,600, and although only at the beginning of your distress, you are at this mement losing from your income at the rate of £300,000 a year. The relief afforded from the relief fund is at the rate of about £600 a week, and I am told that the twenty four boards of guardians are distributing £800 a week to the poor. I won't call them paupers; we will not allow them to be called by that name. They are the distribute working classes of the district have lost £6,500 a week in wages, and are obtaining relief from the Board of Guardians and the Voluntary Relief Committee at the rate of £1,500 a week; so that they are, in point of fact, receiving from both of those sources caly about one fourth of the income they earn by the honest industry of their hands in ordinary times.

A PLEA FOR THE REBELLION. THE BLOCKADED POOR.

A PLEA FOR THE RESELLION. At the annual meeting of the Marshland Agricultural Association, held at King's Lynn, October 30, Mr. Benthick, M. P., who presided, said in his speech:

What has been the conduct of the Northern States? Premising that they are now upholding what they call the standard of the abolition of slavery, and what has been their conduct? Why, in the first place, they have invariably "upheld and maintained up to the outbreak of the present civil war the institution of slavery; and they have gone further—they have declared that the black men is unfit to exist with 'n the precincis of civilization. They deny him the right of a human being; and yet these men arrogate to themselves the title of Abolitionists. Why, there never was a ranker, or grosser, or more monstrous farce than their attempting so to designate themselves. [Hear, hear] So long as slavery was profitable to them they were perfectly prepared to support it; the moment they saw a pecuniary advantage in dice aiming against slavery they began to declaim against it, and that is the "abolition" feeling in the Northern States of America.

But they have gone further. They have issued within the last few weeks—almost within the last few days—a proclamation not against the institution of slavery, but inciting the slaves in the South to acts of murder and areon, which at once describes the feeling with which they originally looked more the institution of slavery. linck, M. P., who presided, said in his speech : proclamation not against the institution of slavery, but inciting the slaves in the South to acts of murder and arrop, which at once describes the feeling with which they originally looked upon the institution of slavery—viz: as one which was only to be dealt with for political or for profitable objects; and they have at the same time shown that they are uttenly divested of the common feelings of humanity. [Hear, hear,] Let any man for a moment figure to himself what would be the effect in the Southern States if the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln on the subject of slavery were acted upon. Why, it would lead to a wholesale massacre of human beings, black and white, so extensive and so horrible that I will undertake to say there is nothing in the history of the known world which could be compared to it; and yet these are the men who now turn round and ask for the sympathy of Englishmen in their newly assumed character off the abolitionists of slavery.

Why, the Northerners owe their very existence to a successful rebellion. But for the results of that successful rebellion, they would have been, like any other colony of this country, subject to the Government of England, subject to the taxation of England, and virtually subjects of England, as I am happy to think we all are. I don't envy their separation; but if the North—if the United States of America were justified, as doubtless they conceive that they were, in the act of rebellion which successfully separated them from the dominion of this country, I would ask, in the name of common sense and readent and the states of the total country. try, I would sak, in the name of common sense and rea try, I would sak, in the name of common sense and reason, upon what ground can the Northern States object to the Southerners following precisely the example which they themselves set not seventy years ago? [Hoar, hear] What is the meaning of Federal institutions? What is the meaning of republicanism? I am not, I confess, partial to that description of government; I am an Englishman, and therefore I hope I have no other feelings and other views. But what is the meaning, if it has a meaning? Why, it means in plain English this: if you take it as a quastice of States, it means that every Note. is at liberty, whenever the time arrives that it is no longer convenient to be a member of the federation of which it has bitherto formed part, to take its own line and set up for ittelf. I am inclined to think that republicantem means even more—that every individual who has the means even more—that every individual who has the means and power has a perfect right to set up for himself. [Laughter.] I know no limit to it. I confess I know no limit to the length of the tether which ought to be given to those who uphold republican institutions, and therefore I am at a loss to understand upon what grounds the North can have any cause of complaint against the Southern States for exercising a right which is admitted, and almost inculcated, both by Federal arrangements and republican institutions. [Hear, hear.] This frightful struggle has been going on for nearly two years, and I would ask whether it is possible in history to find records of such attempts at the establishment of an undivided tyranny as is to be found in the history of the undivided tyranny as is to be found in the histery of the last two months of the Northern States, or whether have not had sufficient proof that serve out tyraunies; most odions and a undergo the greatest amount of

most odions and decided the greatest amount of surering merally, that any manican be called upon to endure, namely, that of writhing under a tyranny, at least defend me from the tyranny of a democracy. defend me from the tyranny of a democracy.

But there are exceptions to everything, and men have been found in this country whose business—I might almost say whose trade—it has been to praise American institutions. I am happy to think that, for the honor and credit of Old England, the number of those men is very few; and I believe those attempts have been chiefly confined to Democrats working for their own selfish purposes, and to hired spouters, who are deputed to speak in the name of some so called "association," and who are afterwards remunerated for their services in so speaking by handing a begging box round the country; and by attempting, to dignify that begging-box by the are afterwards remunerated for their services in so speaking by harding a begaing box round the country; and by attempting to dignify that begging box by the appellation of a testimonial.

There is a very old saying that there is no use crying over the past. What are we to do for the future? That is the position in which this country and much of Europe fince itself, in reference to the state of affairs in America. What is to be done? I have ventured to think that there is but one rational, one just, one beneficial course for this country to pursue, and that is at once to recognize publicly and officially the independence of the Southern States. [Oheers I I am not speaking now under the impression of the events of the moment, because, however unimportant the fact may be—and I do not ask you to lay any stress upon that—I ventured to urge in the House of Commons the opinion which I am now venturing to put before you. I urged it to the best of my abi itv, and, like many other good intentions, it failed in itseffect and produced no result whatever. But I then held, as I now hold, the opinion that the attempts of the North to receive the South must be futile and hopeless; and all I ask you to consider is this, whether, if I was justified in holding that opinion which I held and expressed in March last, the present position of affairs in the Northern States does not at least confirm that opinion tenfold? [Hear, hear] It appears now to be perfectly hopeless that the North should ever conquer the South. There is no prospect of a termination of this horrible sacrifice of human life except by the recognition of the Southern States by this country and by France; and, therefore, upon that ground alone I venture to urge it. lone I venture to urse it. alone I venture to urge it.

The only argument I have ever heard against it is this—we are told by learned men that it would be an outrage upon what they are pleased to term international law. That is a subject much too abstruce to enter upon. I do not understand it, I am not equal to it; but all I know is this: that as for as international law is concerned, there is ample precedent for the recognition at the present woment and ever at a much earlier paried of the way, of ment, and even at a much earlier period of the war, of the independence of the Southern States by the Govern-ment of this country. Becolket what we did with re-spect to Belgium; recollect what we did with raspect to Greece. Those in themselves are precedents pariotly sufficient to satisfy, in my humble opinion, all those who But there is a much more serious view of the question But there is a much more serious view of the question than that. What has been the effect of this war in America upon an immense portion of the population of this country, and what is the amount of district which is now being endured, and that with an amount of patience, for bearance, sound judgment and good feeling which I say reflects honor upon the people of this country guerally? What is the amount of distress which is being enoured, and which can be attributed solely to the effects of this war? Why, it is incalculable. We are told day after that the numbers of those who are

told day after day that the rumbers of those who are an angles are increasing. There seems to be no limit to the extent of it. We are told that if cotton were once introduced that distress would cesse. I say again, with precedent in our favor, with the ex-stence of enormous distress in this country—and putting aside, as I do, as a mere piece of hypotriay and ab-surdity, the introduction of the element of stavery into the discussion—I say, without reference to party, with-out reference to anything but what I believe to be indispersable to the welfare and character of this country, that we are bound, at once, to recognize the independence of the Southern States of America [Uheers.] WHAT THE TIMES THINKS OF OUR NAVY.

In January, 1861, the Americans had forty-one vestels of all rates in commission. There are now two hundred and fifty, six men-of war carrying the Federal flag, so that the navy has been multiplied sixfold in less than two years. This, however, though denoting a wonderful effort on the part of the nation, is not a very ext sordinary result when the circumstances are reviewed. On the same conditions, we could send a thousand cruisers to see in even a shorter time. The fact is, as we have before taken occasion to remark, that the Americans were driven out of their old tactics by the sharp pressure of instant necessity. Instead of concentrating their energies and their expenditure on one or two monstrous specimens of their respective classes, they pressed at once into their service every ficating vesset that could be found. Biver steemers, ferry-beats, mail packets, merchantmen, and coasters were all bought up, hastily aimed, and sent to sea under the pennant. The result, of course, was an astonishing increase of the national marine; and as it happened, an efficient one, too. The WHAT THE TIMES THINKS OF OUR NAVY. country, because they were friends of the foreigners. And let me remind you that your interference would not obtain cotton. It would have, in the present state of armaments, very little effect on the combatants. It people were generally better acquainted with the geography of America, and the state of its population, they would see how much we are apt to exagerate even our power to interfere to produce any result on this contest. The policy to be pursued by the North will be decided by the elections in the great Western States—I mean the great growing region of the Mississippi valley, the States and Say they will never make pasce while the mouths of that Minesota; if they determine to carry on this war, and Say they will never make pasce while the mouths of water into the ocean, remain in the hands of a foreign Power, we could never expect to put a period to it.

You must remember that you have to go one thousand miles up the Mississippi before you get to that vastregion people dby cight or ten millions of souls, that will be the future depository of the wealth and numbers of that great continent, and whetever the will of that people is, Row York is but the broker of their opinion, and New York, Pennsylvania, and New England, must go with them.

It is as idle, then, as the talk of children, for France At the present moment they have between 25 and 30 of these vessels actually afloat, and no fewer than thirty-seven building. Yet even here we must not delude ourselves with the belief that the "iron-olad steamer" of the Federi navy list represents anything like such vessels as are how included in our ewn squadron at Lisbon. The same urgency in the demand, and the same peculiarity in the contemplated service, have been at work here also to affect the efficiency of the ships turned out. We know by experience what is required for such constructions as these; and when we hear that even improved and powerful models are launched in a few months, and for £80,000 apiece, we can form a very good idea of their general quality.

apice, we can form a very good idea of their general quality.

With these qualifications, however, the new Federal ravy may certainly be regarded as a remarkable creation. That very Government which a few months ago had but 40 men of war afloat has now a blockading interior of 51 vessels in the South Atlantic, and another ct 43 in the North Atlantic. It has a third squadron of 57 thips in the West Gulf, and a fourth of 21 ships in it exact gulf. Besides these, there is a flotilla in the Potemac numbering 24 vessels, and another in the Mississippi comprising 29. The other portion of the navy, it will thus be seen, is employed on home revice in the crived a fedgram from General Lovalit, stating that the Dulin forces were moving on Lagrange, and that his pulse of the Dulin forces were moving on Lagrange, and that his pulse in the Dulin forces were moving on Lagrange, and that his pulse is the Dulin forces were moving on Lagrange, and that his pulse is the Dulin forces were moving on the Lagrange and the Dulin forces were moving on the Lagrange and Lagrange and

moment, they are liable to have that food or raw material Mr. Cobden then gave a general description of the state of affairs in Lancashire, and gave the following picture of the appearance of that town, and how the

TWO CENTS.

ich vessels as sampe-of-the-line. In the whole use there is no chips larger than the 48 gnn frigates of the Minne-via class, and but two remaining of these. The entire cota class, and but two remaining of these. The entire force consists of sloops, corvettes, and gunboats, the great majority of which mount less than ten guns. These guns, however, are very heavy, and, though the principle of the Dahlgren ordnance has not found much favor on this side of the Atlantic, they are probably formidable in their way. The system of the Federals appears to consist in building stout vessels on approved models, whether of wood or iron, and in giving them such dimensions as would enable them to carry from four to ten large guns. The Wachnett; for instance, if she follows the pattern of her class, would have two '11' inch 'Dahlgrens,' running on circular railways, one 24 pounder rifled gun, and long 32s on her broadsides. The pattern vessel of the gunboat class is rated also to carry two '11 inch guns and two rifled Parrotts, but as the Souoma and Tloga are returned as mounting six guns each, this armament must in their case have been increased.

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FOREIGN ITEMS.

LETTER FROM GARIBALDI — Mr. Etches, of Derby, had received from General Garibaidi the following reply to an address from the inhabitants of that town: "William Jeffery Etches, president of the meeting at Derby: I owe you many thanks, excellent friend, not only for having defended before the public conscience in Derby, the just espirations of the Italian people to bring about the union of their country: but also for having taken the question (diplomatically entangled and embroiled) of the temporal power of the Pope from its very beginning; that is to say, from the day in which the Roman Constituent Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, voted by 143 sgainet 5 voices the perpetual downfall of that monstrous Government. This legal vote cannot be cancelled either by the bayonets of Bonaparte, or by those of Spain, or Austris. The right of Italy is still intact, and might be put in practice without to many diplomatic trickeries, by asking the Roman people again to declare their wishes by a direct vote. Until the revocation of the act, I am the legal guerdian out to many diplomatic trickeries, by asking the Roman people again to declare their wishes by a direct vote. Until the revocation of the act, I am the legal guardian of this ropular right; for on me was conferred, on the 30th June, 1849, by the vote of the Constituent Assembly at d by the Trimnvirate, the executive power of that time. And when they wounded me and took me prisoner (I was not fighting) at Aspromonte, I was marching towards the Eternal City, provided with those legal powers which my nation had already conferred upon me, to deliver it from the most wicked, loathsome Government in the world, that every day blasphemes God whilst making a merchandise of Him. Thanking you again, oh, noble friend, and begging you to believe me alwa) s with affection; yours. sgain, oh, nodie mieno, and always with affection, yours,

"GIEUSEPPE GARIBALDI."

November

ILLNESS OF THE DURE OF NEWGASTLE—NOTTING-HAM, Friday —We regret to announce that yesterday his Grace the Duke of Newcastle was selzed with an alarming attack of bronchitis. Fis Grace arrived at Nottingham in the morning, in order to be present at the distribution of writes that As a large was a selzed. Nottingham in the morning, in order to be present at the distribution of prizes this day, in connection with the middle-class examinations, and as reals he stayed at the George the Fourth Hotel.—During the day the anniversaries of the General Hospital and the Middland Institution for the Blind were hold, and the Duko's absence was particularly noticed: It appeared that his Grace, on his arrival at Nottingham, was attacked with bronchitis, and was obliged to keep his bed during the day. Madical attendance was obtained, and towards evening yes erday it was feared that his Grace's lilness was of a somewhat serious character. Dr. Bobertson left the Duke about 9 o'clock lest night, and he expressed his opinion, as the result of his visit, that it was desirable to telegraph to his Grace's relatives respecting his condition.—London Times, Nov. 1st.

Captain Semmes and Neutral Cargozs—The fol. Times, Nov. 1st.

OAPTAIN SEMMES AND NEUTRAL CARGOES — The following is a copy of an endorsement written by Captain Semmes, of the Confederate steamer Alabama (200), on the register of the American ship Emily Farnum, captured by the Alabama, and released again on the 2d inst, while on her passage from New York to Liverpool: "The ship Emily Farnum, frem New York, was captured by the Confederate States steamer Alabama. on this 2d of October, 1862, and released because of a certificate of neutral cargo being found: mong her papers, and to reve the purpose of a cartel ship." A letter in the Times says: "This may tend to allay the uneastness felt by many merchants, both here and on the Continent, respecting the safety of neutral cargoes on board American ships, when accompanied by a proper certifica's."

A Belic of Distant Times.—A golden angel, of the

A Belic of Distant Times.—A golden angel, of the time of Henry VI. of England, was found a few days a nee, by a boy, in a field at Dennebreacq (Pas de Calais). This coin weighs five grammes, and is in excellent preservation. On the obverse it presents St. Michael and the Dragon, with the legend, DI GRA ANGLI & FRANC (Renricus Dei gratia Rex Anglicat Francies). On the reverse is a ship, hearing in the centre. oheon, with the arms of England and France quartered, and on one side the letter H, on the other a feur de-list Bound the edge are the words, PER CRUCEM TUAM SALVA Bound the edge are the words, PER CRUCEM TUAM SALVA NOS XTE REDEMPT. (Per crucem tuam, salvas mos, Christe Redemptor.) This coin was undoubtedly atruck between the coronation of Henry VI. at Notre Dame, in 1430 and 1435, when the English were on the point of abandoning France. abandoning France.

FRENCH POLICY IN ITALY.—The Paris cerrespondent of the Times says:—The feeling of distruct, and even ef alarm, caused by the retirement of M. Thouvenel, and the advent of M. Drouyn de l'Huys, seems to subside, if not at Turie; at least at Paris; and some who are very deeply interested in the long expected solution of the Roman question, see reason to hope or believe that the introduction of this new element does not mean the abandonment of it, but merely an adjournment. Had the Emperor, we are told, made up his mind to have dispensed with, or whose services he would have resigned.

M. Persigny's opinions on the Pope, Rome, add at colution depended on Secret for Rome, add at matter long age, sooner, and perhaps in a more summary. solution dependent on secret. To be, Rome, and strength of the long ago, sooner, and perhaps in a more summary fashion, than his late colleague. Yet M Persigny is still in the Cabinet; and if, as rumar will have it, the Minister of the Interior be soon "called to other functions," his retirement would be owing to other circumstances. The Optimists affirm that the Emperor has not charged his policy on Italy. It may be so, but it is a pity one does not know what that policy is which remains unchanged. The question that has been asked a thousand times is still asked. Will the Emperor continue to back up the Papal Government even when all hope is lost of that Government coming to terms; or will he abandon it to its fate? Ishe for the Pope quand meme, or Victor Emmanuel?

A STORY FOR THE SUPERSTITIOUS.—A few weeks ago,

will he abandon it to its fate? Is he for the Pope quand méme, or Victor Emmanuel?

A STORY FOR THE SUPERSTITIOUS.—A few weeks ago, in a flour bing town of India, a personage of considerable local importance had some property stolen from him, and he proceeded accordingly to discover the thief by the orders of the saucer. He took a brass saucer, pronounced over it words of potent magic, and word sentences from the Koran, brought it to the door of his sentences from the Koran, brought it to the door of his house, and then, in the presence of an excited multitude gave it a push and set it rolling. It staggered a little at firt, as if undecided in its proceedings, but soon took its course towards and down the main street of the town. On it rolled, upheld by divine power, untonched by kuman hands, and never faltered till it turned at a sharp angle down a lane, and stepped opposite a closed door. Still it did not fall, but remained poised on edge, while the attending crowd shouted to the inmates to undo the bolt. The owner himself came down, and no sconer had he opened the door than the saucer leaped up end fixed the orened the door than the saucer leaped up end fixed itelf on his head. He fell on his krees, confessed the crime, and was brought up before the magistrates.

The most curious part of the story is to come. He was not guilty; the stolen property was recovered in another man's house and the real thief was fdiscovered. The first culprit declared that his confession was made under the influence of religious excitement and superstitions fear of masic; and by deepers the truth came out that the saver. culprit declared that his confession was made under the influence of religious excitement and superstitions fear of magic; and by degrees the truth came out that the saucer had been pushed along by an accomplice of the real thief, and had never leaped on the man's head at all. The people, wishing to be deceived, were deceived. So much for the evidence of the supernatural; given by men who had no interest in lying. If human nature is so prone to prostrate itself blindly before fanciful marvels, these may well be excused who watch with jesiousy even the puny roguery of satrologers, and the assistance which they are fortunate to receive from indicial or. Hierary abettors.—

ortunate to receive from judicial or literary abettors.-THE POPE'S LITERARY STAFF.—A Paris letter says:
"It is curious to see the heterogeneous elements of which
the Papal army of litterateurs is made up. M Proudhon
does not profess Ohistianity M. Drouyn de l'Huys believes in transmigration of souls and other theories held
by French dresmer, which are indirect opposition to all
the Catholic dogmas. The majority who rejected Jules
Fayre's motion for the evacquation of Rome are Voltaireans. M. Guisot, who represents the temporal now
of the Industrie, is a Protestant of the Evangelical
school. M. Cohen, the principal redacteur of La
France, is a Jew, and although he says in the columns
of that journal that the Papacy is the great conservative
principle of modern society—in shert, the sait of the
earth—socs every Saturday to the synagogue, and is as
scrupulous an observor as he can well be of the law of
Moses and the ordinances of the rabbis." THE POPE'S LITERARY STAFF.-A Paris letter save

Moses and the ordinances of the rabbia."

Hyporograph — A melancholy observed in hyporographs has just occurred at Lyons. Mme. X.—, a lady of good preperty, was bitten by a favorite dog in May last, the animal at the time laboring under that dreadful melady. Everything was done at the time to prevent any ill consequences, but a few days since the lady was seized in her fürd, and in forty eight heura expired. She retained her faculties to the last, and was able to dispose of har property and receive the consolations of religion. When she felt the violent paroxysms of the disease coming on, she would not allow any one to main near her.

Tidings from the Sex — Accounts from Brittans. oses and the ordinances of the rabbis." TIDINGS FROM THE SEA -Accounts from Britany This of the open county from Britany state that within title last few days several large casks have been thrown on the coast containing spirits of turpentine. Some empty casks have also come on shore, which hear the marks of fire, from which it is apprehended that some ship has been destroyed by fire at sea. hended that some ship has been destroyed by fire at sea.

THE cab proprietors of Paris are about to adopt some system of registration by which the distance traversed by each cab may be known, and a schedule of charges based thereon, thus giving greater satisfaction to customers, who, according to the present custom, pay by the course or drive, and, therefore, may, according to circumstances, pay as much for a half-mile drive as for a trip around the fortifications. A competition has, in consequence, been opened for what is called "Kilometrical reckoning apparatus," and not less then one hundred and forty-eight instruments have been sent to the committee.

A MYRRAINE VASE, bearing the name of Petronius, has been discovered in the garret of a house in the Place Boyale, belonging to an apartment formerly occupied by a collector of cariosities. The Romans of the time of Nero went to incredible expense to produce these vases, paying for them sometimes as much as 300 talents, more than 640,000f. A FATAL accident occurred during a bull fight at St. Sever (Landes.) A young, man named Thh, one of the toreadors, was so dreadfully gored in the chest that he expired in less than, five minutes after. The spectators, struck with horror at witnessing the result of this cruci and dangerous sport, immediately, evacuated the circus, and the performance cassad. In the new Austrian war budget there is one item in which rats and mice are especially interested—as a sum of 2.500f. is demanded for the feeding of cats to be kept in the victualing magazines of the army. IN ACCUST of last year a woman named Bosalie Doise was convicted in one of the departments of France of the crime of particide, on her own confession; but recently two men who were convicted of another murder; confession.

ed the crime of which this woman declared herself guilty. She has, of course, been discharged from prison, but no explanation of her singular conduct is given. THERE is a rumor running through the Brazilian Department of the International Exhibition that a stone has been found which is larger than the Koh-i-noor and the Star of the South put together. A CLERGYMAN, Bev. John Williams, incumbent of Euxton, England, has just been convicted of peaching, and sentenced to pay a fine. A BAKE manager in Manchester, one Jonah Andrews, is under arrest for swindling the customers of the insti-