TWOOD, WHITE, & CO.,

SOMESTER DE DELAINES,

HPED SHIRTING FLANNELS,

101 PHIA, Nov. 26th, 1862.

DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET.

HOSIERY, GLOVES.

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 44 LINENS.

FANCY WOOLENS, LINEN C. HOKFS.

MILLINERY GOODS.

730 CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW EIGHTH.

HAVE NOW READY THEIR

FALL IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH

FLOWERS, FEATHERS,

AND GENERAL MILLINERY GOODS.

1862.

FALL.

WOOD & CARY,

COMPLETE STOCK

MILLINERY GOODS,

MLK, VELVET, AND COLORED STRAW

BONNETS AND HATS,

FEENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, &c..

per patrous of the House and the trade generally.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE LINEN AND MUSLIN SHIRTS,

LANNEL AND CLOTH OVER-

hand or made to order, of the most approved cut,

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.

EDERCLOTHING, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES. &c.

G. A. HOFFMANN,

No. 606 ARCH Street

The largest and best assortment in the city.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

GENTLEMEN'S

Nos. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

TOUN C. ARRISON.

and dig of

TESORS TO LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS,

HOS. KENNEDY & BRO.

STVACTURERS OF SHIRT PRONTS

GREISH AND GERMAN IMPORTERS.

MOMASMELLOR& CO.,

r 40EAL SKIRTS.

No. 509 MARKET STREET.

nention to a large and varied assortment of PRINTS, of desirable Fall Styles.

VOL. 6.-NO. 110.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1862.

THREE CENTS.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. TSEFUL AND ACCEPTABLE CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

E.M. NEEDLES, New Colorings and Styles. No. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. High colored, and in large variety. Asks the special attention of Purchasers of PRESENTS LS, In large variety. no27-12t COMING HOLIDAYS, to his extensive stock of articles suitable for that pur

FOR PRESENTS: Hemstitched 3 uch wide hems, In 2, 2½ and 3 uch wide hems, Printed Borders, French and clear Lawn, In all kinds of Lace, tiefs, of all kinds.

FOR PRESENTS:

RRESENTS n all other kinds of LACE GOODS: \ ace Coffures and Barbes. Sabies' Robes and Waists.

20 dozen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Embroidered with itials, just received. O dozen Cambric Ruffled Handkerchiefs, Embroidered 0 dozen Valencienne Lace Handkerchiefs ; 0 dozen Gents' and Children's Printed-bordered Hand erchiels.
10 dozen Ladies' Ivory Initial Cuff Buttons.
20 pieces 6-4 French Muslin, 2 yards wide, for Party es, at old prices. Complete Stock of WHITE GOODS at LOW RICES. Linen Napkins at Old Prices.

Any of the above will make a useful and beautiful Christmas Present, and Buyers will find it to their advantage to inspect my stock before making their purchases, as, with few exceptions, it is offered at Old Prices, and cheaper than present wholesale rates. TAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO., IMPORTERS AND CASH DEALERS IN which they respectfully invite the attention of the

DRY GOODS. AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 727 CHESTNUT STREET.

lines of SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS. ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THIS SEASON.

FINE BLACK TRICOT CLOAKS. MEDIUM-PRICED CLOAKS. FINE BLANKET SHAWLS. EXTRA CHEAP BALMORALS. FINE LARGE BLANKETS. CASTOR BEAVERS-TRICOTS. BOYS' FINE CLOTHING.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER. COOPER & CONARD, FINE FURNISHING GOODS. First Store above Market Stree (FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE'S.) FOR HOLLID EXPRESSLY
FOR HOLLIDAY PRESENTS.
Ladler Embroidered and Hem-Stiched Handle
Children's do. do. do. do.
Gentlemen's do. do. do. do.
Ladler Embroidered Setts and Collars. The well-known reputation of this Establishment for will be

P 5.-The celebrated IMPROVED-PATTERN SHIRTS, justiy popular, can be supplied at short notice FLANNEL AND CLOTH OVERSHIRTS, 1013 MARKET STREET STILL CEORGE GRANT, MARKET STREET STILL AHEAD!—I am now selling Bleached and Brown MUSLIN at 14c, by the piece; Heavier Bleached at 16c; one case Very Heavy, % wide 185/c, by the piece, worth 20 by the case; Finer and Closer do., 24 inches wide, at 20c, by the piece; several cases full yard wide, at 22c; Extra Fine at 15c, One case 14/2 yards wide, bleached, first-rate quality, at 23c, by the piece.

One case 14/2 yards wide, heavy bleached, at 25c. One lot 25/2 yards wide, good quality, at 50c. worth 621/2 cents. MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN ENTS FURNISHING GOODS, No. 610 CHESTNUT STREET. TINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS. hich he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con-NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET. Four doors below the Continen CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS. WRTH-STREET CARPET STORE, No. 47 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. J. T. DELACROIX

an examination of his stock of Carpetings, in which will be found 250 PIECES BRUSSELS CARPETINGS. Ladies' Cloakings. ... than present cost of importation. ADJES CLOARINGS.

FROSTED SEALSKINS.
BIOWN SEALSKINS.
BLACK SEALSKINS.
BLACK TRICOT.
BLACK BEAVER CLOTTIS.
BLACK UNION CLOTHS.
BLACK FRENCH AND GERMAN
BROAD CLOTHS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St., above Willow. 30 pieces extra Imperial, three-ply, superfine adiam and low-grade Ingrain, Venitian, Hall, and Stale Carpetings at retail, very low for cash. no8-2m HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

WINTER DRESS GOODS WILLIAM YARNALL, DEALER IN HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. No. 1020 CHESTNUT STREET, tent for the sale of HALEY, MORSE, & BOYDEN'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING BROCHE LONG SHAWLS. CLOTHES-WRINGER, OF PARIS AND VIENNESE FABRICS, believed to be the best CLOTHES-WRINGER in use.
will wring the largest Bed Quilt or smallest Handthief drier than can possibly be done by hand, in very In new and choice Designs and Colorings.
PRICES AS LOW AS EVER.
de6-31 CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St., above Willow. Schless time, X.B.—Allberal discount will be made to dealers.

SEWING MACHINES. THE WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINES tly improved, making it ENTIRELY NOISELESS, ENTIRELY NOISELESS,
With Self-adjusting Hemmers, are now ready for sale
FAIRBANKS & EWING,
715 CHESTNUT Street. HEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINES. 628 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. OBERTSHOEMAKER & CO.

Northeast Corner Fourth and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS,

MANUPACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZING PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

CABINET FURNITURE. ABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-LIARD TABLES.
MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 261 South SECOND Street,
No. 261 South Second Street, meetion with their extensive Cabinet Business, are BILLIARD TABLES,

d have now on hand a fall supply finished with the ORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED GUSHIONS, which pronounced by all who have used them to be superticall others, for the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturer refer to their numerous patrons throughout a laton, who are familiar with the character of their au23-6m HOTELS. BANDRETH HOUSE,

ANDRETH HOUSE,

or of BROADWAY, CANAL, and LISPENARD
STREETS, NEW YORK.

CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

above Hotel is located in the most central part of
sail the steamboat landings and railroad depots.

the rooms are cleganity furnished. Many of them are
timered in suits of communicating parlors and chamsits served at all hours.

dulle Hooms from 60 cents to \$1 per day.

-55m

JOS. CURTIS & CO.

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT f new, modern, and durable PIANOS, from

Majo Major of new, modern, and duration of new, modern, and duration of new, modern and MELODEONS and high Modeling, for cash, at a great reduction, or in the model of the new model model of the new model model of the new modern and set South FIFTH Street, above Spruce. COAL THE UNDERSIGNED BEG Compared to inform their friends and the public that No. 16 to inform their friends and the public that No. 16 to their LEHIGH COAL DEPOT from Varia, No. 16 to their LEHIGH COAL DEPOT from Varia, Northwest corner of EIGHTH and WILLOW LEHIGH COAL, from the most approved mines, at the No. 16 to 16 to

Ladies' and Gents' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs. Do do In all kinds of Lace. Ladies' Handkerchiefs, of all kinds. Genta' Handkerchiefs, of all kinds. Children's Handkerchiefs, of all kinds. The Best assortment of Handkerchiefs in the city.

Thrend Lace Veils, \$2 and upwards. Jamburc Lace Veils, 76c. and upwards. Pointe Lace Collar Scts, \$1.50, and upwards. French Work do, all prices.

Laces by the yard.
All kinds Lace Sleeves.
Do Bands and Flouncings.
Do Embroideries.

Have just received, and are now offering, magnificen

DINE CLOTH CLOAKS. FINE FROSTED BEAVER CLOAKS.

no28-tf S. E. COR. NINTH & MARKET Sts. FRENCH EMBROIDERIES. Misses' do. do. do. Comprising all of the newest varieties and at very low SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON, 4thstu10t 1008 CHESTNUT Street

cents. Heavy Brown Muslin at 20 and 22c; the Very Heaviest, 25c; as well as every quality in the market. One lot good Canton Flannel at 22c. One lot good Bleached Canton Flannel at 22c, worth at One lot good Bleached Canton Fiannel at 22c, worth at lenst 25c.
One lot very Heavy Bleached Canton Flannel at 25c.
One case extra Heavy Brown, at 25c.
Two cases superior Heavy Brown, at 31½c.
One case Hamilton Brown, nearly yard wide, 35c.
One case Hamilton Bleached, very heavy, at 31½c.
These Goods are all much cheaper than the case price.
Having bought them early in the season, I am able to sell One lot heavy Colored Canton Fannel, suitable for Societies, at 25c; 50 pieces Calico, for Comfortables, at 11/2c, by the piece; 1,000 pounds Jute Laps, for filling Comforts, at 25 cents per pound.

GRANVILLE B. HAINES.

de8-6t No. 1013 MARKET Street, above Tenth.

PLANNELS.—GRAY FLANNELS AT 45 and 50 cts.; Red do. 314, 324, and 35—these are by the piece; one bale very heavy gray twilled at 50 cts. worth 69, at least; all wool white at 28 and 32 cts.; Ballardvale do. in all the qualities; Shaker Flannels, warhardyale do. in aithe quanties; snaker remaces, norranted unshrinkable.

Striped Flannels, for Fancy Shirts; and an excellent assortment of all kinds, which I am selling very cheap.

GRANVILLE B. HAINES,

de8-6t 1013 MARKET Street, abovee Tenth.

AT 25, 31, AND 37½ CENTS PER YARD, m recent auction sales, desirable Styles, which v tre running off cheap.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St., above Willow

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, have a fine stock Blankets, Extra Size, Blankets, Ribbon Bound Blankets, Wholesale, Blankets, Dark Grays. EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND

ARCH, always keep the best makes of Long CLOTH SHIRTING MUSLINS by the piece; also, good LINENS for Collars and Fronts. 4-4 SHAKER FLANNELS FOR 4-4 SKIRTS.—These Flannels are unshrinkable, and extra stout for Winter Skirts.—EYRE & LANDELL, del-tf FOURTH and ARCH Streets.

CHOICE DRY GOODS-JUST RE-CEIVED,
Brown Poplins, Plain and Figured.
Brown Wool Poplins, Double Width.
Merinces of all Shades.
Wool D'Laines, Plain and Figured.
Cotton and Wool D'Laines—a nice line. Cotton and wood A.
Figured Merinoes.

A full line of Plain Shawls.

A tuff line of Gay Shawls.

One lot of Black Figured Mohairs, at 25c.

Bix lots of Brown Alpacas, choice.

A full line of Cassimeres.

A full line of Cassimeres.

JOHN H. STOKES,

702 ARCH street.

CLOAKING CLOTHS. SUBLIME QUALITY.
Johanny's Frosted Beavers.
Medium-priced Frosted Beavers.
Thick and fine French Beavers.
Tricot, Castor, and Union Beavers.
Mohair and Sealskin Cloakings.

Mohair and Sealskin Cloakings.
Superfine Cassimeres, viz.;
Silk Mixes—Black, neat fancies—
Boys'—Extra heavy—Union—Meitons, &c., &c.
6-4 Coatings and Overcoatings.
Novelties in fancy Vestings.
Novelties in fancy Vestings.
Auction lots fine Black Alpacas.
Fine Merinoes and Poplins.
Black Poplins, 57c., \$1, \$1.25.
Fine Blankets and Flannels.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
Experienced Cutters, good Cloths, and
Good work—Garments made to order.
COOPER & CONARD,
no29-if S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

PRY GOODS FOR WIN's
Rep. Poplins,
French Merinos,
Golored Mousselines,
Poult De Soies,
Foulard Silks,
Blanket Shawls,
Blanket Silks,
Black Bombazines,
Worsted Plaids,
Cheap Delaines,
French Chintzes,
Shirting Flannels,
French Chintzes,
Shirting Flannels,
French Chintzes,
Shirting Flannels,
French Chintzes,
Shirting Flannels,
Fine Blankets,
Grib Rlankets,
Grib Rlankets,
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
OHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

WL AND CLOAK STORE
No. 715 North TEXTS

No. 715 North TENTH Street. We have just opened, next door to our Dry-good Where there will always be found a complete assort ment of
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Broche Long Shawls.
Striped Broche Shawls.
Also, the newest and latest styles of
FALL AND WINTER COVERINGS.
Of Water-proof, Melton, Black French Habit.
Black French Tricot, Black French Beaver.
Plain and Ribbed Frosted Beaver Cloths.
Coverings and to reduce the problem.

Plain and Ribbed Frosted Beaver Cloths.

Coverings made to order at short notice.

BALMORAL SKIRTS! BALMORAL SKIRTS!

600 Full large-size at \$8.00, worth \$3.50.

300 " \$3.50. \$3.55.

150 " " \$6.75. \$4.00.

500 " " \$4.00. \$4.50.

These are the cheapest Balmorals in the city.

SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS, OF BYBRY VARIBTY.

H. STERL & SON,

10.22 Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH st., ab. Goates. F. I. G. ZINC, ARMY, AND TOILET MIRRORS, The best in the world for finish and durability.

B. M. S.
The best brand Silk-finished VELVET RIBBONS.
Sole Agent, BENJAMIN M. SMITH, 155 DUANE Street, near West Broadway, New York. RENCH MUSTARD.—PURREY
BIARNE'S Imported Mustard, for sale in store and
to arrive, by the sole agent.
CHARLES S. CARSTAIRS,
No. 136 WALNUT Street.

FANCY ARTICLES. CLARK'S ONE-DOLLAR STORE,

602 CHESTNUT STREET.

Silver-plated Ware, Jewelry, Photograph Albums Travelling Bags, Pocket Books, Port Monnaies, Cabas &c., for &to 100 per cent less than the regular prices. The following is a partial list of articles which we sel at ONE DOLLAR EACH. The same goods are sold at

other places from \$2 to \$8 each :
YOUR CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR!
Ladies' Sets, new and beautiful styles. Pins,
Ear Rings,
Sleeve Buttons,
Guard Chain,
Neck do.
Gold Thimbles,
Finger Rings,
Pens with case,
Bracelets. Charms, Pearl Port Monnaics, Morocco day Cases, uts' Armicis, vest Chains, different styles, s' Vest Chains, different styles, sleeve Buttons, do. do. Studs, do. do. Go. Scarf Pins, do. do. Scarf Pins, do. do. Scarf Pins, do. do. Scarf Rings, do. do. Finger Rings, do. do. Pen and Case, Pencil, revolving, do. do. Pen and Case, Pencil, revolving, Tooth Pick, revolving, Watch Keys, Chain Hooks, Chain Hooks, Chain Charms, Pocket Books, Bill Books, Bill Books, Bill Pools, Chilver-plated Ware, Choles Pools, Double One Dollar!

Castors with Bottles,
Salt Stands, &c.
YOUR CHOICE OF ANY OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES NOTICE—In order to meet the by the nites Plated and All-Gold Jewelry, together with an assortment of heavy-plated Silver Ware, and a variety of Photograph Albums and Fancy Goods, which we will sell at prices which will defy competition. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine our stock. Every attention paid to visitors whether they wish to purchase or not.

Remember CLARK'S
ONE-DOLLAR STORE,
noll-2mif 603 CHESTNUT Street.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN C. CAPP & SON, STOCK & NOTE BROKERS,

No. 23 SOUTH THIRD STREET. DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE MECHANICS' BANK.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS

MONEY INVESTED AND NOTES AND LOANS NEGOTIATED ON THE de3-3m

GOLD, SILVER,

CITY WARRANTS.

AND OLD DEMAND TREASURY NOTES. WANTED, PALMER & HUEY.

No. 54 SOUTH THIRD STREET, Three doors above Chestnut St no29-stuth6t

SILVER. DEMAND NOTES, QUARTERMASTERS' VOUCHERS.

CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, and CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS WANTED, 7 3-10 NOTES FOR SALE. DREXEL & CO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET

FIVE-TWENTIES, TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

AVABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMEN AFTER FIVE YEARS.

I am instructed by the SECRETARY OF THE TREA SURY to receive subscriptions for the above LOAN AT PAR.

Interest will commence from the DATE OF SUBSCRIP TION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present PREMIUM ON GOLD, these Bonds yield about A full supply always on hand.

JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET. no6-tf

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS. UNITED STATES REVENUE

STAMPS. I have received the following, for sale: AGREEMENT OR CONTRACT, 5 and 10 cents.

EXPRESS, 1, 2, and 5 cents. PROMISSORY NOTES or DRAFTS, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 60 cents, \$1, and \$1.50. FOREIGN EXCHANGE, 5, 10, and 30 cents.

LEASE, 50 cents. BOND, 25 and 50 cents. CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, 25 cents. TELEGRAPH, 1 and 3 cents. MISCELLANEOUS CERTIFICATE, 10 cents. ENTRY, 25 cents and \$1. CONVEYANCE, 50 cents, \$1, and \$5 MORTGAGE, 50 cents and \$1. FIRE, MARINE, AND LIFE INSURANCE, 25 cents, PROPRIETARY, 1, 2, 3, and 4 cents. POWER OF ATTORNEY, 25 cents and \$1. PROTEST, 25 cents. PROBATE OF WILL, 50 cents. T.EGAL DOCUMENTS, 50 cents. BILL OF LADING, 10 cents.

PASSAGE TICKETS, 50 cents. JOHN M. RILEY,

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, 25 cents.

MANIFEST, \$1.

COLLECTOR,

'ARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK BUILDING. 427 CHESTNUT STREET. de6-3t

CAUTION. The well-earned reputation of FAIRBANKS' SCALES Has induced the makers of imperfect balances to offer them as "FAIRBANKS' SCALES," and purchasers have hereby, in many instances, been subjected to fraud and imposition. Fairbanks' Scales are manufactured only by the original inventors, E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., and are adapted to every branch of the business, where a

rrect and durable Scales is desired, FAIRBANKS & EWING. aplo-if MASONIC HALL, 715 CHESTNUT ST. BOWEN & CO., LITHOGRAPHERS D AND PRINT COLORISTS, Southwest corner of CHESTNUT and ELEVENTH Streets, are prepared to execute any description of Portrait, Landscape, Natural History, Architectural, Autograph, Map, or other Lithography, in the most superior manner, and the most reasonable terms sonable terms.

Photographs, Portraits, Natural History, and Medical Plates, Maps, and any other description of Plates, colored in the best style, and warranted to give satisfaction. Particular attention to Coloring Photographs. MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, 171 &c., &c. 2,500 Bbls Mass. Nos. 1, 3, and 8 Mackerel, late-caught lat fish, in assorted packages. _2,000 Bbls. New Eastport, Fortune Bay, and Halisax

lerring. 2,500 Boxes Lubec, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring. 150 Boxes Herkimer County Cheese, &c. 150 Boxes Herkimer County Cheese, &c. 150 Boxes Herkimer County Cheese, &c. in store and for sale by MURPHY & ROONS, jal4tf No. 146 North WHARVES, NEW CURRENCY

MAGIC POCKETBOOKS.
A large assortment at wholesale by
J. R. DILLON,
New York.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1862. OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

Extracts from the Official Correspondence of Mr. Seward, Mr. Adams, and the Earl Russell, Touching the Progress of the Present Civil War, the Blockade, the Pirate Alabama, &c., as Submitted to Con-WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1862. The foreign correspondence transmitted to Congress is very voluminous. It commences with Great Britain as far back as November 22, 1861. CONDUCT OF MR. BUNCH.

CONDUCT OF MR. BUNOH.

Mr. Adams, in his correspondence with Earl Russell, says, with respect to the conduct of Mr. Robert Bunch, her Majesty's consul at Oharleston, if, it be true that he made any assurances, direct or implied, to the insurgents in the United States of a disposition on the part of her Majesty's Government, to recognize them as a State, it was now clear that he acted utterly without authority. Mr. Adams is instructed to announce, as the result of the most calm and impartial deliberation upon the question submitted for its decision, the necessity which his Government feels itself under to revoke the exequatar of Mr. Bunch. HOW WE SHALL MEET INTERVENTION. We have every motive they can have, and many other infinitely stronger motives, for bringing the war to the speedlest possible successful conclusion. We expect that Great Britain will realize not only this truth, but another important one, namely, that any solution of this controversy by a division of the Union would be detrimental to British commerce and to British prestige. Believing this way a great and to British prestige. Believing this, we expect that Great Britain will not become a party in the contest against the United States. If, insemsible to these considerations, the British Government shall intervene, then we must meet the emergency with the spirit and resolution which become a great people,—Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams, January 3, 1862. THE TRENT AFFAIR.

Mr. Adams, to Secretary Seward, January 17, 1862, says he has reason to believe that the removal of the casus belli in the Trent affair has proved a most of the casts belli in the Trent anarras provens most serious obstacle in the way of all the calculations made by the party disposed to sow dispersion between the two countries. He alludes to sow be to fit party existing in London and class the calculations of the party existing in London and class the calculations and class the calculations of the party existing in London and class the calculations are calculated to the calculations of the calculations are calculated to the calculated to the calculations are calculated to the calculate of the party existing in London and elsewher the England, having for its object the reconstruction is to be emancipation with the aid of Great Britain, surely the object for which the rebellion against our Government was initiated—the protection and perpetuation of slavery—ceases to be a motive for resisting it further. If the course of the emissaries here be unauthorized, it ought to be exposed here to destroy all further confidence in them. If, on the contrary, it be authorized, it should be equally exposed to the people in the slaveholding States. In either event, the eyes of the people both in Europe and America will be more effectually opened to conviction of the nature and certain consequences of this great struggle." Mr. Adams, in the foregoing remarks, alludes to the proposed treaty of free trade, the prohibition of all import of slaves, and the freedom of all blacks born hereafter.

OUR POLICY WITH BRITAIN.

OUR POLICY WITH BRITAIN. OUR POLICY WITH BRITAIN.

Mr. Seward, January 31, 1882, says: "We shall practice toward Great Britain not only justice but moderation, and even liberality, in all the exciting transactions which this unhappy domestic contest of ours shall produce. We have not left Great Britain in doubt of our own confidence in our ability to maintain the integrity of the Union, or of our grounds for it, notwithstanding the embarrasment which we experience in the indirect support which the insurgents derive from nations whose rights we have invariably respected. * * I have observed that the British people were satisfied with the vigor and the energy of the preparations which their Government made for the war which they expected to occur between them and ourselves. It their Government made for the war which they expected to occur between them and ourselves. It may be profitable for us all to reflect that the military and naval preparations which have been made by this Government, to put down the insurrection, have every day, since the 1st of May last, equalled. if not surpassed, the daily proportion of those war preparations which were regarded as so demonstra-

THE ENGLISH PRESS Mr. Yancey has labored indefatigably upon the newspaper press, and not without a good deal of success. It is said, though I know not with what truth, that large sums have been expended in this direction. The condition of the press is now so peculiar in this untry that it is unusually open to such influences _Mr. Adams, Feb. 7; 1862. OUR DETERMINATION.

OUR DETERMINATION.

I am not conscious of having left anything undone that could be done to enlighten the British Government and the British public upon the merits of the question. The solution of it must be left to those who are expected to assume the responsibility. One thing is certain, so far as any future political event can be, and that is, that neither with nor without foreign aid will this Union be permitted by the American people to fall.—Mr. Sevaralo Mr. Adams, Feb. 1, 1862. EFFECT OF EUROPEAN SYMPATHY:

Mr. Seward, February 13, 1862, says "It has been only European sympathies and European aid that have enabled our disloyal citizens to prolong the entitled our commercial advantages which Great Britain derives from her present policy are, a trade with the insurgents in articles contraband of war, and in less illegitimate merchandise introduced into the disloyal States in contravention of a vigorous blockade. Besides this commercial advantage Great Britain gains the security of an acknow ledgment of her immunity, as a neutral, by the pirates who are engaged in destroying our commerce. But the pirates are outlaws, having the control of not one port in our own country. On the other hand, what inconveniences do not result to Great Britain herself from her unnecessary and understanding the convenience of the convenience o Great Birtain nerseii from her unnecessary and undeserved concessions to the insurgents? Alarms, apprehensions, and preparations for war with that one of all the nations whose Constitution and habits most incline it to peace, and which, if left in the enjoyment of peace, is always at once the most liberal in its supplies of material and provisions to the British manufacturers, and the most liberal consumer of their factors. their fabrics. Has not the policy of Great Britain in regard to our internal troubles been adhered to long enough? This is a question for the British Govern-ment. If the British Government shall still think it

ment. It the British Government shall still think it necessary to persevere, is it asking too much of them that they shall lend the protection of their courts to the enforcement of the neutrality which the Queen's proclamation commands? Will they stand by and see the Bermuda again fitted out with mutions and arms by British subjects to be employed by insurgents in their attempt to overthrow the Government of the United States." etc. THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The Administration was elected and came into its trust upon the ground of its declared opposition to the extension of slavery. The party of slavery, for this reason, arrayed itself against not only the Administration, but the Union itself, and inaugurated establishment of an exclusive staveholding Confe establishment of an exclusive staveholding Confederacy.

Without surrendering the political principle, we meet them in the battle field and in defence of the Union. The contest for life absorbs all the interest that had existed, growing out of the previous conflict of ideas. But what must be the effect? If the Confederacy prevails, slavery will have a constitutional legitimate, and acknowledged state, devoted to itself as the paramount object of national existence. If the Union prevails, the Government will be administered by a majority hostile to the fortification and perpetuation of slavery. Slavery in the slaveholding States will there be left in the care of the people of those States just as it was left at the organization of the Government in all of the States except Massachusetts. It might admit of doubt whether it would not have been able to recover its former strength had the slaveholding States acquiformer strength had the slaveholding States acqui-esced in the election and avoided civil war. But what ground is there to fear such a renewal of strength after having been defeated in arms against

What is the operation of the war? We have entered Yirginia, and already five thousand slaves, emancipated simply by the appearance of our forces, are upon the hands of the Federal Government there. We have landed upon the coast of South Carolina, and already nine thousand similarly emancipated slaves hang upon our camps.

Although the war has not been waged against slavery, yet the army acts immediately as an emancipating crusade. To proclaim the crusade is unnecessary, and it would even be inexpedient, because it would deprive us of the needful and legitimate support of the friends of the Union who are not opposed to slavery, but who prefer Union without slavery to disunion with slavery.—Mr. Sevard to Mr. Adams, February 17, 1862. What is the operation of the war? We have en-

Adams, February 17, 1862. PREJUDICED AGAINST US. Mr. Seward, February 17, 1862, addressed a confidential despatch to Mr. Adams, commencing by saying: "It is represented to us that equally in Great Britain and in France the cause of the Union is prejudiced by the assumption that the Government which maintains it is favorable, or, at least, not unfavorable, to the perpetuation of slavery. This incident is one of the most curious and instructive ones which has occurred in the course of this coness. Who says this Administration is false to freedom? Does it not acknowledge the citizenship as well as the manhood of men without respect to color? Has it not made effective arrangements with Great Britain to suppress the slave trade on the coast of Africa? Has it not brought into life the Federal laws against the African slave trade, and is it not executing their severest penalties! Besides, is it not an object worthy of practical men to confine slavery within existing bounds, instead of suffering it to be spread over the whole unoccupied portion of this vast continent? Is it not favoring emancipation in the Federal District, to be accomplished at the Go-

the Federal District, to be accomplished at the Gothe Federal District, to be accomplished at the Government cost, and without individual injustice or oppression? Does it not receive all who come into the Federal camps to offer their services to the Union, and hold and protect them against disloyal claimants? Does it not favor the recognition of Hayti and Liberia? etc., etc. BRITISH INTEREST TO END THE WAR. In a subsequent despatch to Mr. Adams, Mr. Seward says: "Of all foreign nations Great Britain has the deepest interest in a speedy termination of the conflict, and in a complete restoration of our national commerce, as no other nation has so great an interest in the relations of permanent friendship with the United States." Mr. Seward, in various notes to Minister Adams, instructs him to bring yawith the United States." All, Seward, in Various notes to Minister Adams, instructs him to bring various matters of complaint to the notice of her Majesty's Government, including the conduct of the master of the British steamer Gen. Miramon. This Mr. Adams did, in a communication to Earl Russell; the captain of the Miramon having taken advantage of a privilege granted to him, to enter the port of Mobile, upon his profession of a desire to perform an act of humanity, to abuse the confidence thus placed in him by discharging one eargo of merchandise, and taking off another, in violation of the blockade known to be established at that place. Farl Russell, in reply to Mr. Adams, acknowledges the receipt of the letter, which also called his attention to the number of vessels loading cargoes in this country, with the evident intention of running the blockade; he replied, that if the facts, as alleged against the captain of the Gen. Miramon, are not susceptible of a satisfactory explanation, her Majesty's Government would much regret that a British shipmaster should have abused the confidence of the commander of a Unified States blockading squadron; and as regards the second point, to which Earl Russell's attention was called, he assures Mr. Adams that the matter shall have a due consideration of her Majesty's Government.

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COSHEN GLADES, WESTERN, AND
Pennsylvania Butter, of choice quality, constantly received and for sale by RRODES & WILLIAMS, 107
South WATER Street.

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New York.

Earl Russell to Mr. Adams, March 27, 1862, says:
"You have not yourself, hitherto, furnished me with evidence that any vessel has received a hostile or warlike equipment in British waters, which has been afterward used against the United States. The care that was taken to prevent the warlike equipment.

ment of the Nashville in British waters must be fa-OUR BLOCKADE RECOGNIJED.

With legard to co-operation with the policy of the United States in respect to the blockade, Earl Russell says: "It would be an unheard-of measure to sell says: "It would be an unheard-of measure to prohibit merchants from sending ships to sea destined to the Southern ports. Should such ships attempt to violate the blockade, capture and condemnation are the proper penalty of such attempts. But while these attempts are made on the one side, the United States Government have willingly received in the ranks of their army British subjects, who violate the Queen's proclamation in order to serve against the Confederates. Nay, the laws of the United States, by which parents can prevent the enlistment of their sons, being minors, has been set aside to the prejudice of British subjects, the fathers and mothers of thoughtless lads of sixteen or seventeen years of age. These evils are, perhaps, inseparable from the unhappy contest now being carried on in America. I can only trust it may have a speedy termination, suitable to the reputation of the United States, and conducive to the future happiness of all the inhabitants of a country so lately prosperous and

the inhabitants of a country so lately prosperous and THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF SEPARATION. Earl Russell, in the House of Lords, in the debate to which you have alluded, expressed the belief that this country is large enough for two independent nations, and the hope that this Government will assent to a peaceful separation from the insurrectionary States. A very brief sojourn among us, with an observation of our mountains, rivers, and coasts, and some study of our social condition and habits, would be sufficient to satisfy him, on the contrary that the be sufficient to satisfy him, on the contrary, that the country is not too large for one such people as this, and that it is and must always be too small for two distinct nations until the people shall have become so demoralized by faction that they are ready to enter the course which leads through continued subdivision to altimate anarchy. All the British appeals vision togultimate anarchy. All the British specula-tions assume that the political elements which have been brought into antagonism here are equal in vigor and endurance. Nothing, however, is more certain than that freedom and slavery are very unequal in these qualities, and that when these diverse elements are eliminated, the former from the cause of sedition, and the latter from the cause of the Government.

then the Government must prevail, sustained as it is by the co-operating sentiments of loyalty, of national pride, interest, ambition, and the ne love of peace.-Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams, April MORE ANGLO-REBEL WAR VESSELS. MORE ANGLO-REBEL WAR VESSELS.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams, April 4, 1862, regrets to be obliged to revert to a subject upon which he had already written to him more than once with deep concern, namely the fitting out of vessels of war in England for the service of the insurgents. Mr. Seward says he is instructed by the Precide time may have at last come when British subjects, deliberately and wickedly engaged as abettors in the existing warfare against the Government, may be subjected to some restraint, or at least be made to feel her Majesty's severe displeasure. The President subjected to some restraint, or at least be made to feel her Majesty's severe displeasure. The President would not be content without doing all that lies in his power to arrest a growing discontent on the partoffhe American people, fast ripening into an altenation which would perplex and embarrass the two nations for an indefinite period.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams, April 26, 1862, says it certainly is to be regretted that the British Government does not see fit to arrest, in some way, the proceedings of the parties engaged in supplying the in-

ccedings of the parties engaged in supplying the in-surrectionists in this country with material of war. WHAT NAPOLEON THINKS. WHAT NAPOLEON THINKS.

In a late visit to Paris, however, where I had conferred with Mr. Draylon, I had learned from him that in a personal conversation with the Emperor, in the course of which the latter had represented the urgency of the necessity for cotton, he had, in reply, dwelt upon the difficulties experienced from the effects of the Emperor's recognition of the belligerent right of the rebels in prolonging the war, and had pressed for the withdrawal of it. The Emperor had not, shown himself averse to entertaining the question, but had referred to his cooperation with Great Britain, and to the necessity it imposed of consultation with it in this case.—Mr. Adams to Mr. Sevard, April 16, 1862. idams to Mr. Seward, April 16, 1862.

OUR BLOCKADE INEFFECTIVE. Lord John Russell, in a communication to Mr. Adams, May 6th, says: "The United States Government, on the allegation of a rebellion pervading from nine to eleven States of the Union, have now for twelve months endeavored to maintain a block-ade of three thousand miles of coast. This blockade, kept up irregularly, but when enforced, enforced se-verely, has seriously injured the trade and manufac-tures of the United Kingdom. Thousands of pertures of the United Aingdom. Thousands of persons are now obliged to resort to the poor-rate for subsistence, owing to this blockade; yet her Majesty's Government have never sought to take advantage of the obvious imperfections of this blockade, in order to declare it ineffective. They have, to the loss and detriment of the British nation, scrupulously observed the duties of Great Britain towards of the duties of Great Britain towards

THE EMILY ST. PIERRE. THE EMILY ST. PIERRE.

Earl Russell, May 7, 1862, informs Mr. Adams that, having consulted the law advisers of the Crown, her Majesty's Government are unable to comply with the request for the restoration of the Emily St. Pierre, inasmuch as they have no jurisdiction or legal power whatever to take or acquire possession of her, or to interfere with her owners in relation to their property in her. [The vessel was captured by a United States cruiser for an attempt to break the blockade of Charleston, and, while on her voyage to Phillsdelphia, for the nurpose of heirs proceeded piockade of Charleston, and, while on her voyage to Philadelphia for the purpose of being proceeded against in the Admiralty Court, was retaken from the prize crew by the master, and some of her own crew left on board of her, and brought into Liver-

crew left on board of her, and brought into Liverpool.]

WHAT OUR PREVIOUS POLICY HAS BEEN WITH ENGLAND.

I then begged leave to suggest to his lordship (Earl Russell) whether there was not another side to the picture. I thought I was in a situation to present it, for I had had peculiar opportunities for observing it, from the fact that members of my family had repeatedly been called to act on the scene. Immediately after the peace of 1783 my grandfather had been sent here as the first minister. He came with a disposition to establish the most friendly relations. He had not been favorably impressed with the policy of the French Government, and was anxious to equalize the balance of influence in America. And so well was this known that the King, George III., at his audience, appeared to me to have stepped to the verge of the proprieties of his position in making allusion to it. Then was the first opportunity to conciliate America; and Mr. Pitt seemed to have conceived the idea. Had the commercial policy he recommended been adopted, the United States would have been more closely bound to this country after their independence than they had ever been whilst colonies. In lieu of this, the principles of Lord Sheffield's pamphlet were accepted, and it was decided to await the possibilities of an unfavorable issue to our experiment of Government. The natural consequence was an aliena. cepted, and it was decided to await the possibilities of an unfavorable issue to our experiment of Government. The natural consequence was an alienation, which ended in the war of 1812. At the close of that war my father was sent here to do what he could to effect a re-establishment of amicable relations. His disposition was all that could be wished. It was met by indifference and repulsion. From that period I had every reason to know the impressions that had gone far to regulate his action as a public man down to the close of his life towards. Great Britain.—Mr. Adams to Mr. Seward, May 15.

Great Britain .- Mr. Adams to Mr. Seward, May 15 P. ENGLAND FAYORS THE NORTH. ENGLAND FANGES THE NORTH.

Earl Russell, in response to Mr. Adams, May 17, 1862, says.: "The arms and ammunition received irom Great Britain, as well as from other neutral countries, have enabled the United States to fit out the formidable armies now engaged in carrying on the war against the Southern States, while, by means of the blockade established by the Federal Government, the Southern States have been deprived of similar advantages. The impartial observance of neutral obligations by her Majesty's Government has thus been exceedingly advantageous to the cause of the more powerful of the two contending parties." CONFERENCE WITH FRIENDLY POWERS. Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams, May 28, 1862, suggests, if our representatives abroad shall think it discreet, to confer with the friendly nations upon the prospects of the war, and their future course in regard to it. He recalls to Mr. Adams' recollection the fact that, at the earliest proper moment, he set forth most distinctly the opinions of this Government that the mutual interests, present and permanent, of all the maritime nations, including this country, require the preservation of harmonious renent, of an the instrume harding instituting instrumers country, require the preservation of harmonious relations between them; and that the same interests demand that, so far as possible, peace shall prevail throughout the world, and especially in the United States, and upon the American Continent. The

States, and upon the American Continent. The power of a losing faction, he says, under any circumstances, must continually grow less; but that of the Disunionists is abating under the operation of a cause peculiar to themselves, which it is now his duty to bring forward—he means the practice of African slavery.

CASE OF GEN. BUTLER. CASE OF GEN. BUTLER.

Acting Secretary of State F. W. Seward, to Mr. Adams, says, June 27, 1862: "With the President's permission, I have interposed between Major Gen. Butler and several foreign consuls, to save possible complaints, and prevent unnecessary complications from arising there at a juncture so important, and even so critical. These matters have been harmoniously arranged, as far as possible here, with the representatives of those concerned, so as to relieve yourself and other ministers in Europe." In conclusion he says: "For the rest, I may say that, if anything could be contrived to warm to an intenser heat the fires of the national patriotism beyond the events occurring in our own country every day, it events occurring in our own country every day, it would be these perpetual demonstrations of wishes in Europe for the dissolution of the American

THE "WOMEN ORDER" OF GEN. BUTLER. Mr Seward thus answers a protest against Gen. Butler's celebrated order about rebel women: I answered him that he must ask his Government, in reading that proclamation, to adopt a rule of construction which the British nation had elevated to the dignity of a principle, and made it the motto of their national arms—"Honi soit qui mal y pense."
That it was not until a gross construction of the order was brought to the knowledge of this Government that we saw that the proclamation contained ment that we saw that the proclamation contained un double enlender. That gross meaning the Govern-ment of course rejected, and it regretted that in the haste of composition a phraseology which could be mistaken or perverted had been used. I was happy, however, to inform him that all sensibility about the order seemed to have passed away, and no com-plaints were now heard of any impropriety of conplaints were now heard of any impropriety of conduct on the part of the ladies of New Orleans. I explained, also, to Mr. Stuart, the ground of the sensibility of our army to female discourtesy. Our soldiers are mainly young American citizens of education and respectability. Chivalrous respect to the sex is a national sentiment. Hitherto it has been met by gentle and respectful courtesy by those to whom the homage is so properly paid.—Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams, July 9, 1802.

MEDIATION FORESEEN. MEDIATION FORESEEN.

Mr. Adams writes to Secretary Seward, July 17, 1862: "That there has been more or less of communication between the great Powers on the subject of the present state of America, I do not doubt. As yet, it has not probably run into any distinct form of action, but rather portends consultation to bring it to that. The interests of the different parties being clearly diverse, it is difficult to foresee what may be the issue of such counsels. The probabilities rather indicate the possible adoption of some overtures for mediation, in a professedly friendly spirit, but rather imposing the more burdensome responsibility on the stronger side in case of its refusal to listen to them. Should circumstances continue to favor the idea of a protraction of the war, I am prepared for a demonstration of this kind, in some form or other, before the lapse of much time after the close of the session of Parliament."

here. They are conscious that they are contending not about stocks or tariffs, or treasure or profits, or gains or losses, or prestige or power, but for sove-reignty, for self-government, for freedom, and for humanity. If there be one American citizen, not already committed and sworn to the betraval of his country, who would listen favorably to any foreign persuasion on these great questions, I have yet to see him and to learn his name. If European states want to shorten this war, as we know they ought and must, their course is clear and casy. Let them respect the authority and the national rights of the American people.—Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams, July 18, 1862. ATTITUDE IN AUGUST.

Mr. Seward, to Mr. Adams, August 18, 1862, says: "Ideas of appeal, mediation, and intervention, seem to hold their place in the European mind, although their novelty has long since worn off. Our representatives abroad, therefore, under the apprehension that some form of interference may be attempted or adonted, frequently and urgently ask for information. that some form of interference may be attempted or adopted, frequently and urgently ask for information concerning the purposes of this Government. No foreign State has at any time communicated or intimated to us, in any way, a design or even a disposition to take a new attitude in regard to our domestic affairs. Generally, the communications which we have received have been marked with directness and frankness. It would, therefore, imply an unbecoming and even unreal distrust on our part to assume that any hostile intentions are indulged by the maratime Powers of Europe," etc. "Finally," he says "the advocates of intervention are shocked by the calamities we are enduring, and concerned by the debts "the advocates of intervention are shocked by the calamities we are enduring, and concerned by the debts we are incurring, yet they have not one word of remonstrance or discouragement for the insurgents, and are busy in supplying them with materials of war. We deplore the sufferings which the war has brought, and are ready and anxious to end the contest. We offer the simple terms of restoration to the Union, and oblivion of the crimes committed against it, so soon as may be compatible with the public safety. I have expressed these views of the President to our representatives at this time, when I think there is no immediate danger of foreign intervention, or attempt at mediation, to the end that they may have their due weight whenever, in any chances of war, apprehensions of foreign interference may recur."

THE ALABAMA. Mr. Adams, in a communication to Earl Russell, September 4, 1862, transmits a letter received from the United States Consul at Liverpool, together with a deposition, in addition to the others already with a deposition, in addition to the others already submitted with his notes of the 22d and 24th of July, going to show the further prosecution of the illegal and hostile measures against the United States, in connection with the outfit of the gunboat No. 290 from the port of Liverpool. "It now appears," he says, "that supplies are in process of transmitter from here transmitted from here tra

same day, a telegraphic message was forwarded to her Majesty's Government, stating that the vessel had salled that morning. Instructions were then despatched to Ireland to detain the vessel should she put into Queenstown, and similar instructions have been sent to the Governor of the Bahamas in have been sent to the Governor of the Bahamas in case of her visiting Nassau. It appears, however, that the vessel did not go to Queenstown, as had been expected, and nothing has been since heard of her movements. The officers of customs," he says, "will now, be directed to report upon the further evidence forwarded by you. I shall not fail to inform you of the result of the inquiry."

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams, dated Nov. 10, 1862, 2013. "The President repress that her Majestvis Government has not more favorably considered our complaints against the violations of municipal and international law, committed by British subjects under the British fiag, in the case of the steamer '290' or Alabama. It is to be apprehended that attempts by the same and similar vessels to repeat the same injuries will ultimately require a more deliberate consideration of the subject than the Government now seems willing to accord." THE GLADSTONE SPEECH—THE MINISTRY DISOWN IT.

Mr. Adams thus details a conversation he had with Lord Russell on the speech of Mr. Gladstone, expressing sympathy with the South: He said that Mr. Gladstone had evidently been much misunderstood. I must have seen in the newspapers the letters which contained his later explanations. That he had certain opinions in regard to the nature of the struggle in America, as on all public questions, ust as other Englishmen had, was natural enough And it was the fashion here for public men to express such as they held in their public addresses. Of course it was not for him to disavow anything on the part of Mr. Gladstone; but he had no idea that in saying what he had there was a serious intention to justify my of the inferences that had been drawn from it of a disposition in the Government now to adopt a new policy.
I replied that I did not expect a disavowal, nor even did I seek to impute to Mr. Gladstone an intention of the kind referred to. At the same time, I could not sufficiently express my great regret at the occur-rence, on account of the ill effects it was likely to have upon the relations of the two countries. On the one side, it would be reprinted in every newspaper in America, and construed as an official expo-sition of the policy of the Government; and, in this view, it was scarcely necessary for me to say how much it would tend to increase the irritation already yery great there. On the other, it was having a great effect in concentrating the popular inclination in this kingdom, which was swaying every day more and more unfavorably to us. I regretted to be obliged to confess that, from the day of my arrival, I had observed a regular and steady decline of good will towards the United States. Lord Lyons had been to see me in the morning. Whilst we had I may observed a regular and steady decline of good will towards the United States. Lord Lyons had been to see me in the morning. Whilst we had united in deploring the respective tendencies on the two sides, we had also joined in expressing our intention to continue our utmost efforts to counteract them. But, for my part, I was much less sanguine of success when I perceived the influences brought to been upon opinion here by leading men.

Lord Russell admitted that opinions were much divided and that there had been an unfavorable change to us going on. But he still thought that in most popular meetings the greater number would sympathize with the United States.

To which I replied that, admitting it might be so now, this slight preponderance would soon disappear under the effect of two or three more speeches like that of Mr. Gladstone. Whilst I was willing to acquit him of any deliberate intention to bring on the worst effects, I could not conceal from myself the fact that he was doing it quite as certainly as if he had one.

the fact that he was doing it quite as certainly as if he had one.

His lordship intimated as guardedly as possible, that Lord Palmerston and other members of the Government regretted the speech, and Mr. Gladstone himself was not disinclined to correct, so far as he could, the misinterpretation which had been made of it. It was still their intention to adhere to the rule of perfect neutrality in the struggle, and to let it come to its natural end without the smallest interference, direct or otherwise. But he could not say what circumstances might happen from month to month in the future. I observed that the policy he mentioned was satisfactory to us, and askedif I was to understand him as saying that no change of it was now proposed. To which he gave his assent.

Mr. Adams to Mr. Several, October 24, 1862.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

It is probable that the ground which the enemies of the Union in Europe will next assume, in prosecuting their war against it, will be an alleged defection of popular support of the Government at the elections recently held in the loyal States. The reports of the results of these elections in the forms adopted by the press are calculated, though not designed, to give plausibility to this position. I observe that these reports classify the members of Congress chosen as Union and Democratic, or Union and Opposition. Such classifications, though unfortunate do less harm here, where all the circumstances of the case are known, than abroad, where names are understood to mean what they express. Last year, when the war began, the Republicans, who were a plurality of the electors, gave up their party name, and, joining with loyal Democrats, put in nomination candidates of either party under the designation of a Union party. The Democratic party made but a spiritless resistance in the canvass. From whatever cause it has happened, political debates during the present year have resumed, in a considerable degree, their normal character, and while loyal Republicans have adhered to the new banner of the Union party, the Democratic party has rallied and made a vigorous canvass with a view to the recovery of its former political assendency. Loval Democrats in considerate. THE RECENT ELECTIONS. to the new banner of the Union party, the Democratic party has rallied and made a vigorous canvass with a view to the recovery of its former political ascendency. Loyal Democrats in considerable number, retaining the name of Democracy
from habit, and not because they oppose the
Union, are classified by the other party as
"Opposition." It is not necessary for the
information of our representatives abroad that
I should descend into any examination of the relative principles or policies of the two parties. It will
suffice to say that, while there may be men of doubtful political wisdom and virtue in each party, and
while there may be differences of opinion between
the two parties as to the measures best calculated
to preserve the Union and restore its authority, yet
it is not to be inferred that either party, or any
considerable portion of the people of theloyal States,
is disposed to accept disunion under any circumstances, or upon any terms. It is rather to be understood that the people have become so confident
of the stability of the Union that partisan combinations are resuming their sway here, as they do in
such cases in all free countries.—Mr. Seward to Mr.
Adams, Nov. 10, 1862.

Adams, Nov. 10, 1862. Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams, November 18, 1862, writes: "A part of Major General Banks' expedition is already afloat, and the whole will probably reach the important destination within a week." Writing to Mr. Adams on the samedate, he says: "Your proceedings in submitting to Earl Russell the proposition of this Government in regard to the voluntary colonization of Americans of African descent, in the British colonies, are approved," and in conclusion, he remarks, "it may be well for you to state to Earl Russell that this Government entertains no sentiment of dissatisfaction with his declination of our proposition." BANKS' EXPEDITION. MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Adams to Mr. Seward, November 6, 1862, says: "From representations made by Mr. Dudley, the consul at Liverpool, which lead to the belief that the pirate '290' is about its old cruising ground, off the Western Islands, I have been induced once more to call the attention of the officers of the Tuscarora and Kearsarge to the necessity of protecting the tradefrom India."

The correspondence covers other cases of interest overs other cases of interest The correspondence covers other cases of interest than those alluded to in the above hurriedly-prepared abstract, including the correspondence concerning certain proceedings of the collector of customs at New York, affecting clearances of vessels and cargoes from that port to British ports in the Bahama Islands. islands. Mr. Seward, during the discussion, expresses his "regret that the Hon. Wm. Stuart, &c., &c., while es steadily insisting that the proceedings of which he complains are in contravention of international law, has not thought it important to favor the un-dersigned with references to the particular principles or maxims of that law which are thus assumed to be or maxims of that law which are thus assumed to be infringed."

Earl Russell to Mr. Stuart, September 2d, 1862, says: "The false assumptions which seem to pervade the views of the United States Government, with respect to Nassau, and, that it is a violation of neutrality for a British colony to carry on any active trade with the so-called Confederate States during the existence of the blockade, and that, in aid of the inefficiency of the blockading force, an embargo may lawfully be placed upon a particular trade of British commerce at New York."

This correspondence in relation to Great Britain covers more than three hundred octavo pages.

An English View of the Proposed Mediablockade; he replied, that if the facts, as alleged specially against the captain of the Gen. Miramon, are not susceptible of a satisfactory explanation, her against the captain of the Gen. Miramon, are not susceptible of a satisfactory explanation, her against the captain of the Gen. Miramon, are not susceptible of a satisfactory explanation, her against the captain of the Gen. Miramon, are not susceptible of a satisfactory explanation, her against the captain of the Gen. Miramon, are not susceptible of a satisfactory explanation, her against the captain of the Gen. Miramon, are not susceptible of a satisfactory explanation, her against the captain of the Gen. Miramon, are not susceptible of a satisfactory explanation, her against the captain of the Gen. Miramon, are not susceptible of a satisfactory explanation, her against the captain of the Gen. Miramon, are not susceptible of a satisfactory explanation, her against the captain of the Gen. Miramon, are not susceptible of a satisfactory explanation, her against the captain of the Gen. Miramon, are not susceptible of a satisfactory explanation, her against the captain of the Gen. Miramon, are not susceptible of a satisfactory explanation, her against the captain of the Gen. Miramon, are not susceptible of the captain of the Gen. Miramon, and a second that the captain of the Gen. Miramon, and a second the minute of the Conference of the Gen. Miramon, and the supposed of a joint mediation must have been intended either to succeed or to produce some assignation; and succeed that the actual and product the concernment of the concern of the 27th uit., admit the proposed may be made then the satisfactory explanation of a flains in this country, and the proposed may be made then been intended either to succeed or to produce some assignation of the Miramon, and the success of the Union Captain of the Concernment of th

and to America. The Emperor Napoleon wishes either to commence a fresh course of action, or to advertise his desire for peace, and his good will to the Southern Confederacy. It is perfectly hatural that he should be anxious to prove to the distressed manufacturers of Rouen and Lyons his interest in their sufferings, and his energy in devising plans for their relief; and yet the publication of M. Drouyn de L'Huys' despatch can scarcely have been designed exclusively for domestic purposes. The express mention of the Confederate States by the title which they have selected for themselves virtually involves a recognition; and the proposal of an armistice by sea and land, including the suspension of the blockade, implies an opinion which may shortly be uttered in language more intelligible than words. It is probable that the terms of alliance with the Southern States are not yet arranged, nor is it easy to understand any practical advantage which can be exchanged for the powerful support of France beyond the renewed supply of cotton for the mills; but it is possible that schemes for the partition of Mexico, involving the acquisition of Sonora by France, may have been already discussed or projected.

a by France, may have been already discussed or The unanimity with which Lord Russell's answer had been approved in England is scarcely disturbed by the murmurs of the professional Opposition. Mr. Disraell's foreign politics are peculiar to himself and to a comparatively small section of his supporters, while the better and larger portion of the party is unable to understand why a dead weight of gratuitous unpopularity should be perversely hung round its neck. The English nation is not so entirely of one mind in the American quarrel as in the Italian strug gle for independence; but, on the whole, it has come to the conclusion that the South will have the best of the contest, and that it is not the business of foreigners to accelerate the mental provided by the silly malignity of the North is by no means strong enough to create a desire for a rupture; and the wrong-doers are executing poetical justice on themselves effectually enough to satisfy the most unfriendly aspirations. Whatever may have been the errors of former times, England is now a thoroughly-peaceable nation; and where no point of honor is involved, a general conviction prevails that war is the most unprofitable of employments. As Mr. Cobden said, it would be cheaper to maintain Lancashire in luxury, or to incur any other extravagant outlay, than to indulge in a six months' campaign. The Federalists, and especially the Republicans, will say, with the French Journals, that the fear of a quarrel with the North is a proce of of the basest covardice; but, if all other subjects of national vanity fail, the Englishman may proudly boast that he is the bases to proposal would have been frivolous and undignified unless it were rojected.

The unanimity with which Lord Russell's an-

hours beast that he limited whisely declined to take a part in mediation because the proposal would have been frivolous and undignified unless it were followed up by action. The Federal Government could have had no motive for accepting, without compulsion, a scheme which was exclusively favorable to their adversaries. The refusal would probably not have been expressed in courteous language, and further pressure might have led to the war which the nation is fully determined to avoid.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Crisis Approaching—Important Move-ments—General Woodbury and the Pon-toon Bridges—The Commissary Department-The Troops in Excellent Spirits, HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 6.

IMPORTANT OPERATIONS. MPORTANT OPERATIONS.

To-day has been an active one in every department. One grand division is on the march, and you may soon expect to hear from it, in close conflict with the rebels. Another one has been reviewed flict with the rebels. Another one has been reviewed to-day, and a close inspection made of the fighting condition of the troops. The third has already undergone inspection, and is momentarily expecting marching orders. All the heavy reserve artillery, too, seems to be in motion. The pontoon train and the engineer brigade have disappeared from the vicinity of headquarters, but where they or any other portion of the army have gone, I shall not for the present inform you. Everything, for the next three days, will depend upon the profound secrecy of the movement. Over across the Rappahannock, the seal will be broken, and the public will soon learn all they should know of what the Army of the Potomac has been doing.

GEN. WOODBURY AND THE PONTOONS.

GEN. WOODBURY AND THE PONTOONS. The telegraph informed you several days since that Gen. Woodbury, commanding the Engineer Brigade and Major Spalding, his chief assistant, had been and were still under arrest, for not forwarding the and were still under arrest for not forwarding the pontoon train in advance of the army. It is true that Gen. Woodbury was under arrest for two hours, but as soon as all the facts were made known to Gen. Burnside he was instantly released. The censure will soon, probably, fall upon another party not connected with the army in the field, and it is to be hoped the proper committee in Congress will investigate the matter. Nearly one month's delay, and perhaps the failure of the campaign, may result simply from the non-arrival of the pontoon train. Whoever was at fault should be summarily dealt with. The engineer corps is now in a high state of effirever was at fault should be summarily dealt with. The engineer corps is now in a high state of efficiency, as all know in the army who have seen what it has done within the past two weeks in repairing roads and building bridges. It is now at work night and day, and the task it has to perform is almost Herculean in its features. If properly supported and protected I have not the least doubt of its success. RECENT CAVALRY CAPTURES.

Our recent cavalry losses have been the source of much mortification to the generals commanding the different brigades. Bold enterprises have been proposed to the commanding general, which, if successful, would banish our defeats from memory, but by some wise reason, doubtless, the generals are held in the leash until the time arrives to strike a decisive blow. Gen. Stuart may perform all the brilliant deeds; what we want are victories, crushing and eartifylating in all their features; and when merged annihilating in all their features; and when merged in one grand sublime struggle; shall, like Waterloo, create really "a change of front of the universe." TROOPS IN GOOD SPIRITS.

While marching to-day the troops seemed in the best of spirits. The roads are now comparatively good—very good for infantry; and, if the weather continues pleasant, long and quick marches may be relied upon till we come face to face in battle-line with the enemy. THE COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT. The railroad from Acquia creek is now transpor

ing rations faster than they can be taken from the boats at the wharves. Everything connected with this department is most admirably conducted. OPERATIONS OF THE GUNBOATS The gunboats continue to make occasional trips between Port Royal and a point a few miles below Fredericksburg. Last spring the rebels threw up an earthwork close to the bank of the river opposite the plantation of Mrs. Jane Gray, and fired a few shots upon the Anacosta as she came up; but as yet nothing but a few stray pickets have been seen in this vicinity. Our boats have passed and repassed, but have not been molested by a single shot. Thus for all the rebel earthworks discovered are within but have not been molested by a single shot. Thus far all the rebel earthworks discovered are within a few miles of Fredericksburg. That they have been industrious and skilful no one will deny; but that they have prevented General Burnside from crossing the river remains to be seen. Probably, as I have said before, the question will be determined before the close of this week. In the morning I leave these pleasant headquarters, and when I next write you, I trust it will be from the south side of the Banyahannock. NO ENEMY IN FRONT OF SIGEL.

NO ENEMY IN FRONT OF SIGEL.

FAIRPAX COURT House, December 7, 1862.—
Scouts returning last night reported large parties of
the rebels at Brickland Mills, Thoroughfare and
Hopeville Gaps. Reconnoissance which returned
to-day, met only two cavalry men, the other bodies
having departed as suddenly as they came.
Scouts to-day, have been at Thoroughfare and
Hopeville Gaps, and Middlebury, without finding
any rebels except the inhabitants.

ARMY OF THE PENINSULA. The Virginia State Lunatic Asylum-Correspondence between General Keyes and General Wise—Departure of General Keyes for Washington-General Naglec in Com-FORTRESS MONROE, December 6. STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM AT WILLIAMSBURG. The following is a copy of the correspondence which has just passed between General Keyes and

General Wise, relative to the condition of the Vir-

ginia State Lunatic Asylum:

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, CHAPFIN'S FARM, November 27, 1862. To the Officer Commanding the United States Forces at Williamsburg, Va.:

Sir: Relatives of the unfortunate inmates of the Lunatic Asylum in the city of Williamsburg have become greatly alarmed and distressed by seeing it stated in the newspapers of the day, and by reports and rumors seeming to confirm these statements:

1. That the United States authorities have reported or intend to remove either all or a portion noved, or intend to remove, either all or a portion of the inmates of the State Lunatic Asylum to some Northern locality, or elsewhere unknown; and 2. That since the invasion of Williamsburg by the 2. That since the myasion of whitehanding of the United States forces they have occupied a large portion of the building of the State Lunatic Asylum for military uses; and

3. That they have so disturbed all discipline and regulations of police as to crowd the two sexes and the various classes of inmates in the Lunatic Asylum tracther in the seme usuals and enertheris. um together in the same wards and apartme These complaints have been made by the families and friends of the patients to the President of the Confederate States. He has ordered proper inquiries to be made, and I am authorized to send a flag of truce to you at Williamsburg to ascertain the real state of facts in regard to these allegations. I trust I need not say that the Confederate authorities are not willing to believe these statements are true without being better vouched for than by rumor ties are not willing to believe these statements are true without being better vouched for than by rumor or newspapers, and without giving even an invading enemy the opportunity of vindicating his reputation before the civilized world against all doubt as to inhumanity like this. Therefore, this flag of truce is sent to soothe and quiet apprehension, naturally and excusably excitable in mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters, husbands, wives and friends, and to pay respect to the tenderest charities of life and the most awful afflictions of mankind—charities and afflictions so sacred that States and God only can deal with them with proper care, and such as are always kept safe from all intrusion. The Lunatic Asylum at Williamsburg is a State charitable institution, long established, and of that character of hospitals, the most exempt of all from the least touch of war. When the buildings of the venerable William and Mary College were burned, her ancient volumes of learning and all the material monuments of her beneficence as Alma Mater of the sages and heroes of American Revolution and American history and glory destroyed, the President of the Confederate States abided simply the verdict of all civilized men, and justly deemed that no protest was called for from him. But now that the State of Virginia's children of affliction are said to be inhumanly harmed, he appeals, in behalf of these "little ones," if they are or have been injured, to no lower authority than that of Heaven to Christianity. For Lieutenant Colonel R. Harrison and Major Stark, of my command, I ask an interview with you in person, and that they may be permitted, under parole of honor, as officers and gentlemen, to make any and all proper inquiries and inspection necessary to enable them to report fully and accurately on that matter of this communication.

I am, sir, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY A. WISE,

Brigadier General.

Brigadier General.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for The War Press.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. ines constitute a square sions have been issued to them. Coal is now being sions have been issued to them. Coal is now being sent up, and nothing in my power has been omitted to render the unfortunate inmates of the asylum as comfortable as circumstances will permit. Your communication, though based arowedly on rucommunication, though based avowedly on rumor and newspaper reports, evinces a disposition to credit a charge of cruelty towards the insane, since you associate the rumors with the destruction of the venerable William and Mary College, assuming that to have been done by us. The college buildings were burned in the confusion of a raid made by your troops within our lines. I know not who burned them; but I must take this opportunity to assure you that I am opposed to all violence not sanctioned by the usages of civilized warfare. I fully agree with you that the awful afflictions and the tender charities which they deserve to awaken in our breasts, and which are the main subject of your communication, should be exempt from every touch of war. They shall be so far as I can prevent, and I would not, to spite you nor your cause, do acts deserving the condemnation of the civilized world and in condemnation of the civilized world and increase and condemnation of the civilized world and the condemnation of th

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(PUBLISHED WEEK Y.)

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refer, Heaven shield us! Who knows which descrives the greater pity, the poor lunatic in the asylum at Williamsburg, or the men who have made this war! I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant, E. D. KEYES, Major General Commanding Corps. DEPARTURE OF GENERAL KEYES. Major General Erasmus D. Keyes, commanding the fourth army corps, came from Yorktown this morning, and leaves this evening for Washington. morning, and leaves this evening for Washington, having been summoned to appear as a witness in the McDowell court-martial. It will be remembered that Major General Keyes commanded a division under McDowell at the first battle of Bull Run, and distinguished himself greatly for coolness and bravery, and having been in the thickest of the fight is supposed to know considerable of the career of General McDowell on that memorable day.

you nor your cause, do acts deserving the condemnation of the civilized world; and in regard to the arbitrament of that higher tribunal to which you refer, Heaven shield us! Who knows which deserved the contract of the con

GENERAL NAGLEE IN COMMAND. General Keyes rather reluctantly leaves his command, though temporarily, but he has infused them with high principles of discipline, and turned Yorktown into an American Gibraltar of defence. Still, General Keyes is too good a soldier not to obey orders, and he will probably only be away a week or less. In the meantime Brigadier General Naglee, of Philadelphia, will have command of the forces on the peninsula during the stay of General Keyes at Washington,

STATES IN REBELLION. Argument in Favor of Free Trade,
Augusta. Ga., Nov. 19, 1862. saucassociation of the Confederate States Argument in Favor of Free Trade.

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 19, 1862.

The Manufacturers' and Free-Trade Association, pursuant to the call of the president, met at Masonis Hall, in Augusta, to-day.

On motion, the name of the organization was changed to the Manufacturers' Association of the Confederate States of America. The former seoretary being absent, E. Steadman was appointed secretary and treasurer. The following delegates asswered to their names:

swered to their names: wered to their names:

W. Gregg, Graniteville, S. C.

W. Gregg, Jr., Graniteville, S. C.

J. J. Gregg, Graniteville, S. C.

J. J. Gregg, Graniteville, S. C.

W. E. Jackson, Augusta, Ga.

J. C. Beman, Troup Factory, Georgia.

Isaac Powell, High Shoals, Ga.

H. P. Hammett, Batesville, S. C.

E. Steadman, Lawrenceville, Ga. . Steadman, Lawrenceville, Ga. ohn White, Athens, Ga. John White, Athens, Ga.
G. Cannon, Fingerville, S. C.
H. F. Lester, Buena Vista, S. C.
A. V. Brumby, New Manchester, Ga.
W. J. Russell, New Manchester, Ga.
John N. Grady, McBean, S. C.
J. McDonald, Concord Factory.
George' H. Camp, Roswell Mills.
John Thompson, Hopewell Factory.
John E. Oldham, Rockford, Tenn.
The president then called upon delega

The president then called upon delegates for their estimate of the cost of productions of cotton goods. After full discussion, the president, on motion, appointed a committee of three, with instructions to pointed a committee of three, with instructions report upon the estimates, presented, by the various factories in regard to the actual cost of the production of cotton-goods. The committee consisted of W. E. Jackson, George H. Camp, and A. V. Brumby.

To the committee was added the president. The association adjourned to meet at half past three o'clock P. M. AFTERNOON SESSION, HALF PAST THREE

O'CLOCK P. M. The association met according to adjournment The committee on cost of production, thr chairman, submitted as their report the following preamble and resolution, which was, on motion, Whereas, The Manufacturers' Convention, after comparing notes as to the immense advance upon every article in use pertaining to the cost of producing goods, viz cotton, labor, oil, alcohol, varnish, gums, leather in its various uses, card clothing and hand cards for stripping cylinders, steel, iron, files, hardware, shuttles, bobbins, reeds, steel travellers, steel spindles, tin, Babbet's metal solder, nails, screws, and a thousand other articles largely in use, most of which have increased over 1,000 per cent. The value, and some extend to the fabulous advance of 10,000 per cent. therefore, be the second content of the content of the content of the content of the fabulous advance of 10,000 per cent. ner cent: therefore, be u

Resolved, That the Manufacturers' Convention
consider, from actual estimates presented, the present cost of production of cotton goods to be equal to
fifty cents per pound, and deem it unsafe to bargain
with Government at any fixed price to extend be-

yond one month, without the establishment of a sliding scale by which the price may be varied from month to month, as the cost of production may advance.

W. E. JACKSON,

GEO. H. CAMP,

A. V. BRUMBY,

A. V. BRUMBY, After receiving the report, on motion of G. Garmon, the association adjourned to meet at Columbia, S. C., the time subject to the pleasure of the president, who is requested to issue a circular giving manufacturers notice of the time appointed, and manufacturers notice of the urge their general attendance.
WILLIAM GREGG, Sr., President. E. STEADMAN, Secretary. E. STEADMAN, Secretary.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 19, 1862.

At a meeting of Georgia manufacturers held subsequent to adjournment of Manufacturers' Association, George H. Camp was called to the chair, and E. Steadman appointed secretary. On motion, the chair appointed a committee, who were directed to forward to any representative they may select, in the State Assembly, a copy.of a preamble and resolution adopted by the Convention, showing the articles used in the manufacture of cotton goods, and state the large advance in prices paid for such articles used in the manufacture of cotton goods, and cles used in the manificative of cotton goods, and state the large advance in prices paid for such articles. The following members were selected such committee, clothed with discretionary power to address said representatives more fully in relation to the cost of production not merely, but to explain the feeling and hope of the committee, that the circumstance provided in catalylability a wife the

stances may prevail in establishing a price to be paid for cotton goods:

A. V. Brumby, W. E. Jackson, J. C. Beman, H. Steadman, Isaac Powell. On motion, the Chair was added to the committee. GEO. H. CAMP, Chairman. E. STEADMAN, Secretary. _ Ara FREE TRADE.

[From the Savannah News, Nov. 20.7]

The argument in favor of protection of home manufactures is forever silenced. It has heretofore been urged that to be independent, we must protect home manufactures. The blockade and the disasters of the 'times' have given extraordinary protection to Southern manufactures, and the result is known. Sensible people, who have heretofore favored moderate protection, in the belief that they were promoting national independence and self-reliance, are cured of the delusion. It would be better to open our ports free to the world than to be at the mercy of home manufacturers, who have given evidence of their readiness to take advantage of our necessities. If free trade is to make us dependent on foreign nations for our supplies, it will at least be a bond of peace between us. Those who supply us with manufacturer will not be apt to quarrel with so good a customer, whilst exorbitant rates and outrageous imposition are a poor return for the protection asked by our own manufacturers. Protection to monopoly is like the blockade—an insufferable burden to the people—while universal free trade would promote universal honesty, and be, at the same time, a universal honesty, and be, at the same time, a universal bond of peace. The Yankees are affording us a proof of the value of free trade. What are they fighting for but the monopoly of free trade with the South, which they have so long enjoyed and which has been the source of their prosperity! FREE TRADE.

prosperity ! MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. A despatch, received yesterday, states that the par-tisan rangers of Col. Imboden had a skirmish with the enemy near New Creek, in Hampshire county, a few days ago, in which Brigadier General M. L. Rose, of the Federal forces, was killed. No other particulars.

The Fincastle Express learns from a gentleman The Fincastle Express learns from Lewisburg that one day last week, through the carelessness of our scouts, the Yankees captured one hundred and five of our cavalry, as many The despatch also says: The Yankees at Suffolk The despatch also says: The Yankees at Suffolk were last week reinforced by one full brigade, and a battery of field artillery.

Their forces at Suffolk and vicinity are now estimated at 30,000 by their own men, who state that this force is to move against Petersburg, while the force at Newbern, N. C., is to operate simultaneously against Weldon.

A shop used by Mr. Thompson for the manufacture of sabres, in Columbus, Georgia, was burned on Sunday. We have seen a new manufacture of socks, made of cotton and cow hair. They are soft and durable, and possess the advantage of not wetting rable, and possess the advantage of not wetting easily.

A schooner, trying to run the blockade, ran ashore this morning on Smith's Island, six miles south of this morning on Smith's Island, six miles south of Fort Fisher. A company from Fort Fisher has gone o her assistance. One of the blockaders ran out of sight at 8 o'clock this morning, and returned at half past ten with a "A DEAD YANKEE."—An Abolitionist, named Welles, believed to be some relation of the Lincoln Secretary of the Navy, died of typhoid fever, at the Libby Prison, on Tuesday, being the first Yankee who has pegged out, for over a month, in the regular

Three inmates of Castle Thunder were afflicted with the strapado yesterday to the extent of a dozen lashes each, for robbery and knocking out a man's eye. An Incident of Battle--Colonel McNeil at-Colonel Hugh McNeil, of the famous "Bucktail" Regiment, who was killed at the battle of Antictam, was one of the most accomplished officers in the Federal service. A soldier relates an exploit of his at South Mountain which is worth recording:

During the battle of South Mountain the rebels held a very strong position. They were posted in the mountain pass, and had infantry on the heights on every side. Our men were compelled to carry the place by storm. The position seemed impregnable; large craggy rocks protected the enemy on every side, while our men were exposed to a galling fire.

A band of rebels occupied a ledge on the extreme right, as the colonel approached with a few of his men. The unseen force poured upon them a volley. McNeil, on the instant, gave the command:

"Pour your fire upon those rocks!"

The Bucktails hesitated; it was not an order that they had been accustomed to receive; they had always picked their men.

"Fire" thundered the colonel, "I tell you to fire at those rocks!" South Mountain. "Fire!" thundered the colonel, "I tell you to fire at those rocks!"

The men obeyed. For some time an irregular fire was kept up, the Bucktalls sheltering themselves as best they could, behind trees and rocks. On a sudden, McNeil caught sight of two rebels peering through an opening in the work, to get an aim. The eyes of the men followed their commander, and half-a-dozen rifles were levelled in that direction.

"Wait a minute," said the colonel, "I will try my hand. There is nothing like killing two birds with one stone."

wav.

hand. There is nothing like silling two sizes want one stone."

The two rebels were not in line, but one stood a little distance back of the other, while just in front of the foremost was a slanting rock. Col. McNell seized a rifle, raised it, glanced a morgent along the polished barrel; a report followed, and both the rebels disappeared. At that momeat a loud cheer a little distance beyond rent the air.

"All is right now," cried the colonel; "charge the rascals." "All is not now," cried the cocks. In an instant.

The men sprang up among the rocks in an instant.

The affrighted rebels turned to run, but encountered another body of the Bucktails, and were obliged to surrender. Not a man of them escaped. Every one saw the object of the colonel's order to fire at random among the rocks. He had sent the party around to their rear, and meant this to attract their attention. It was a perfect success.

The two rebels by the opening in the ledge were found lying there stiff and cold. Colonel McNeil's bullet had struck the slanting rook in front of them, glanced, and passed through both their heads. There it lay beside them, flattened. The colonel picked it up and put it in his pocket.