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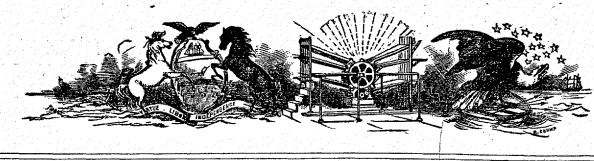
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Fresh Peaches, Blackberries, Cherries.
Fresh Peaches, Blackberries, Cherries.
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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1863.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1863.

Counsel from Abroad.

The ruling feeling among the British

aristocracy and the British press is unmiti-

gated hostility to the United States. This

feeling has existed ever since our Declaration of Independence, but became concen-

trated on that memorable first of June,

1785, when JOHN ADAMS appeared at the

levee of George the Third, at St. James'

Palace, London, as first Ambassador from

a newly-acknowledged nation, the United

States, which had conquered not only the

armics of Great Britain (including the hired

Hessians), but had humiliated the King

himself by that conquest. There and then,

presented to the King—a good man in the

main, but obstinate at all times, and mad at

intervals-the plainly-attired and frank-

mannered American stood face to face with

the monarch whose tyranny he had resisted

and helped to defeat and humble, and before

the world took his stand as the accredited representative of a still higher dominion

than his own-of the Sovereignty of the People. At that time, perhaps, there may

have been other diplomatic representatives

of republicanism at the Court of St. James',

for Venice and Genoa, as well as Switzer-

land, were still republics in name, though

the two first were essentially oligarchal in

practice, but here was a plain man, with no

hereditary or given title, with no riband at

his button-hole, no crosses or stars upon his

breast, who stood in the presence of his former lord and master, as man to man, greater

in his simple habit than was the King him-

self upon the throne, asserting his newly-

liberated country's right to equality with all

nations under the blue and broad canopy of

heaven; who, amid the popinjays of that

court, represented the eternal spirit of free

Republicanism, which smiled, in silent but

expressive scorn, at the glittering gewgaws

of Royalty. No wonder, as John Adams

says in his letter written on the following

day, "The King was indeed much affected,

and I confess I was not less so." Different

feelings then tugged at the heart-strings of

the two men. One had been resisted and

discomfited, before the whole brotherhood of

kings, the other proudly felt, yet not without

some personal pity for the monarch, that he

was there to mark the commencement of a

new era in empire and in government.

GEORGE the Third "was indeed much af-

fected," for his biographers record that,

after this interview, he became reserved

and moody, dejected and uncommunicative,

and the mortification which he sustained in

he triumph of the Americans culminated

ere long, in actual insanity, which left

England, during the space of four months,

wholly governed by the second WILLIAM PITT. No wonder that, ever after, George

the Third was nervous and troubled when

America was named before him-no wonder

that, as if by common consent, all men-

tion of the United States was avoided in his

scarcely-concealed dislike of royalty-for

American independence offended and af-

frighted every crowned head in Europe—it

the wrongs and sufferings of the old world,

abundance instead of poverty, which accept-

elective franchise. The poet spoke truly

Finds friends, and home, and country here.

The British aristocracy never liked the

critics upon our American institutions and

manners, as Mrs. TROLLOPE and Captain

HALL, CHARLES DICKENS and Captain

rather extensively developed since the com-

mencement of the present war. The Times

(partly owned by the stock-jobbing moneygrubs, the Rothschilds,) took the lead,

and, in order to influence public opinion

in England, sent hither a special cor-

respondent, who has written, from his

arrival until his departure, as if his in-

structions were similar to those which a bar-

rister once found upon his brief-" We have

no defence, but abuse the plaintiff's attor-

The Times never was more heavily jo-

cose—its liveliness reminds one of a rhinoceros dancing on the tight rope-than in its

recommendation, just received by the Saxo-

nia, that the United States Government

shall dissolve itself; that each State shall

have its separate sovereignty declared, and

that then, if so it pleased them, a new Fede-

ration of all the States should be made,

'under mutual compromises." The first

of these, no doubt, would be to declare

Slavery a permanent, as it is a "peculiar in-

the importation of negroes from Africa.

stitution," and to re-establish, by legalizing,

In response to the kind recommendation

of The Times, let us give one, equally feasi-

ble, to England itself. The United King-

dom consists of England, Wales, Scotland,

and Ireland—England itself consisting,

somewhere about a thousand years ago, of

the seven Saxon Kingdoms, (Kent, Sussex,

Wessex, Essex, Northumbria, East Anglia,

and Mercia,) historically known as the Hep-

tarchy. Let the British Government dissolve

itself, as The Times recommends; let England

be resolved back to the separate Kingdoms

ney as much as possible."

The enmity of British journalism has been

when he said of such:

And he, who came, of all bereft

To whom malignant fate had left

COOPER & CONARD, ja24 S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STS. MUSLINS BELOW THE MARKET PRICES.—We have a large Stock of Bleached and MUSLINS, of all widths and qualities, at prices to 5 cents per yard under the case price of the agents.
Among the stock will be found New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta, Torresdale, Allewagen, and

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Linon goods at old prices.
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Saxony Plaids and Poil De Chevres, at 20 cts.
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All imported Dross Goods at cost prices.
All imported Dross Goods at cost prices.
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Plain Black Alpacas.
Single and double-width Blwck All-wool Delaines.
Plain Black Merinoes, Cashmeres, and Reps.
All at last fail's prices. ath Black Merinoss, Cashineres, and Adys.

tilest fall's prices.

iish. Merrimac. Cocheco, Sprague, and all the
nakes of Prints in the market.

ow Case. Sheeting, and Shirting Muslins, Wilville and other approved makes.

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All the best makes

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Have reduced the pricestof
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At nearly old prices.

At nearly old prices.
Cheap Damask (Coths, Power-Loom Linens,
Good Napkins, Fine Towels and Doylies.
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Closing out Winter Cloaks and Shawls.
Glosing out Boys' Winter Clothing.

Glosing out Boys' Winter Clothing.

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Good Large Blankets.
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Fine Cradle Blankets.
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JOHN C. ARRISON, (FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE,) IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

United States, while the masses of the GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS British people regarded this as a fair realm IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT MODERATE PRICES. in the distant West, where honest labor and bold enterprise soon reaped a rich-reward. Hence, the swelling tide of emigration which has so largely filled out our popula-FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. tion during the last fifty years. The British The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS, press, which generally toadies royalty and Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, constantly receiving, oligarchy, has generally been unfriendly to NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. our institutions, and has gladly, eagerly backed up such free-spoken, unscrupulous

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are adapted to every branch of the business, where a some and durable Scales is desired. FAIRBANKS & EWING, adio-if Masonic Hall, 715 Chestnut St. TERRA COTTA WARE.

THE AMERICAN BLOCKADE.

The Recent Proclumations of Generals Magruder, Beauregard, and Commodore Ingraham, Reviewed—Their Importance under the Existing Law of Nations Relative to Blockades—Are the Ports of Galveston and Charleston Open?—Decisions and Views of Eminent Jurists and Diplomats upon the Subject, &c.

Immediately following the pronunciamiento of Magruder, declaring that the harbor of Galveston "is open for trade to all friendly nations," and inviting merchants to resume their usual commercial intercourse with the port of Galveston, comes the intelligence, through a Southern source, of the constrained departure of our blockading fleet from before Charleston, and of,the issuance of another pronunciamiento which formally declares the raising of the blockade of that port. We are also informed (and it is in this connection the question assumes vital importance,) that the British, French, and Spanish consuls at Oharleston had gone some distance out to sea to judge for themselves, and that then none of the blockading vessels were in sight, and that subsequently these personages held a meeting, at which the opinion was unanimously expressed that the blockade had been legally raised. But the very day following its disappearance the blockading fleet veturns, and no less than twenyt wessels are seen off Charleston bar.

Whether this very brief absence of the blockad. The Recent Proclamations of Generals Ma-

Whether this very brief absence of the blockaders from this port can be interpreted by international law as a defeasance of the blockade and its operations is now the question which presents itself to the mind. The events arising from this rebellion will render necessary a new tome upon international law; for they are of a nature and character never dreamed of in the 'philosophy of past writers on the subject upon the points now most interesting—how far the temporary absence of the blockading squadron was an abandonment of the blockade and its operations, requiring the usual notification to foreign Powers before it can be legally renewed. We have referred to the writings of Ortolan on "Les Reglis Internationalis et Diplomatic de le Mer," and of Hautefeuille on "The Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers in Times of Maritime War," and publish some extracts bearing thereon. We also quote Lord John Russell's letter to Lord Lyons, of February 16, as essential to a full consideration of the question. We also republish the pronunciamicnlos of General Magruder and General Beauregard and Commodore Ingraham, with an account of the action taken by the foreign consuls. The whole subject presented in this form will be read with much interest: Whether this very brief absence of the blocks-

THE MAGRUDER PROCLAMATION. THE MAGRUDER PROCLAMATION.

GALVESTON, Jan. 4, 1863.

Whereas, The undersigned has succeeded in capturing and destroying a part of the enemy's fleet, and driving the remainder out of the harbor of Galveston and beyond the neighboring waters, and, the blockade having been thus effectually raised, he therefore proclaims to all concerned that the harbor of Galveston is open for trade to all friendly nations, and their merchants are invited to resume their usual commercial intercourse with this port.

Done at Galveston, this the 4th day of January, 1863.

Major General Commanding.

THE REAUREGARD AND INGRAHAM PRO. THE BEAUREGARD AND INGRAHAM PRO-CLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS LAND AND NAVAL FORCES, CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 31, 1863. At about five o'clock this morning the Confederate States naval force on this station attacked the United States blockading fleet, off the harborof the city of Charleston, and sunk, dispersed, or drove off and out of sight for the time being the entire hostile fleet.

Therefore, we, the undersigned, commanders respectively of the Confederate States' navy and land orces in this quarter, do hereby formally declare the blockade by the United States of the said city of Charleston, S. C., to be raised by a superior force of the Confederate States from and after this 31st day of January, A. D. 1863.

G. T. BEAUREY ARD,

General Commanding. General Commanding.
D. N. INGRAHAM,
Flag Officer Commanding Navy Forces in Sout

Carolina.

Official—Thomas Jordan, Chief of Staff. THE FOREIGN CONSULS LOOK OUT TO SEA. On the 31st ult., according to the Richmond Dispatch of the 2d inst., General Beauregard placed a steamer at the disposal of the foreign consuls, to see for themselves that no blockade existed. The French and Spanish consuls, accompanied by Gen. Ripley, accepted the invitation. The British consul, with the commander of the British war steamer. Petrel had previously grone five miles beyond the sul, with the commander of the strish was steamer. Petrel, had previously gone five miles beyond the usual anchorage of the blockaders, and could see nothing of them with glasses. The foreign consuls then held a meeting in Charleston, and were unanimously of the opinion that the blockade had been legally raised.

RICHMOND NOTIFIED.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 2.]

The blockade of Charleston has been broken. The Secretaro of State has given notice of the fact to the British and French consuls. By the strict rule of international law the Yankees must give sixty days' notice before they can re-establish it. The question is, whether or not the Yankees will be bound by that law, seeing that they affect to regard us as rebels, and therefore not entitled to the benefits of international law, and whether or not Lord Russell will allow their claim of right to exclude us from such benefit. We have no doubt that the Yankees will make the claim, and that Russell will submit to it. The whole conduct of the man during this war leads us to this conclusion. Notwithstanding the angry feeling and came to pass that the newly-established United States flourished and became great; framed a Constitution which, while it was observed, knitted the North and South in patriotic action; and grew into so great a nation that, in the war of 1812-15, the Americans once more defeated the English, by sea as well as by land. We taught the insolent islanders to fear and to respect, if they declined to concillate and love us. Ever since, notwithstanding the perpetual prating, at Lord Mayor's feasts, of the two countries being "one in blood, one in laws, and one in liberty," England has United States flourished and became great; into and from a blockaded port was evidence that the blockade was not efficient. Now, instead of five, five hundred vessels have entered and left the port of Charleston since it was declared to be blockaded. Yet the complaisant British Minister for Foreign Affairs still regards the blockade of Charleston as effective. If, therefore, the Yankees restore the blockade without notice, we have no doubt that he will look with perfect nonchalance upon the capture of a number of British ships that may attempt to enter. He is quite too polite to give offence to the Yankee Adams.

Besides the glory of the deed, therefore, and the opportunity which the dispersion of the Yankee ships affords to merchant vessels to enter the portand these considerations are of great moment—we do not see that any permanent advantage is to be derived. We have no idea that Lord Russell would take it in dudgeon were the Yankees to capture any number of English ships without notice. We must keep our ports open with the strong hand. Our seamen will do it if they are only permitted.

ORTOLAN ON WHAT CONSTITUTES THE RAISING OF A BLOJKADE.

Whenever the naval forces employed in maintaining a belocked are discovered as a frace. in laws, and one in liberty," England has disliked us:-the more so, perhaps, because those of her children whom poverty or oppression drove hither, as to an asylum from speedily came to love the land which received and protected them, which gave them ed them as citizens, rewarded their labor with competence and plenty, left them to worship God in their own fashion, shielded them under the ægis of equal laws, gave free education to their children, and admitted themselves to the full exercise of the

RAISING OF A BLOJKADE.

Whenever the naval forces employed in maintaining a blockade are dispersed or driven off by the superior forces of the enemy, the blockade is not only suspended, but it entirely ceases. Neither diplomatic acitification, the publicity of the fact of the re-establishment of the state of blockade, nor even a personal notification, can have the effect of precluding the communication of neutrals with the place previously blockaded. This is a general law perfectly in second with the winnight that trais with the place previously blockaded. This is a general law perfectly in accord with the principle that we have taken as the fundamental basis of the rights of blockade. In effect, the delegated sovereignty which had up to this time held the place no longer exists from that moment—the enemy having reconquered by arms the exercise of their rights over their territorial seas. DEMENT OF SIR WM. SCOTT, QUOTED BY ORTOLAN.

fore the High Court of Admiralty, Sir Wm. Scott expressed himself as follows on the subject of this right:

When a fleet has been driven some distance to seaby some accidents of navigation, the belligerents holding the blockade must take that into account; for there is no reason to suppose that such a circumstance can make any change in the system, because it cannot be expected that a blockade will continue for several months without being subjected to similar temporary interruptions. But when a fleet has been removed by some superior force, new cents supervence therefrom which may bring about other dispositions of the blockading force, and which will present, following in consequence thereof, very different presumptions in favor of the usual liberty of commercial enterprise. In a parallel case a neutral merchant is not obliged to foresee or to conjecture that the blockade will be re-established; and consequently, if the blockade should be renewed it must have recourse again to established usage, without regard to the preceding state of a fairs, which has been effectively interrupted. It is in virtue of this principle that the court has jersisted in the opinion that the first blockade essed to exist, and that it judged it necessary to renewand recommence the same measures, to bring it to the knowledge of the neutral Powers, either by measof a public declaration or by the publicity of the fact. On the same occasion, Ortolan adds, the same wise magistrate continues as follows:

What the court has already decided, on the best consideration, is, that the ratsing of the former blockade and its operations. Whether that is a sound opinion or not must be left to the determination of the Superior Court; my persuasion is that there could not be almore effectual raising of the blockade, and that it should be renewed again by notification before foreign nations could be affected with an obligation of observing it as a blockade of that species still casising. Under this view I have already intimated my opinion that the fine

merchants were not bound to act on any presumption that it would be de facto resumed.

CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH A BLOCK-ADING FORCE MAY TEMPORARIDY WITH-DRAW.

The blockading forces may at any moment be depersed or destroyed by the superior forces of the enemy; bad weather or want of provisions may place them is the necessity to withdraw. Trom these considerations it may be seen that neutral Powers, although aquianted with the blockade by diplomatic notification, may venture, however, to sail for the blockade harbor, with the hope to find its entrance opened—the possibility being that the blockade had been raised during the interval of their voyage. In principle such a fact is not a violation of the blockade, and hence is not not a violation of the blockade, and hence is not principle such a fact is not a violation of the blockade, and retires at the command of the blockade, and retires at the command of the blockading forces, the intention which he might have had to enter the port in case the blockade eannot be imputed to him as an oflence. (Ortolan, vol. 2, book 3, chep. 9.)

KENT ON THE RAISING OF A BLODKADE.

Kent agreeing with Sir William Scotton what KENT ON THE RAISING OF A BLOOKADE. Kent, agreeing with Sir. William Scott on what constitutes the raising of a blockade, says that "when a blockade is raised voluntarity, or by a superior force, it puts an end to it absolutely, and to all operations under it, and diplomatic natification must be given de novo before it can be renewed." D'HAUTEFEUILLE ON THE RIGHT OF BLOCKADE.

occupanti, quatemis occupas." In so long as the occupantion of al place exists, so long can it be held. This rule of primitive law is absolute, and has no exception. Maritime blockades must be effective; they must be folined by vessels actually on the spot, establishing, by their presence, the sovereignty of their Government.

In section second, page 213, d'Hautefeuille says:

When vesselsappointed to maintain the blookade have withdrawland given up the port of the enemy's territory of which they were in charge, this port returns to its forner owner. The open sea, if they are stationed beyoid the reach of cannon, which often occurs, must be considered as free. The blockade has ceased to eitst. Neutrals can again; communicate with the larbor formerly blockaded, made free to all people and the territorial sea, whose original sovereign pernifs entrance thereunto. The cause which compelled he wessels of war appointed to the blockade to withdraw is idifferent; their retreat, either voluntary or compulsory, primanent or temporary, has always for effect to stop the lockade. It often happens that winds, the state of the sea, the want of provisions, the necessity of refitting the vessels, or to give some rest to the crews, kahusted by fatigue or diseases, or any fortuitous case, compel the ships to withdraw. Although the should return to their position as soon, as the cause which compelled them to leave it is removed, tib blockade will cease to exist during their absence/because their conquest has ceased as completely asif they had been driven away by superior forces, of as if they had given it up forever. The blockade a material result of a material fact, cannot exist a the absence of this fact.

In support if his opinion D'Hautefeuille quotes a passage extract from "Ortolan's Diplomacy of the Sea." ea."
Speaking of the rights of neutrals to enter a port, be blockade of which has, been temporarily raised,

the blockade of which has, been temporarily raised, D'Hautefeuilli adds:
"There will a no violation of the rights of the blockading beltiquerent? the neutral vessel sails at the moment when the blockading squadron has been driven out to see or separated by egale; in a word, at the moment in which, by any circumstrice whalever, it has voluntarily or forcibly abandonedhe possession of the territorial sea,"
EARL RUSSELL ON WHAT CONSTITUTES
AN IFFICIENT BLOCKADE.
EARL BUSSELL TO LORD LYONS. EARTRUSSELL TO LORD LYONS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Feb. 16, 1862.

MY LORD: Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the state of the blockade of the ports of Charleston and Wilmington. It appears from the reports received from her Majesty's naval officers hat, although a sufficient blockading force is statished off those ports, various ships have successfully cluded the blockade. A question might, therefore, is raised as to whether such a blockade should be considered as effective. Her Majesty's Government, however, are of opinion that, assuming the the blockade is duly notified, and also that a number of ships are stationed and remain at the entrance of aport, sufficient really to prevent access to it, and that beese ships do not voluntarily permit ingress or egess; in fact, that various ships may have successfull escaped through it, as in the particular instances fere referred to, will not, of discif, prevent the blockaderom being an effective one by international lare.

The adequacy of a force to maintain a blockade EARLRUSSELL TO LORD LYONS. The adequacy of a force to maintain a blockade The adelacy of a force to maintain a blockade being always and necessarily a matter of fact and evidence, and one as to which different opinions may be entertrated, a neutral State ought to exercise the greatest to maintain the ference to the disregard of a de facto and otified blockade, and ought not to disregard if, except went it entertains a conviction, which is shared by mirals generally having an interest in the matter, that he power of blockade is abused by a State eith unable to institute or maintain it, or inwilling, om some motive or other, to do so.

From theoregoing extracts from the works of the

From theoregoing extracts from the works of the learned Thbans on international law, it is evident that contributory opinions are entertained as to what constitute a defeasance, or raising of a blockade. The questin, however, not intrinsically, perhaps, but as a hand to forcign Powers to extend our present imbroglioso that they may become active and declared attors against us, as they have long furively bd, is an all-important one, and demands the most arnest attention of the Government.—New York Heril.

DEPARMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA. A Rebeion in the Southern States-They Oppo Conscription—North Carolina and Georga Asserting their Sovereignty— The Echmond Dynasty Condemned. [Special prrespondence of The Press.] NEWBERN, N. C., Jan. 30, 1863. Confedery. A-bill is now before the Legislature proposit to raise ten regiments of North Caroliians exusively for State defence, and not under ably supprited by a party who call themselves "Conservativ" and violently opposed by another party servativ!" and violently opposed by another party which is North Carolina papers style the "Destructiv!" The Richmond papers are filled with discussing as to the propriety and policy of such a measures and the common government and prevent the exection of the last conscription act." To the latter sugastion the Raleigh Standard, by far the most injential paper in the State, replies as follows: THE CONSCRIPTION.

most injential paper in the State, replies as follows:

THE CONSCRIPTION.

The potion of the Conservatives of North Carolina, in gard to the conservative, in the Government had fail to provide against. But North Carolina has nev acquiesced in the principle of conscription, and newfull. She regards it as unconstitutional, despotis, and dangerous to liberty. Nor does she recognist he right or duty of Congress to pass such a law, cept under an overruing necessity, such as was sal to exist when the first bill was passed. Her people ver have given their sanction to the second conscrition bill, nor to the bill of exemptions passed at the late session of Congress. Those of her senator and representatives who voted for those bills will be made to feel, at the proper time, at the hadd of their constituents, their stern and unqualificalisa proval of those votes. Mark what we say.

"At wall we say thus much, we are opposed to anyactious opposition to, or any unlawful, proceduring and representatives who voted. But we honest believe that it would be unwise, unjust, and deey injurious to North Carolina to enforce those law especially in our western counties, where their ecomparatively no slaves, and where their ovelowing patriotism has nearly empted them of fighing or working men.

Beving this, we hoped that the Legislature, at an inly day, without endorsing the principle of constiption, would respectfully urge upon the Prelent the propriety of suspending the execution of the law in this State, as he is authorized by the act do; at least, until an imperious necessity demand it, and until all the other States had an equi pro rata representation in the Contederate Arn with North Carolina.

Be the proposition to raise ten regiments of State respect was an independent one, and had nothing to do ith the conscription. It originated solely in a destrict he part of the Conservatives to prot nger.
I view of the above facts, it will be apparent to

MR. STEPHENS ON CONSCRIPTION. ot only has this opposition to conscription fully deloped itself in North Carolina, but it seems to Sphens, a brother of Vice President Stephens. ently delivered in the Legislature of Georgia an e speech against the conscription. He denounces ig are a few of his remarks, from which it will be feel that conscription is decidedly unpopular:

"The essence of conscription is the right to take awy the fighting men of the States against the wild both the citizens and the States. It is the right, make what you will of it, to coerce sovereign Stess. It is the right which Mr. Lincoln is now claining over us, and which we are resisting with outblood, and which, I trust, we shall never cease to mist till the pretension is abandoned. I do say it, a, not with the intention to offend anybody, and I d not believe, therefore, that I shall offend anybod; but I declare, conscription, as it presents itselffor my mind, is, in its essence and, its constitution the very embodiment of Lincolnism, which our gallnt armies are to-day resisting. It is a power in the entral head to coerce sovereign States.

"Is justification has been placed upon the plea of necessity. Sir, it is a feeble plea. There never wasny necessity for it, and there is none now. Thi plea of necessity is generally a pretext, and unde our happy Constitution, it is always untrue. Our bustitution was made for war as well as peace, and the powers conferred by it on the different departments of the Confederate Government are adequate) all the necessities of war, without any enlargement of them by doubtful construction, or by usurprion.

"I all you, sir, and I tell the people of Georgia," ig are a few of his remarks, from which it will be

largenmt of them by doubtful construction, or by usurpeion.

"I all you, sir, and I tell the people of Georgia, that coscription has been put upon them, and this great frong has been done to the rights of her citizens, at the resolution of necessity, but from premediation and deberation. It has been a matter of choice with an Government, and they intend to adhere to it to the end unless you drive them from it, by rising it the majesty of a free people, and calling them tack to the landmarks of the Constitution. This, ar, is the great reason why I sak and beseech an expression from the Legislature of the sovereign State if Georgia, upon this great violation which has bean perpetrated upon the rights of her citizens and of her sovereignty. The object to be accomplished by such an expression of copinion on your part, it to prevent its being drawn into a precedent for your subsequent oppression, and induce your rulersio recede from the existing aggression upon your lights."

State will, it, seems, soon cause, their disruption. It ill geomes the rebel leaders to deny this right of their isovereign? States, as it has been asserted by them o be the cardinal principle of State government. When we consider that the rebel papers acknowledge that the conscription act enforced, will barel meet the waste of their armies in the field, it is apperent that the South can never raise a larger armythan it now has. If, as it seems ievident, the rebelstates shall refuse to comply with the late conscription act, the rebellion cannot long continue; but, in the contrary, we may behold the amusing speciele of each of the rebel States cutting loose from he Richmond dynasty, and setting up for themselv. Too much stress cannot be laid upon these signof the times. A rebellion within a rebellion it is, all nothing else. That it may fully mature I am bring.

EST BROAD MOUNTAIN TUNNEL.—A serious ffliculty between the contractor for driving the tunel, Mr. Barry, and the parties for whom he agred to do the work at a low and it seems unremurative rate, has taken place. It appears that four that he would lose money by the contract. He hen did not push the work, and when remonstrated with for being slow, declared that he must worl it to his advantage. Subsequently Mr. Barry was/Breed \$10,000 in addition to the terms of his contact, if he would push it to completion by the last of January. 1883. It was not finished by that he bed states and the promoted. The last is always the last of January. 1863. It was not finished by the contract believed to the promoted of the papers by Mrs. It is useless to disguise the fact that Bragg's the promoted of the papers of the papers of the papers of the work, and when remove the promoted of the papers of

right and centre, in order to enable us to drive back their right, we found on attacking their whose line that we were too weak to pierce his centre or drive back his right. So Wednexday's bathe closed without a decisive result. We had captured, it is true, thirty-one pieces of artillery, upwards of three thousand prisoners, and held the battle-field, which we continued to hold until we evacuated our entire defences. But we had gained, you perceive, no decisive advantage except on their right. They maintained their original position everywhere viele, having repulsed the several altempts made to carry their position on the centre and right.

On Thursday we were inactive except in taking care of the dead and wounded. We secured the frophies of the fight on the left, and shipped all the prisoners captured, ordnance, &c., safely to Chattanocs, a. On Friday evening Bragg foolishly (I can't conscientiously use a more expressive term), ordered Breckinridge's division to charge their centre again. We took the first front battery of the enemy, but after capturing it, discovered we were immediately under the fire of numerous other batteries that had up to that time remained silent. The inevitable consequence was a hasty retreat, leaving the captured battery on the field, to fall again into the enemy's hands; nor was this all—we lost many of our bravest and most gallant officers and men. Gen. Hanson was wounded, and has since died. Colones Preston Cunningham was killed. Captains Womack, Savage, and Spurlock, of Warren county, were all dangerously wounded.

Defeated in our design, repulsed with heavy loss, we retired to our former position.

Early Saturday night the entire army commenced moving. I started seven long trains off crowded to overflowing with the sick and wounded.

Bragg discovered his mistake, and prepared for an evacuation, after having declared he would win that DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST. Carrying out the Proclamation in General Curtis's Department—Organizing Negro Brigades. From the Burlington (Iowa) Hawk-Eye, Jan. 29, 1863.] ST. Louis, Mo., Jan. 24, 1863. The people have been looking in vain for the past x months for the organization of the thousands of contrabands that have swarmed around the camps

of the Army of the Potomac in its marchings and counter marchings, for the placing of the said contrabands in a position where they could render the trabands in a position where they could render the country some service. But up to this present moment, after the proclamation of the President has been issued, and a new policy is supposed to be inaugurated in this particular, the same indifference is manifested as before. There are some portions of the country where it is different. Foremost in the great movement of striking the shackles from the hands of the slaves, and turning their labor to the benefit of the Government which we are trying to maintain, the next day after the emacipation proclamation was published, Gen. Curtis issued orders for the mustering into the service of the United States, of two negro regiments, which had been oror the mustering into the service of the values. States, of two negro regiments, which had been organized in Kansas.

These regiments are composed of the slaves, in the control of the lawners who had some South reat part, of rebel owners who had gone South. hey are officered, to a considerable extent, by men

These regiments are composed of the slaves, in a great part, of rebel owners who had gone South. They are officered, to a considerable extent, by men of their own color; have proved themselves good soldiers already by their endurance, their perseverance, their cheerfulness, and the aptness with which they acquired military proficiency. Several attempts had been made to have them mustered into the United States service prior to the issuing of the proclamation, but they were unsuccessful. But the moment that was published, all doubts and all equivocations were removed, and peremptory orders were at once sent forward by General Curtisto have them ranged under the banners of the Union. They are now at Fort Scott. They are called the 1st and 2d Kansas colored regiments.

The drum major of the 1st is an old, almost whiteheaded darkey, who went through the Seminole war as a body servant of Gen. Jackson.

One company in the 1st is officered entirely from its own ranks, and one or two of its officers are graduates of Oberlin College. It is the best-drilled company in the regiment, executing not only the usual drills with precision, but also the more difficult movements in the drill of the Zouwa d'Afrique. They were reviewed by Col. Chipman, chief of staff, on a recent visit to Kansas, and highly complimented for their soldierly bearing and conduct.

They were undoubtedly the first negro regiments mustered into the service of the Government under the proclamation of the President.

Arrangements were also made, a few days after the first of January, for raising a negro brigade, at Helena, Arkansas. For this purpose Colonel Shaw, of the 1st of January, 1883." After the arrival of Gen. Curtis' army at Helena, slaves flocked in from all quarters. Greatly to the disgust of Gov. Phelps and General Steele, General Curtis liberated them, and put them to work on the fortifications on that point. He even went so far as to have the cotton which had been seized upon by speculators taken away from them, and sold, and the proceeds tur

proclamation), Gen. Curtis is determined it shall be.
There has been a strong effort made lately, by the
"sympathizers" in this State, to have it delivered urtis. He will have a command in acco

STATES IN REBELLION.

Crops and the Weather-Personal N ters-Gen. Bragg still Unpopular, &c. ary 17th to 22d, from which we make some extracts: REBEL LOSS AT STONE'S RIVER. The Appeal of the 20th contains lists of killed, wounded, and missing rebels at the Murfreesboro fight from thirteen regiments, which foot up a total of 2,870. As there were some 140 rebel regiments engaged in that fight, it would indicate a rebel loss of about 30,000 during the four days' fight. PERSONAL.

The death at Canton, Mississippi, of Mr. P. N. Wood, is announced. Mr. Wood was born and nurtured in New London, Ct., but moved to New Orleans thirty years since. He was cashier of the Union Bank; then a partner in the banking business with Mr. James Robb, now of Chicago; cashier and president of the New Orleans Gas Company; and vice president of the New Orleans, Jackson, and Northern Railway. At the commencement of the redelition, Mr. Wood was a cirona Union man, but afterwards became a Secessionist.

The Appeal says that Hon. T. C. Reynolds, "Lieutenant Governor of Missouri," has arrived at Richmond, and that "by the recent death of Governor Claib, Jackson, Mr. Reynolds has become Governor of Missouri," If that is so, why don't "the Governor" come home and assume the duties of his office!

The Bristol (Tenn.) Southern Advocate says that Judge Everett, of Kentucky, died in that place, of delirium tremens, on the 3d instant.

THE PIRATE FLÖRIDA. PERSONAL.

ADVANCE ON CUMBERLAND GAP. Information was received at Jonesboro, Tenn., on the 14th inst., to the effect that the Federal force was moving against Cumberland Gap. The Express says: "Warm work is expected there soon, from the indications of the times. Our forces are confident of their ability to hold the place." WHEAT IN ALABAMA. WHEAT IN ALABAMA.

From every direction of the up country, we are informed by private letters, as well as by individuals who reside in the wheat-growing country of Alabama, that the wheat crops generally never looked better than at the present time; and unless there is a great calamity befalling it between this time and the 1st of March, the wheat crop of North Alabama will surpass anything in the shape of wheat that has ever been made in the State of Alabama.—Selmu Sculine! Our latest is from the Chattanooga Rebal of the 16th. General Wharton, who was in front of Bragg with his cavalry, sent back word that the advance of the enemy from Murfreesboro was an assured fact. They had marched out in force, and were encamped ten miles in front of the town on the night of the 14th. It was not believed that Rosecrans had sent away any of his troops, as reported; but on the contrary, that he had been reinforced; and was bustly engaged reconstructing the railroad and re-

ounting oranges between transmine and mittrees-boro.

The Rebel, referring to the enemy's advance, says:
"We are not altogether prepared to believe this movement as anything more than a feint on the part of Rosecrans, although it may prove a positive ad-vance. It so, he will find no sort of difficulty in get-ting a fight out of our boys." SHAMEPUL.—The Brandon (Miss.) Republican, of the 15th, says: "In one beat in this county there are thirty-seven small children and some twelve the loth, says: "In one best in this county there are thirty-seven small children and some twelve mothers who are now in about a state of destitution, and no provision under God's heaven made for them. This state of things is sliameful. Ample powers have beengiven by legislative enactment to provide for the destitute families of our solders.

THE PNEUMATIC DESPATCH.—The transmission of parcels and small goods from station to station, through a confined iron tube, by means of atmospheric exhaustion and pressure, will soon be begun. The London and Northwestern Railway Company having granted a site for a station, and receiving house rent free at Euston Square, a few yards from the clearing house, the directors of the Pneumatic Despatch Company at once commenced operations by laying down beneath the roadway of Upper Seymour street a line of iron tubing about haif a mile in length and extending from that terminus to the post office in Eyersholt street, under the superintendence of their engineer. Mr. T. W. Rammel. Within the iron tube, which is about two feet nine inches high, and two feet six inches wide (its section being similar to that of a railway tunnel in miniature) are two small ledges, or rails, on which the wheels of the small cars bearing the parcels will run. These will be propelled backwards and forwards, on the signal being given by the exhaustion and pressure of the air in the tube. The immense disc and chamber in which it revolves have been removed from Battersea, and are being erected within the walls of the station and receiving-house. The disc or wheel is twenty-one feet in diameter. It is composed of three sheets of wrought-iron, the two which form the coutside being each about an eighth of an inch in thickness, while the centre and smaller plate is about a quarter of an inch thick. These are screwed on to sixten spokes, which raidate from the centre of the wheel, and thus form thirty-two cavities, there being a distance between the plates of the rim of nearly two inches. Air chambers pass beneath the disc, which are exhausted by its revolution in the race chamber. The wheel will be worked by a diagonal direct-acting high-pressure engine of about fifteen-borse power. As regards the speed which will be extended for a minimum of fifteen miles, but from experiments it has been shown that a speed of 35 miles can be attained. This, no doub day and half of Friday, before he repeated his attack.

If a retreat were designed, why not have made it after the battle of Wednesday? If not, why walt for the enemy to reorganize before again assailing him?! Pertinent queries these, and they may be susceptible of easy answers. It looks to us as if General Bragg had clubbed his forces and made a rapid dash on Thursday morning instead of Friday afternoon, he might have driven Rosecrans across Stewart's Greek, and thence on Nashville before he had time to regain. Failing to do this, the fight on Friday afternoon was inconsiderate, because accounts agreee that it was not necessary to protect or consummate a retrograde. BRAGG'S OFFICERS.

[From the Nashville Union.]

We have been permitted to copy portions of a very amusing letter, written by Major B—, of Bragg's army, to his dear friend M—, in this city, which shows that the great skedaddler of Stone's river is not regarded as a Napoleon by all his officers.

The letter is a follows:

WARTRACE, Tenn., Jan. 10, 1863.

Day M—: My young friend, G. H. M., wrote

be resolved back to the separate Kingdoms which constituted the Heptarchy; let Wales, Scotland, and Ireland declare their "sovering independence," leaving each, as The Times says, "perfectly untrammelled to form its own connections for the future;" and then, if possible, "under mutual compromises," form a new United Kingdom. And then, if possible, "under mutual compromises," form a new United Kingdom. On this give the first of sovereignty belonging to each people with the state of the people in the times at the very norm of the seasons. In fact, no sooner them, and then, if possible, "under mutual compromises," form a new United Kingdom. On thing we know—namely, that if this were done, Ireland would not resume the yoke which has oppressed her for centuries.

If The Times' recommendation was meant seriously, it affords another proof of European, and especially of British, ignorance of this country. Otherwise, no man of sane mind could dream of breaking up the Union as the best way of preserving its integrity.

Exception of the contraction of the work at an animal could dream of breaking up the Union as the best way of preserving its integrity, that the each of the school of the contraction of the work of the season of the season, the nature of the protein of this country. Otherwise, no man of sane mind could dream of breaking up the Union as the best way of preserving its integrity.

Exception of the contraction of the work at an explanation was made the connected of the season of the protein of this country. Otherwise, no man of sane mind could dream of breaking up the Union as the best way of preserving its integrity. The places first acquired by force reversing the protein of this country. Otherwise, no man of sane mind could dream of breaking up the Union as the best way of preserving the protein of this country. Otherwise, no man of sane mind could dream of breaking up the Union as the best way of preserving th

CPUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THREE CENTS.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Late Mexican papers, just received, contain the

Translated from El Heraldo, of the city of Mexico, January 4. ] THE ENEMY ADVANCES.

uch as France is a powerful nation, the first of the uropean continent, and Mexico is weak; for du-European continent, and Mexico is weak; for during the years of her national existence as a sove-

TRADUCING THE MEXICANS.

LATER STILL.

FROM THE MINISTRY OF WAR.

ovements of the enemy.

or by those of the enemy. There is no other news.

Manuel Maria de Sandoval.

form stations at Surface large parcels traffic.

ollowing interesting items:

9.00 in no instance can these terms be deviated from a afford very little more than the cost of the paper. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS.

THE WAR PRESS.

Western Gulf Blockading Squadron. FLAG SHIP HARTFORD, NEW ORLEANS, JAD. 8, 1963. SIR: The following casualties occurred on board the vessels of this squadron in the harbor of Galveston, on the morning of Jan. I, 1869:

GENBOAT OWASCO. Thomas Jeff, coxswain, shot through heart. SACHEM (STEAMER). WESTPIELD (STEAMER).

Bragg discovered his mistake, and prepared for a evacuation, after having declared he would win the battle or die on the field. Our next line of defence will be immediately south of Duck river. Our headquarters will be next to Tullahoma. The Imperial Troops Advancing to Attack Pucble—The Mexicans Prepared to make a Stout Resistance—The National Troops Capture Six Hundred Mules from the French Army, &c.

> No returns have been received from the Lane. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
> J. W. FOLTZ, Fleet Surgeon.
>
> Rear Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT, commanding W. G.
> Blockading Squadron.

THE ENEMY ADVANCES.

It is now beyond all doubt that the French are advancing, and that our army will soon find itself face to face with the invader. The myrmidons of a tyrant, of an ambitious man, of an emperor who has neither honor nor conscience, are about to measure swords once more with the soldiers of the people, with citizens who defend their country and their liberty, who maintain their independence and their political existence. We can give no more or better idea of the injustice which attaches to those who trample upon our soil, or of the undoubted justice of Hans Christian Anderssen J. Ross Browne, on his way to Iceland, visited the well-known writer, Hans Christian Andersen. He-gives the following highly interesting account of the interview: well-known writer, Hans Christian Andersen. He gives the following highly interesting account of the interview:

"Come in! Come in!" he said, in a gush of broken English. "Come in and sit down! You are very welcome! Thank you! thank you very much it am very glad to see you! It is a rare thing to meet a traveller all the way from California—quite a surprise! Sit down! Thank you!"

And then followed a variety of friendly compliments and remarks about the Americaus. He liked them; he was sorry they were so unfortunate as to be engaged in a civil war, but hoped it would soon be over. Did I speak French? he asked, after a pause. Not very well. "Or German?" "Still worse," was my answer. "What a pity!" he exclaimed, "it must trouble you to understand my English! I speak it so badly. It is only within a few years that I have learned to speak it at all." Of course I complimented him upon his English, which was really better than I had been led to expect. "Can you understand it?" he asked, looking earnestly in my face. "Certainly!" I answered, "almost every word."

"Oh, thank you! thank you! You are very good!" he cried, grasping me by the hand. "I am very much obliged to you for understanding me!" I naturally thanked one another over and over again for being so amiable. The conversation, if such it could be called, flew from subject to subject with a rapidity that almost took my breath away. The great improvisator dashed recklesslyinto every American traveller, but with the difficulty of his utterance in English, and the absence of any knowledge on his part of my name or history, it was evident he was a little embarrassed in what way to oblige me most; and the trouble on my side was, that I was too busy listening to find time for talking. trampled upon, who prefer death to the condition of slaves.

The decisive and terrible moment, in which a single battle may settle the fate of Mexico, is now at hand. The hour for the great struggle approaches. It is indispensable, then, that we be prepared to resist and to conquer. There is no sacrifice which at a time like this should seem great to our fellow-citizens. Everything must be regarded insignificant when we treat of the existence of the Republic.

We have faith in the triumph of Mexico over her invaders, and we hope that the blow which shall here be given to the French army, shall be for the benefit of humanity, in the overthrow of the oppressor of liberty.

LANDING OF MULES AT VERA CRUZ. pressor of liberty.

LANDING OF MULES AT VERA CRUZ.
Our correspondent at Tuxpan, under date of the 27th ult., writes us the following:

I have spoken with a German who has just arrived from Vera Cruz, and he informs me that he saw eight hundred mules landed at that city, which our sympathizing heighbors, the Americans, have sent the French, from New York. These mules must now be near Puebla. The Heraldo says that the common practice of the aid French journalists of Mexico is to run down the Mesticans, and try to make it spear that they are barbarous, notwithstanding all the proofs of civilization and humanity which they have given to the invaders. The editor then proceeds to recapitulate all the falsehoods against Mexico, indiscriminately copied into the French press. since, and many of my friends were lost. It was a dreadful affair."

In looking over his collection of books, I said that I knew at least half-a-dozen youngsters who were as well acquainted with the "Little Matth Girl;" and the "Ugly Duck," and the "Poor Idtot Boy," as he was himself; and his name was as familiar in California as it was in Denmark. At this he grasped both my hands, and looking straight in my face with a kind of cestatic expression, said: "Oh, is it possible! Do they really read my books in California! so far away! Oh! I thank you very much! Some of my stories, I am aware, have been published in New York, but I did not think they had found their way to the Pacific coast. Dear me! thank you! Have you seen my last—the—what do you call it in English—a little animal"—

"Mouse," I suggested.
"No; not a mouse; a little animal with wings."
"Oh, a bat."
"Nay, nay! a little animal with wings and many legs. Dear me! I forget the name in English, but you certainly know it in America—a very small animal!"

In vain I tried to make a selection from all the— THE LATEST FROM POEBLA;

From the correspondence of the Hoaldo Megicano.]

Our worthy correspondent sends us the annexed:

TOWN OF ZARAGOZA, Jan. 2, 1863.—The enemy is
continuing to advance. It is said to-day that he has
occupied Acultzingo with eight thousand men and
thirty pieces of artillery.

Those of his troops who were at Quecholac are
now at Tecamachaico. They number six thousand
men, with twenty-seven cannon.

It is stated that the forces which covered Perote
have begun to move, and there are some who think month.

The intelligence has scarcely yet been circulated of the approaching visit of the enemy, and notwithstanding, the enthusiasm of the garrison borders upon frenzy. There is the truest joy among them, and it would seem to you that these defenders of animal?"

In vain I tried to make a selection from all the little animals of my acquaintance with wings and many legs. The case wasgetting both embarrassing and vexatious. At length a light broke upon me. "A mosquito!" I exclaimed, triumphantly. "Nay, nay!" cried the bothered poet; "a little animal with a hard skin on its back. Dear me, I can't remember the name!"

(10) I have it now!" said I wells, designs of "A mosquiou" I exclaimed, triumphantly.

"Nay, nay!" cried the bothered poet; "a little animal with a hard skin on its back. Dear me, I can't remember the name!"

"Oh, I have it now," said I, really desirous of relieving his mind—"a flea!"

At this the great improvisator scratched his head, looking at the ceiling and then at the floor, after which he took several rapid strides up and down merousin; and struck himself separately on the forehead. Suddenly grasping up a pen, he exclaimed, somewhat energetically: "Here! I'll draw it for you!" and forthwith he drew on a scrap of paper a disgram.

"A tumble bug," I shouted, astonished at my former stupidity.

The poet looked puzzled and distressed. Evidently I had not yet succeeded. What could it be?

"A beetle?" I next ventured to suggest, rather disappointed at the result of my previous guess.

"A beetle!" A beetle!—that's it; now I remember—a beetle!" and the delighted author of "The Beetle" patted me approvingly on the back, and cluckled gleefully at his swn adioit method of explanation. "I'll give you 'The Beetle,'" he said, "you shall have the only copy in my possession. But you don't read Danish! What are we to do? There is a partial translation in French—a mere notice."

"No matter," I answered. "A specimen of the Danish language will be very acceptable, and the book will be a pleasant souvenir of my visit.".

He then started into the next room, tumbled over a dozen piles of books; then out again, ransacked the desks and drawers, and heaps of old papers and rubbish—talking all the time in his joyous, cheery way about his books and his travels in Jutland, and his visit to Charles Dickens, and his intended journey through Spain, and his delight at meeting a traveller all the way from California, and whatever else eame into his head; all in such mixed-up broken English, that the meaning must have been utterly lost but for the wonderful expressiveness of his face and the striking oddity of his motion, and whis travels in Jutland, and his visit to Charles Dickens, San Simon.

The telegraph office which was ordered to be established at San Bartolo, after being removed from Acultzingo, is now established at Amozoo.

The city, since last night, has been, if possible, more completely fortified, to guard against a surprise, however difficult it might be; but the general opinion is that the French will occupy Acultzingo to-morrow, and, for the present, be content with that feat.

General Carvajal is continually watching the General Carvajal is continually watching the FROM THE MINISTRY OF WAR.

Last night we received the following from the Minister of War:

MINISTRY OF WAR AND MARINE,
PUEBLA, Jan. 3, 1863.

[Received in Mexico at 8 o'clock P. M.]

The Minister of War: Last night the whole force of General Carvajal bivouacked at San Bartolo. The enemy had not moved. I have just received a despatch stating that the commander of the Fourth squadron of Zacatecas—Pilar Pillareal, has passed through Tecamachsico and Quecholac—two points occupied by the invaders, and taken one hundred and thirty mules from them. I have also this moment received another despatch, which says that the National Guard of Clacotepec have captured near Palmar five hundred mules, which were on their way for the invading army. Palmar five hundred mules, which were on their way for the invading army.

I have to-day given directions that everything captured from the enemy shall be prize to the captors; and with reference to these beasts of burden. I have only stipulated this condition, that they shall be sold at these headquarters, inasmuch as they may be useful for the public service. I had forgotten to say that Acultzingo is neither occupied by our forces are by those of the enemy.

brightest, happiest, simplest, most genial of human beings, is Hans Christian Anderssen.

THE STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The anmal report of the trustees of the State Lunatic Asylum, located at Harrisburg, has been published. It presents and discusses a variety of topics relating to the management and operations of the Asylum, and represents the institution as in a most flourishing and gratifying condition, meeting the expectations of its projectors, and coming up to what could reasonably be hoped for from any institution of a like character.

One hundred and nine patients were admitted into this hospital in the course of the year, which closed December 31st, 1862: makes sixty-four, and females forty-five. One hundred and twenty-two patients were discharged: males seventy-one, females fifty-one. Three-hundred and eighty-nine were under treatment during the year, while the number remaining in the hospital on December 31st, 1862, was two hundred and sixty-saven: males one hundred and forty-four, females one hundred and twenty-three risburg Telegraph, Feb. 5.

QUICK BARLROAD BUILDING.—The Orawford Journal, of Meadville, gives an account of a banquet given on the completion of the railway extending from the Erie road to Akron, Ohio., The President stated that in the short period of, seven months,
the means had been furnished and the work virtually completed on the road, 250 miles long. That is,
about a mile a day. English gentlemen furnished
the chief part of the capital. A banker of, Madrid,
Der Lose de Salemanes, advanced about a million will be suitable for the large parcels traffic.

A FRENOH COUNT AND A GIANTESS.—
The Nantes Tribunal of Commerce has just given judgment in an action, brought by a Madame Foullé against Count de Roull, to recover 500s for breach of contract, under the following curious erreunstances: Notwithstanding his aristocratic rank, to which it appears he is by birth entitled, the defendant has, for some time past, been travelling the fountry in a carayan exhibiting his Countess, popularly known as "La Belle Normande," in the character of a giantess. While recently exhibiting at Nantes the Countess suddenly resolved to retire from jublic life, but the Count, unwilling to relinquish, so lucrative a business, determined to find another phenomenon of the same kind, and after some time discovered what he wanted in the person of a widow, named Fouillé, a dealer in second-hand clothes, at Saumur. A bargain was concluded, and duly signed, by which the widow, a woman of huge size, engaged to act in the threefold capacity of servant, dame de compaguie, and giantess, for a salary of 150f, per month, and one-fourth part of the sums collected from the spectators after each exhibition in the caravan. She was also bound never to go outside the caravan except very early in the morning or after dark at night. The agreement likewise contained a clause by which each of the contracting parties would inour a forfeit of 500f, in case of not fulfilling its conditions. The widow was duly installed in the caravan, but owing to some difficulties raised by the Countess, she was discharged before appearing in her public character, and she in consequence sued the Count, for the amount of the stipulated forfeit. The defendant alleged as his reasons for discharging the plaintiff that she was an indifferent cook; but, the Tribunal—considering that cooking was not the principal object of her engagement, as was evident from the high salary promised, and that she had not failed as a giantess—decided that she was entitled to the forfeit, and condemned the chovel of coal the tank became detached from the engine, and falling across the track the whole train passed over his body, severing it in two. His remains were conveyed to his residence at Paoli. He was a faithful employee, and a pleasant and agreeable man in all his business transactions. BETHLEHEM MURDER, TRIAL.—In the BETHLEHEM MURDER: TRIAL.—In the Northampton county court, fanuary term, John H. Clark and Joseph Pigeon, two colored mon, indicted for the murder of Abraham Benner, at Bethlehem, last fall, were tried. Clark was found guilty of murder in the accound degree, and seatenced to the penitentiary for one year, and three months. Pigeon was acquitted.

THA ETTER DELINGALENTS—Since the 2d of DRAFTED DELINQUENTS. -Since the 3d of the deputies acting under him, and sent to the regi-ments to which they belong. ments to which they belong.

DEATH OF AN OLD PMYSICIAN.—Pr. Geo. Resienaur, the oldest physician of Lebanon, died suddenly on Thursday evening of last week, in the sighty-third year of his age. He has been a successful practising physician through the life time of the present generation.

UNUSUAL.—During the early part of the week, some of the farmers of Dauphin county were busily engaged in ploughing their fields for corn and oats, the ground having been thoroughly thawed by the influence of the mild weather of the previous week. The scene was an unusual one for mid-winter.

EASTON COURT HOUSE.—The Grand Jury at the January session recommended that their

at the January session recommended that their new court house be sold if a reasonable price can be obtained for it, and the proceeds be applied to the erection of a new one in a more convenient locality.

CONVICTED,—William and August Kortzman, the Bethlehem Seminary burglars, nave been found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for the term of two years and eight months.

To the getter-up of a Club of ten or twenty, and extra copy of the Paper will be given.

To the Editor of The Press:

Wounded
L. G. Vassalls, acting master, shot in thigh.
Frederick Saunders, ordinary seaman, shot through houlder and Imags, mortally.
Isaac P. Hughes, seaman, fractured skull, severely.
John Cormey, seaman, fractured skull, severely.
William Reed, captain of forecastle, shot in right m. John Honan, ordinary seaman, shot in left thigh. Frederick Ether, landsman, shot in left thigh. Charles Burnham, captain of afterguard, shot in Ace.
Titus Freeman, colored, landsman, shot in leg.
Michael Rick, coal heaver, shot in eye, severely.
W. J. Murphy, landsman, shot in hand:
Henry Brown, sailmaker's mate, arm; slightly.
George Hozier, captain of afterguard; arm, slightly.
James Pomeroy, landsman, arm, slightly. CLIFTON (STEAMER).

John Diggins, captain of forecastle, fractured skull Philip Duffy, landsman, fractured shell, mortally.

Missing.
Commander William B. Renshaw.
Lieutenant Charles W. Zimmerman.
Acting Assistant Engineer W. R. Greer
John Calahan, gunner's mate;
Samuel P. King, quarter gunner. Samuel P. King, quarter gunner.
William/Esser, coxswain.
Rudolphus C. Hibbard, seaman:
Henry Berthee, seaman.
Peter Johnson, seaman.
Matthew McDonald, ordinary seaman.
Hugh McCabe, second-class fireman.
Wm. Reeves, second-class fireman.
George E. Cox, second-class fireman.
The above was auroscad to have been by The above are supposed to have been killed by the xplosion of the magazine.