THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1863. tions, and his last act, like his first, is a A GREAT BATTLE IN EAST their own reward. Thousands of matrons and thou-sands of maidens have experienced a delight in these by mely toils and zervices, compared with which the i vasures of the ball-room and the opera-house are usue and unavital sectory. This on earth is reward enough; but a richer is in store for them. Yes, bothers, sisters of charity, while you hind up the wounds of the poor sufferers—the humblest, per-haps, that have shed their blood for the country, forget not who it is that will hereafter say to you, "Insemuch as ye have done it unto ma." And now, friends, fellow-ditizens, as we stand among these honced graves, the momentous ques-tion presents itself, which of the two parties to the war is responsible for all this suffering,—for this dreadful sacrifices of life—the lawful and constitu-nonal Government of the Unterla States, or the ambitious ince who have or rebelied against it? I asy "rebelled?" against it, sithough Earl Russell, in farecent temperate and conciliatory speech in Scotland, seems to intimate that no prejudice ought for statch to that word, insemuch as our English forefathers rebelled against (Charles I and Jannes II, and our American fathers rebelled against George III. These certainly is a venerable precedents; but hity prove only that it is just and proper to rebel gainst oppressive governments. Chey do not prove that it was just and proper for the son of Janne's II to rebel against George III.; nor, as it seems to me, ought these dynastic strag-gles, little better than family quarrels, to be com-pared with this monstrous consultary and stragetory of states to constant the secons to one ought these dynastic strag-gles, little better than family quarrels, to be com-pared with this monstrous consultary against the American Union. These precedents do not prove that is seems to me, ought these dynastic strag-gles, little better than family quarrels, to be com-pared with this monstrous consultary against the American Union. These precedents do not prove that is monstrous consultary against th get what they did here. [Aplause.] It is for us, the living, rather to be declated here to the un-finished work that they havi thus far so nobly car-ried on. (Applause.] It is ther for us here to be dedloated to the great task rehaining before us, that from these honored dead we the increased devotion to that escue for which theyhere gave the last fail measure of devotion. That we here highly resolve. that these dead shall not hyre did in vain. [Ap-plause] That the nation shil, under (Bod, have a new birth of freedom, and tht the Gavernment of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth. [long applause. Three oners given for the Presidenio the United States and Governors of the States.] After the delivering of this iddress, the dirge and benediction olosed the exercise, and the immense their hearths. There has been a misunderof the service, and have entitled the armies and the navy of the United States, their officers and menall the memories of the Gadsdens, the Rutleages, their own reward. Thousance of matrons and thouof the service, and have outified the armies and the navy of the United States, their offloers and men, to the warmest thanks and the richest rewards which a grateful people can pay. But they, I am sure, will join us asying, as we hid farewoil to the fund of these martyr herces, that wheresoever throughout the civilized world the accounts of this great warfare are read, and down to the latest pe-ried of recorded time, in the glorious annals of our common country, there will be no brighter page than that which relates THE BATTLES OF GETTYS-NURG. falsehood. Should the circumstances of his standing between the Japanese and some of ° e S S Uhe map-suppression reach MAXIMILIAN, it may TENNESSEE. and constitutional age, to follow the agitators of the present day. the United States war ships, but it is to be Nor make we be deterred from the rigorous promo-oution of the war, by the suggestion, southat ally with them, that, howeves it in mich have been stran-earlier stage, there has been engendered by the operations of the war as late of Casaperation and bitterness which, independent of all reference to the original nature of the matters in controversy, will forever prevent the restantion of the Union, and then and the country. This opinion I take to be en-trary without foundation. No man en depiner more than I do the misories of every kind, unavoidably incident to war. Who could stand on link spot and call to mind the sense do the country. This opinion the sense of every kind, unavoidably incident to war. Who could stand on link spot and call to mind the sense do the consolitate. But I is not true, a is precised to be consolitate. But I is not true, a is precised to be consolitate. But I is not true, a is precised to be consolitate. But I is not true, a is precised to be consolitate. But I is not true, a is precised to be consolitate. But I is not true, a is precised to be consolitate. But I is not true, a is precised to be consolitate. But I is not true, a is precised to be consolitate. But I is not true, a is precised to be consolitate. But I is not true, a is precised to be consilitate. But I is not true, a is precised to be consolitate. But I is not true, a is precised to be consilitate. But I is not true, a is precised to the inform of an event I is not true, a is precised to the proceed of a divid wars are almost 1 avariably weiged, we may justly boast of the maneer is which the Uniter, impossible to prevent the lawless acts of attrageres and call war, by the Government and commanders of the United States; and this not/the standing the provocation given by the constions and attrageres and calling that the other is have restand be proved in grant a bitter in the its months of the war, by the Government and commanders of the United States; and the anothy, the restand the pressibility of resonalitation. I woul end to change that gentleman's ambitious hoped that sufficient explanation, apology, or desire to set on the throne of Montezuma. compensation may be made. Our footing with FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1863. If this does not open his eyes, nothing can. the Japanese has been honorably obtained, and we have been regarded in a very diffe-Bulwer, Thackeray, and Dickens. We can take no notice of anonymous commurent light from other nations. We paid the BURG. Not only play-goers and actors, but the cations. We do not return rejected manuscripts Japanese a very sufficient compliment by Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION. public at large will rejoice in the truth of specially sending Commodore PERRY to ORES OF THE PRESIDENT, THE SECRETARY OF STATE, AND MR. JOHN W. FORNEY. report, prevalent in London, that Sir nilitary and naval departments. When used, it will make a treaty of alliance and commerce EDWARD BULWER LYTTON is writing a GETTYSBURG, Nov. 19 .- The Presidential train nediction closed the exercises, and the immense with them, and when, for the first time, be paid for. seembly separated about twop'clock. _____ strived here on Wednesday evening, but the Goplay for M. FECHTER, the French gentlethey sent ambassadors to remote lands, the vernors' train was delayed, by a slight accident to man who has succeeded so well upon the IT IS OVER NOW-that grand and solemn DIRGE first mission was to this country. With us, the engine, till nearly midnight, and the various Jung at the Consecration of the bildiers' Gemetery, Get-tysburg, Pennsylvania The vords by James G. Per-cival. Minsic by A. Delsny. Arranged for band and voices, by A. Birg[e]d. consecration of the battle-field of Pennsylwere not able to participate in the pro English stage. A new play by BULWER, they may soon renew friendly relations, but would be particularly acceptable to the ceedings of the night, which were of a lively characvania, the eternal hills and plains of Getthey so much distrust the English that they numerous "stars," who have well nigh will prefer hostility to alliance with them. tysburg-first consecrated by the anguish The President, Secretary Seward, and Colour exhausted public patience with hackneyed Of it is great for our country to die, whose ranks England's desire for additional territory is as Forney were serenaded, and each severally replied and death of thousands of our bravest, by dramas and sensational productions manu-Bright is the wreath of our fame; glory awaits us well understood, even in comparatively rude to the compliment. their victory so dearly won, and now factured, by paste and scissors, out of nonu-The President said he was happy to see so many countries, as our principle of not burthen-Glory, that never is dim, shining on with a light f his friends present to participate in the ceremo dedicated to perpetual peace. Now the ing ourselves with colonies. England. it lar novels. There appears no truth in the nics, but he would make no speech, as he had noth Glory, that never shall fade, never, O ! never away ! seems to us, has plunged into a war with on dit that Mr. THACKERAY would com ground is doubly sacred by the blood of ing particular to say. [Laughter and applause.] mence a new novel of society, in the Janu-. II. the slain and the blessing of the peo-MR. SEWARD'S SPRECH. Japan, which must be expensive, can O! it is sweet for our country to die; how softly ary number of the Cornhill Magazine. It is The following is the speech of Mr. Seward in The following is the speech of Mr. Seward in reply to the seronade: FELLOW-CUTIZENS: I am now sixty years old, and I have been in public life for forty years of that time. This night is the first time that ever anybody in the State of Maryland was ever willing to listen to my voice-[A voice. This is Pennsylvania]-or it Pennsylvania so near to the border of Maryland, and the reason was, that I saw forty years ago, opening before this people the graveysaid that was to be filled with brothers who fell in mortal political con-filot, and I knew that the cause that was havery, and when I did lift my voice it was to warn them to remove that cause if they could by peaceful and constitu-tions means, and so avert the extastrophe of civil war, which has now fallen upon the nation. [Ap-plause.] Warrior youth on his bler, wet by the tears of his ple. The many thousands who yesterday scarcely be satisfactory, and be almost in-American Union. These presented to not prove that it was just and proper for the "disappointed great men" of the cotton-growing States to rebel against "the most beneficent (Averament of which history gives us any account," as the Vice President of the Confederacy, in November, 1860, charged them with doing. They do not create a presumption even in favor of the disloyal sizetebolders of the South, who, living under a Government of which Mr. Jefferson Davis, in the session of 1860-61, said that it was "the best Government over instituted by man, unexceptionably administered, and under which the people have been prosperous beyond com-parison with any other people whose career has been recorded in history," rebelled against it, be cause inci a spiring politiciaus, himself among the rest, were in danger of losing their mouppoly of its offices. What would have been thought by an im-parison, such a be deen shought by an im-parital posterity of the American rebellion against George III, if the colonaits had at all times been more than equally represented in Parliament, and James Otis, and Patriel: Heury, and Washington, and Franklin, and the Admers, and Hanoeck, and Jefferson, and men of their stamp, had for two geno-rations enjoyed the conditence of the sovereign and administered the government of the Empire? What would have been thought of the robellion against Oharles I, if Oromwell, and the usen of his school had been the responsible advisers of that Prince from his accession to the throne, and then, on account of a partial change in the Ministry, brought his head to the block, and involved the country in a desolating war! What would have been thought of the Whigs of 1685 robelled against arbitrary inower in order to establish constitutional liberty. If they had risen against Charles and there, if they had risen against Charles and there the order we have monarch and the mone ere of the policy which drove him into extile? The Parl-tanes of 1640 and the Whigs of 1685 robelled against arbitrary inower in order positively declared, however, that CHARLES iove, Wet by a mothen's warm tears; they crown him with garlandn of roses, Weep, and then joyously turn, bright where he triumphsabove. terminable. moved among those immemorial fields of DICKENS is writing a new story, to appear glory have departed; the President, who in twenty monthly parts, in the old fami. Mexican Matters. there met the loyal men of all States, has liar green cover, and that the first number Enormous lying has long been part of the returned to his high duties happier and will be issued, with the magazines, on May-ITT. Emperor NAPOLEON'S stock in trade. He Not in Elysian fields, by the still oblivious river; Not in the isles of the blest, over the blue rolling stronger for the revelation of their trust in day, by CHAPMAN & HALL, for whom he acts precisely as a dishonest trader would first wrote "The Pickwick Papers," sea ; But on Olympian heights shall dwell the devoted forever; act, when, wanting to cheat his creditors, he his wisdom. Eloquence and music are twenty-eight years ago. As before, "Boz" silent now, and the dead are left alone in | carefully "cooks the accounts" and pre-There shall assemble the good, there the wise, valiant and free. will be illustrated, in his new work, by sents a plausible balance sheet, with a handtheir silent graves. It is enough. To them 'Phiz." that cause if they could by peactul and constitu-tional means, and so aver the extastophe of civil wer, which has now fallen upon the nation. [Ap-plause.] I am thankful that you are willing to hear me at last. I thank my God that I believe this strife is going to end in the removal of that evil which ought to have been removal of that evil which ough to have been removal of that evil which ough to have been removal of that evil which ough to have been removal of that evil which ough to have been removal of that evil which ough to have been removal of that evil which ough to have been removal of that evil which ough to have been removal of that evil which ough to have been removal of that evil that has when you chasfed to us by fleaven-ther has when you chasfed to us by fleaven-the rishest, the brightest, the most capable of a gloious destiny of any country that God has ever given to any portion of the human race, and that when that cause is removed, simply by the operation of pe-rishing as the cause, and the agent of a treason that is without justification, and without parallel, thene-forth we shall be indeed a Union -one country, having only one hope, one ambition, one deatiny. [Applause] Then to morrow, if we have not known it before, we shall know that we are not eneales, but that we are friends and brothers; that this Union is a re-slight to his last resting place, and pity him with the same sincerity and the same heart-feit grief that we mourn over the boother by whose hand, raised in the defence of the Government to which we shall owe allegiance, that miguided insurgent, we owe it to mankind, that this war shall have a triauphant conclusion in the establishment of a different por-tion of the people. [Applause.] Without that, ever party or portion of the nation shall prevail in an election, that party shall be respected and maintained in power, until it shall give place upon another trial, and alter another resistibly to the very verge of the destruction of all Governments. With that principle, thi some amount on the credit side. His sys-· IV. the last funereal honors are paid, and now) ! then how great for our country to die, in the tem, ever since he obtained the Presidency. Union Triumph in Delaware. it is for us to so live that they will not have front rank to perish. Firm with our breast to the foe, victory's shout in in 1848, by solemnly swearing that he would The country will be satisfied with Deladied in vain. our ear; Long they our statues shall crown, in songs our maintain the French Republic, has been one ware. Hon. N. B. SMITHERS, Unconditional The dedication of the National Cemetery of persistent misrepresentation. He dememory cherich; We shall look forth from our heaven, pleased the sweet music to hear. Union candidate for Congress, is elected must be a new dedication of the nation to ceives as much by what he does not say as without opposition. We commend the good by what he says. Yet he is plausible, withthe holy cause for which, for two years, it taste of the disloyal party in concealing its Scenes After the Dedication. al, and an adept in deception. His last has battled. From the sepulchre of heroes insignificance, and withdrawing from a use-, SPEEUH OF GOVERNOR SEYMOUR. trick, worthy of such a Jupiter Scapin, was less contest. We know, however, that Mr. About three o'clock in the afternoon the 5th New must spring the soul of heroism, and the practised on a trusting, well-meaning, and York Regiment of heavy artillery, Colonel Murray, BROWN's name was withdrawn, the day beliving must live with all their life for the high-principled young gentleman, the Archwas marched to the temporary residence of Gov. Seymour, where they passed in review before the fore the election, to give color to the charge truth for which the dead have died. For duke MAXIMILIAN, eldest brother of the that the Government intended to forcibly iu-Governor, presenting a handsome spectacle. Upon Emperor of Austria. At the risk of repeat-Government, for Freedom, for Union, the the conclusion of this ceremony, which attracted quite a crowd of sight seers, Governor Seymour erfere with the election, and that prominent ing some facts with which we have already lives of thousands, whose bones lie scattered/ politicians in other States advised the Copmade our readers acquainted, we shall briefly resented a handsome silk regimental standard to ilberty. If they had risen against Charles and James, because those monarchs lavored equal rights, and in older themselves, "for the first time in the history of the world," "to establish as oligarchy" "founded on the corner stone of slavery," they would truly have furnished a precedent for the rebels of the South; but their cause would not have been sus-tained by the eloquence of Pym or oi Somers, nor sealed with the blood of Hamplen or Russell. I call the war which the Confederates are waging against the Union a "rebellion," because it is one, and in grave matters it is best to call things by their right names. The Constitution of the United States puts "rebellion" on a par with "invasion." The perhead leaders in Delaware to adopt this from the Potomac to the Gulf, were offered. he regiment accompanying the gift with the follow relate the circumstances of this case. course. It is the last resort of a defeated There are few of us, who in our happy homes ing speech : Over two years ago, NAPOLEON induced, and disloyal party. read of war, who need sacrifice life or fortune or rather seduced, Spain and England to. join him in the invasion, then tenderly

and in grave matters it is best to call things by their right names. The Constitution of the Uwited States puts "rebeilton" on a par with "invasion". The Constitution and law not only of England, but of every oivilized country, regard them in the same light; or rather they regard the rebel in arms as far worse than the allen enemy. To levy war against the United States is the constitutional definition of treason, and that orime is, by every divilized govern-ment, regarded as the highest which eitized or sub-ject can commit. Not content with the sanctions of human justice, of all the orimes signist the law of the land it is singled out for the demunoittions of religion. The Litanies of every church in Obristen-dom, as far as I am aware, from the Metropolitan Oathedrais of Europe to the humblest Missionary Ohapel in the islands of the sea, consur with the Ohurch of England in imploring the Sovereign of the Universe, by the most awful adjurations which the beart of man can conceive or his tongue utter, to deliver us from "settilton, privy compairsory, and rebellion." And reason good; for while a rebellion against tyrsany, a rebellion designed, after pros-trating arbitrary power, to establish free govern-ment on the basis of justice and truth, is an enter-prise on which good men and angels may look with complacency, an unprovoked rebellion of aubitious men against a benefinent government, for the our-pose-the avowed purpose-of establishing, extend-ing, and perpetuating any form of tainstics and wrong is an imitation on carth of that first foul re-voit of "the Infernal Serpent," which empiled heaven of one third part of its sons. Lord Baccn, "In the true maisshalling of the So verein degrees for bouon," assigns the first place to "the Conditores Imperiorum, founders of States and Common wealths," and truly to build up from the disordant elements of our nature; the pasions, the invertex from the opinions of the individual man; in the situalities of family, each rube, the individual

infirests, and the opinions of the individual man; the rivalries of family, clan, and tribe; the infiu

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lished. had submitt seven induced years, and instruction mate sovereign brought to the block; the great families which adhered to the king proscribed, im-poveriabed, ruined; prisoners of war sold to alavery in the West Indirs—in a word, everything that can embitter and madden contending factions. Such was the state of things for twenty years, and yet, by no gentle fransition, but suddenly and "when the restors-tion of affairs appeared most horpeles," the son of the beheaded sovereign was brought back to his father's blood-atained throne, with such "unexpressible and universal joy" as led the Werry Monard to exclaim "he doubted it had been his own fault he had been absent so long, for he was mobody who did not fro-test he had ever wished for his return." "In this wonderful manner," asys Clarendon, "and with his incredible expedition, did God put au end to a rebellion that had raged near twenty years, and had heen earded over with all the horrie direumstances of murder, devastation, and particide, that fire and <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> marked with respect and perfect silence, due to the solephily of the occasion, every man among the immense gathering uncovering upon his appear-

the regiment accompanying the gift with the follow-ing speech: Soldiers of New York, we love our whole country without reservation; but while we do so it is not in-consistent with that perfect and generous loyalty, to love and to be proud of our own State. This day, when I took part in the celebration that was to con-eccrate yonder battle field, while I feit as an American citizen, proud of my own country, and proud, of the gallact services of her citizens in every State, nevertheless, my eye did involuntarilly wander to that field where lite the glo-rious dead of our own good and great State; and when I returned to use matching before me your manby and sturdy columo, not knowing you be-longed to New York, my heart did quieken, and my pulses tingled to know that you were acting under commissions issued by myself, and I am most proud and most happy that I have this opportunity, on behalf of the merchants of the great commercial city of New York, to present to you this glorious banner, which has been sent as a token of their confidence in your loyalty and in your courage and your filelity in the hour of danger. State which you reprosent, and the still greater country to which we sil belong. May God bleas you as you serve your country on the distant field of danger. We find in the ostill greater country to which we sil belong. May God bleas you as you zerve your country on the distant field of anger. We find in those glori-ous fields you left behind you are not indifferent to the whole you left behind you are not indifferent to the whole used in your daugerous fields of they you shall bring bekit his standard to be placed the political aspect of the campaign, and particularly to the fervices of Douglas to the Union. He paid

a cology to the President, and snoke of him as one that would live in history as the saviour of his country. THE CEREMONIES OF THE DEDICATION.

The Procession—The Military Escort—Elo quent Prayer by the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton-Dedicatory Address of the President-The Oration of Mr. Everett.

GETTYSBURG, Nov. 19 .- The ceremonies attending the dedication of the National Cemetery commenced this morning by a grand military and civic display, under the command of Major Gen Couch, of our land the programme for which has already been pub-THERE DE OR OF The line of parade was taken up at ten o'clock and proceeded through the principal streets to the ery, where the military formed in line and saluted the President. At a quarter past eleven o'clock the head of the procession arrived at the main stand. The President and members of the Cabinet, together with the chief military and civic delegations, took their positions on the stand, the President being seated between Messrs. Seward and Everett, after a reception

whole Union. I do not doubt therefore, that when you shall return from your daugerous fields of duty, you shall bring back this standard to be placed among the archives of our State, with honorable mention of the services her sons have performed. I do not doubt that though it may perhaps be re-turned torn and stained, yet it will be still more glorious, and with glorious recollections clustering around it. In concluding these remarks, I ask in return of the men of New York to give three cheers for the Union of our country, and three cheers for the flag. General Schenck followed in a short speech,

The President's party started for Washington at 6 o'clock this evening, followed by the Governors' train. Thousands of persons were gathered at the depôt, anxiously awaiting transportation to their homes, but they will probably be conflued to the meagre accommodations of Gettysburg till to-mor-SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE RICHMOND PRISONERS. A subscription of \$280 has been made by the Mar-shals attending these ceremonies, to be devoted for

for our country. But can we not sacrifice prejudices, past political ties, and party precedents? Men of all parties marched under the national flag as American soldiers, fought and died, not as Democrats or Republicans, but as patriots, and cannot we emulate their loyalty, even though we may not equal their sacrifices? In the presence of the sublime thoughts to

which this great and solemn occasion gives birth, we dare not speak as partisans, we dare not argue as friends of any man or any administration. These will pass away, even as the thunders of the battle have ceased to echo, and the agonies of the wounded are ended. The administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN will end, and of those who now direct the path of the nation few will live

when twenty years have passed, But Freedom will not die, and it is our duty to leave to our children the Union we received from our fathers. This we cannot do by opposing the Government which embodies the | contingent, sagaciously saw through NAPO-Union, by quarrelling with its measures,

and dividing into parties upon questions of

called "the occupation," of Mexico, by a naval and military force to which the three Special Despatches to The Press. nations should contribute. He solemnly proclaimed to the world that his sole object in getting up this expedition was to obtain The Flag at Half-Mast in Washington. satisfaction from the Mexican authorities for The flags upon all the departments, and on all the other public buildings, were at half-mast to day, in various wrongs sustained by French, Engonor of those who fell at Gettysburg. lish, and Spanish subjects, and also to de-The Issue of Treasury Notes. mand and obtain payment of the Mexican By the set of March 3d. 1863, the Secretary of the debts to the three invading Powers. In a Treasury is authorized to issue four hundred milsolemn and public manner, NAPOLEON VOliens of dollars in Treasury notes, running not luntarily repudiated the idea of having any onger than three years, and bearing interest at a but these ostensible objects in view, esperate not higher than six per cent., which he can make a legal tender for the face value. Under this authority fifty millions of two-years notes, at five cially declaring that he did, not purpose, under any circumstances, to interfere with per cent. interest, payable every six months, were egotiated with the associated banks of the three the form of Government then existing in ties on the 8th of September last. These notes Mexico. Republican it was, and republican are to be a legal tender for their face, and, if paid it might continue, for anything he cared. ut by the banks, will to a great extent operate as Spain and England believed this public asan conjugient increase of the currency. Plates have been prepared for the issue of one-year notes surance, and heartily went into the invasion at the same rate of interest, payable at maturity. or occupation of Mexico. The first united with the plincipal, which notes are also a legal effort of the invaders was the seizure of the tender, but no decision has yet been arrived at as port of Vera Cruz. It was also their last. o their issue. The aggregate amount of United States legal-tender notes which the Secretary has for Gen. PRIM, who commanded the Spanish been authorized by various acts of Congress to give issue absolutely, is four hundred millions. All of this LEON'S schemes, openly declared that they amount has been issued. He has, besides, conditional authority to issue fifty millions more for the went to the length of conquering Mexico demotion of the temporary loans, should it become and overthrowing its republican institution and immediately withdrew the force under do by unanimous and loyal action-by for his-command. The British forces were also withdrawn, and the French army, under work, as the heroes of Gettysburg gave General FOREY, remained to hold its own in Mexico, as it best could. Although largely and frequently reinforced, fully a year, and a half elapsed before Puebla, half way between the city of Mexico and the sea. was captured, the native troops, under COMONFORT, fighting with great energy, perseverance, and courage. Eventually the French occupied the capital, where they have since continued, unable to obtain poswoop presiding, yesterday ordered decrees of confis-tation and sale against the property of thirteen session of more than a very small portion of ersons, including Captain FIRECH FORERST, late it the U.S. Navy. A court martial, of which General SLOUGH was the country, and threatened, even there, by the native troops who stand by JUAREZ. the elected President of the Republic. The president. and Major GAINES judge advocate, was latest account states that General Comon oday dissolved. The findings in the following asses are officially announced: ISAAC FREDERICK FORT is at the head of 15,000 to 20,000 MCCARTER was found guilty of stealing \$40,000 of Mexican troops, anxious to encounter the overnment money; he is to be confined five years invaders, whose tyranny is greatly comin the penitentiary in Albany. Cantain W. Howplained of. AND, A. Q. M., convicted of embezzling \$16,470.04, General FOREY, and the French brigands be cashiered and compelled to refund the money unaccounted for, and be conflued five years in Al-bany. Captain CHEFRIE M. LEVI, A. Q. M., conwhom he commands, had not long been in possession of the city of Mexico, when he victed of signing a false certificate to pay of the men under his command, is to be cashiered, and proceeded to carry out the policy and obey the instructions of his astute master, the compelled to return the money fraudulently obtain Emperor NAPOLEON. He assembled a few ed. and be forever disqualified from having any of the base Mexican adherents of the French, office. The Relief of the Richmond Prisoners. constituted them into an "Assembly of the The supplies sent by the Government have been The supplies sent by the Government have been permitted to reach their destination by the rebel authorities. The rumor that the rebels have per-mitted clothing to be distributed and not food is an error. Forty-eight thousand rations sent by the Secretary of War last week have been received, and a letter to the Government from General NEAL Dow states that they have been distributed. The Notables," and desired them to pass ordinances whereby Mexico was declared an crown of which was voted to be offered to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, of Austria, or, in default of his acceptance, to be placed at rror was caused by the fact that the rebel authothe disposal of the Emperor of the French. rities would not permit the officer in charge to ac-This was a decisive stroke, considerably at ompany the rations further than City Point. variance with NAPOLEON'S public promise We have 34,000 prisoners now in our possession and declaration that he had not the slightest There are 40,000 negroes armed and in the servic I the Government. intention of making any change in the Mexi-Why any (so-called) Mexican Assembly of Notables should have selected an Austrian Fort Sumpter Soon to Surrender. NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The steamer Deposit has prived from Charleston bar, with dates to the evenprince as head of the newly-proclaimed empire was a puzzle to many at first. But, ing of the 16th inst. She reports that the bombard after the news of the great change in Mexico. ment of Sumpter continues day and night, and the fort is so much reduced that it will be compelled to surrender in a short time. oozed out, through newspaper revelations, probably permitted, if not suggested by NA-The Prize Steamer Ells. POLEON, that early in October, 1861, (weeks BOSTON, Nov. 19 .- The Drize steamer Ells, which arrived here today, was captured off Wilmington; about fifteen miles north of Fort Foster, on Novem-ber 10th, at 3 P. M. The Honqua fired two shots at before the united French, English, and Spanish force had quitted Europe to invade Mexico,) NAPOLEON had written to the her, one of which passed over, and the other struck her, when she hove to and surrendered. She got schore two nights previous, but succeeded in getting off by throwing overboard part of her cargo. At the time of her capture, the Ella had a crew of bout twenty men, and her cargo was on account of the rebel Government. This steamer was built in New York, her engines naving been constructed in Brooklyn in 1863. Her original name was the Republic, and she was in-tended for a Sandy Hook tugboat. She was sold to parties in St. John, N. B. for \$70,000, and sailed under a British register, but was really owned by Southerners. Her purser, who belongs to Alabama, is said to have owned half of the steamer. She can make about twelve miles per hour. This was her first attempt to run the blockade. Captain Swezey, who is in command of the Ella, belongs in Rhode Island. Provisions for our Starving Soldiers. BALTIMORE, Nov. 19 .- The shipment to Richmond morrow for our starving prisoners, from the Bal-

fought to-morrow. Yesterday the rebel advance guard attacked our outposts upon the Loudon and Clinton roads, and

neavy skirmishing was continued all day. This morning the attack was reanmed, when the WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 19, g which had set in during the night had lifted. The rebels finding it impossible to drive our men with infantry, brought several guns into position, and pourtd in a flanking fire. In the afternoon they ought forward a heavy force of infantry once more

and after a brief skirmish, charged our position. A terrific hand-to-band conflict occurred, both sabres and revolvers being used on both sides; our men fought with the greatest gallantry, but at last were compelled to fall back about a third of a mile to a strong line, which they hold to night. We have to regret the wounding of General Sykes, of the orvalry, who commanded the outpost. His condition is critical.

Lieutenant Colonel Smith, of the 20th Michigan, vas killed at Campbell's Station. Our loss in that fight was between 200 and 300. Our loss to-day will not exceed 150.

The enemy's loss on Monday, owing to the severa fire of our artillery, could not have been less than 1,000. Their loss to-day is estimated at 400 or 500. General Shackelford had a brisk fight on Sunday with the rebels, on the other side of the Holsten. three miles from here. He kept the enemy in check and at night they disappeared. Our men are in the

best of spirits, and perfectly confident of success tumorrow. Desertions from the Rebel Army Frequent, CHATTANOOGA, Nov, 19 .- The desert rebel army are now more numerous than at any time

the expulsion of Brage from Middle Tennessee

FIERCE AND BLOODY CONTEST. Our Army Falls Back on Knoxville. THE BATTLE PROBABLY RENEWED OX

THURSDAY,

Herald.]-General Longstreet, after crossing the Tennessee river, on Saturday morning, 14th inst., was attacked in the afternoon by General Burnside, who drove the advance guard back to within a mile of the river edge. By nightfall Longstreet crossed the remainder of his troops, and on Sunday morning advanced in force.

Géneral Burnside, fluding it impossible to cope with him with the small force at his disposal, fell back to Lenoir, the rear guard skirmishing heavily with the enemy through the day. Three despersies charges were made upon our positions during Sanday night, but they were handsomely repulsed. day hight, out they were handsomery repuised. On Monday morning Gen. Burnsideevacuated Le-noir, but, owing to the energy with which the rebel pursuit was keptup, it was determined to give them a decided check, and accordingly he came

them a decident cheva, and accountaging he camp into line of battle at Campbell Station, whoa a fight ensued, losting from late in the forenoon until dark. Our first position commanding the road from both sides, the infantry deployed in front of this, and were soon attacked by the enemy, who made several gallant charges, and fighlig cceeded by out-flanking our men in driving them to the cover of the batteries, which now opened a

terrible and destructive fire. The rebels retired before it, gave way, and even tually fell back to the river. It was now 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the rebels showing a desire to renew the attack, and having brought three hat-terics to their assistance, General Burnside fell baok to a more desirable position, and again gays them battle. The contest continued, closing at nightfall, with our troops in possession of their own ground. The object of the fight having been attained, and as the detention of the rebels had enabled our trains to get all in the advance, our troops fell back during the night, and carly on Tuesday morning reached Knoxville, where a general battle is expected to be

KNOXVILLE, NOV. 18 .- [Special to the New York

GENERAL BURNSIDE FIGHTING LONGSTREET. The Enemy Repulsed.

the livelries of family, disn, and tribe; the influ ences of elimate; the accidents of nesce and war as cumulated for agre-to build up from these often-times warring elements, a well-compacted, pros-perous, and powerful State; if it were to be accom-plished by one effort, or in one generation, would re-quire a more than mortal skill. To contribute in some notable degree to this the greatest work; of man, by wise and patriotic counsel in peace, and loyal heroiam in war, is as high as human merit can well, rise, and far more than to any of those to whom Bacon assigns this blighest place, of honor-Romulus, Cyrus, Czear, Ottoman, Ismael-is it due to our Washington, as the founder of the Ameroan Union. But if to achieve or help to achieve this greatest work of man's wiedom and virtue gives title to a place among the chief benefactors, rightful heirs of the benedistions of mankind, by equal rea-son shall the bold bad men who seek to undo the noble work. Eversores Insperiorum, destroyers of States, who, for base and selifish ends, rebel against beneficent governments, seek to overthrow wise consuming thromes, bring ou civil and fo-reign war, anarchy at home, ductation aproad, deso-lation, ruin-by equal reason, law, see, a thousand fold stronger, shall they inherit the excerations of the sees. But to hide the deformsty of the arime under the

 The provide the product should be provide the product and be product the product and be p sent by Mr. C. C. Fulton, about \$3,400. A. Slaveholder's Inventory. From the Boston Journal.] Robert Toombs once said that he world "call the foll" of his alaves on BunkerHill, built be has not yet doze it, and if he has all his bondmen safe in Georgia coubless considers himself fortunate. The tables are now thread on the slaveholders, and some of them fail to retain possession even of their "rolls," while the chartels are projecting in newly-found freedom. We have before us theroll of a Louisiana plantation, in which the names, age, yaue, and qualifications of hinety-eight negroes, who were once the property and pride of some low, where once the property and pride of some low, "Jona," thirty flue years (d, and valued at \$2000-"driver, faithful, trust-worthy, good planter." The next was "Henry," 33 years of see, and "chief ploughman," who was valued at \$1,500, and for whom \$2,000 had been re-fused. Good ploughmen appear to have command-ed first-rate prices, as several, who are rated as ex-ellent workmen are apprised at \$1,200 to \$5,500 each. One poor fellow, "Anthony," 50 years old, and consumptive, has his value expressed thus_000-while, "Lindor," a patriarch of 80 years, is set down as "worthless." Some of the negroes were evidently versatile, and could "turn their haad to more than one thing." Thus, "Adrien," worth storate than one thing. "Thus, "Adrien," worth A Slaveholder's Inventory. Delaware Election. THE UNION CANDIDATE ELECTED WITHOUT OPPOSI TION WILMINGTON, Nov. 19 -It having become evident, from the vigorous campaign conducted by the Unionists, that Charles Brown would be overwhelmingly defeated, the friends of that gentleman withdrew his name the day before the election. Smithers, the Union candidate, has 4,008 majority in New Castle county. The returns from the other counties indicate his triumphant election without op people among whom civil war had ceased. position. Naval Movements. NEW YORK, Nov. 19 -The steamer Empire City as arrived from Key West, with dates to the 15th. natant. 1975 F Arrival of Prize Steamers. Bosroy, Nov. 19 - The prize steamers Cornubia and Ella have arrived. The Japanese and the British. The Japanese, fearing the Dapanese, fearing the Tranch And it didn't and the Dapanese, fearing the Japanese, fearing the Japanese, fearing the Japanese, fearing the Japanese, fearing the Japanese And Japanese The state State— the starwing the call is the territory, its hard for the line of horizent and D arymania are unaxed at the starwing the call is the starwing the call i Markets by Telegraph.

the relief of the Richmond prisoners (Special Bespatch to The Press.]

GETTYSBURG, Nov. 19, 1863. The President and Messrs. Seward, Usher, Blair, and Cameron; Generals Stahl and Doubleday, with Governors Curtin, Brough, Tod, Morton, Pierpont, and Seymour, arrived, in a special train, last night.

But Sey mont, anter si, a noon to day, on the Ceme-tery Hill. The procession was many miles long, and imposing and grand in the extreme. Flags, at half-mast, were hung from every house-top. Delegations attended from all parts of the State and the country. The programme published in *The Press* was strictly adhered to. The ceremonies were

opened with prayer, by the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, chaplain of the House of Representatives He concluded with the Lord's Prayer, and during the delivery of these eloquent words there was scarcely a dry eye in all the vast assemblage. D.

For The Press.] THE CONSECRATION.

CHARLES HENRY BROCK. PEACE ! to day, a Nation's flat Mellows into Sabbath quiet Village hum and city riot. On the mountains, wan November Lights her sad and golden ember Of the glory we remember : Like the grand, unburied glory, Heroes of our summer story, Writ and left on valleys gory ! Now—a Nation's hearts are doating On the tale—and eyes are noting All her banners half-mast floating !

Long funeral lines are meeting, And funeral drums are beating, Where the foemen locked their greeting.

And the Nation's mourners scan her, Raising now the starry banner, O'er her grand funeral manor ! O'er the manor, where th' invader, Far in reeking furrows, laid her Children, who so well obeyed her. Scattered mourners ! dry your weeping, For a NATION'S heart is keeping For a NATION'S heart is keeping Vigil, where your loves are sleeping.

Sage and Poet! spare your praises : On each mound, a *loftier* lay is Wafted by the trampled daisies :

For their choral hymn hath waited 'Til the soil, by FREEDOM fated, By her blood was consecrated.

Shout, oh ! shout—the graves that stain ye, Shrine your Country's dear arcana— GESTYSBURG and PENNESILVANIA ! PHILADELPHIA, Nove19, 1863.

AID FOR THE SOLDIER.

AID FOR THE SOLDIER. To the Editor of The Press: Sus: I propose that the published, proceedings of the coming service at Gettyaburg be printed in a neat pamphlet form, and, perfaces, secompanied with a map or chart of the battle field, and sold exclusively for the benefit of those Union soldiers who suffered in that terrible conflict. It would earry blessings to the heart of many a slok and wounded hero, and give food and raiment to thousands of families made belpless and decolate by the offering of husban1. bro-ther, father, and son, on the glorious altar of a na-tion's liberty. Yery respectfully. J: HYATT SMITH. Very respectfully, J. HYATT SMITH,

subordinate importance. This we can only getting party-by giving our souls to the their lives. We are Americans; our Government is threatened with destruction; and if this truth cannot unite us upon a na-

tional platform, then we need no National Cemetery at Gettysburg. Then the war is in vain, and those who have fallen are happily dead, being spared the spectacle of their country's shame. But why should we repeat this argument? twenty States have enforced it, and yesterday it was triumphantly sustained by Delaware. All the patriotism of the nation is not interred at Gettysburg.

Is it Again "On to Richmond "? The condition of the Union soldiers in the Richmond prisons is terrible. These men are starving. They are starving while the whole North is longing to supply them with every comfort, while the Government is ready to convey provisions and stores of

all kinds to the very doors of their cells. They are starving simply because of the barbarity of the rebel authorities, who will neither feed them nor permit them to be fed. and who have thus given new proof that slavery brutalizes the slaveholder far | empire, and no longer a republic, and the more than it degrades the slave. Last Saturday a steamer sent from Fortress Monroe with clothing and food for the Union prisoners at Richmond was cruelly turned back, upon what military pretence no military man can imagine. The wretchedness of these men cannot be exaggerated. The released prisoners who have reached Annapolis tell the can form of government. pitiful story. Mr. ROBERT R. CORSON. State military agent, writes to us that in the hospitals there 50 men out of 189 died of the effects of starvation. Our citizens will see that this suffering which they can reach is relieved ; but what of that suffering, more had been thoroughly discussed in Europe, it extreme, existing in the horrible prisons and slave-pens of Richmond? Is that beyond our reach, and can nothing be done ? A correspondent of THE PRESS suggested on Monday that "an army of Liberators be raised for the special and only object of going to Richmond. Let the President Archduke MAXIMILIAN, offering to make call for one hundred thousand volunteers him Emperor of Mexico, and that MAXIfor this purpose-the speciality of their duty MILIAN had conditionally accepted-proto be clearly set forth and their term of ser- | vided the thing could be decorously done. vice noted." Yesterday the New York | It may be presumed that MAXIMILIAN did Herald declared that the refusal of the not signify such assent without consultation rebels to supply their prisoners with food, | with his brother, the Emperor of Austria. or permit the Government to save them | How these princes must have felt when, at

timore American Relief Fund, will consist of 50 barrels of flour, 15 barrels of beef, 15 of pork. 3 barrels of Bolegna sausages, 1 barrel smoked beef, 12 boxes soap, with a supply of yeast cakes, salt, &c., to the value of \$1,100, making the whole amount thus far

becessary to do so. The above facts were obtained on inquiry, from an authentic source.

CHARLESTON.

WASHINGTON.

The demoralization of the rebels increases daily. On the other hand, Grant's troops are all in splendid Illness of Admiral Saubrick. spirits ; re-enlistments in the veteran corps are more Admiral SAUBRICK fell suddenly ill on Friday numeroits than was expected, and good authority night, and before any (excepting his most intimate) says that not less than four fifths of the entire for ields) were aware of it, his case had assumed a will enter the army for the new term. serious aspect. Under the treatment of his physi-All is quiet, and the weather fine and cool

cians he has rallied, and is now pronounced out o danger, though requiring great care. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. He entered the navy in the year 1806, and though on the retired list, by the operation of the law of 1861, he has continued in active service, and is now president of the Light house Board.

A SKIRMISH ON THE RAPIDAN. The United States District Court. The United States District Court for the Eastern Cannonading. District of Virginia, at Alexandria, Judge UNDER

> Half of Lee's Army Reported to be Falling Back to Richmond.

> > The Other Half Gone Toward Lynchburg.

WASHINGTON, Nov 19 - The intelligence received from the Army of the Potomac to-night, is that a cavalry skirmiah between about two hundred rebels and a portion of the 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry took place yesterday morning at Germania ford, on the Rapidan: The rebels crossed the river, when our men fell back upon our infantry pickets. The ices was small, but some of our men were captured. There are frequent reviews and division drills, the ountry and the weather being favorable for such urpores. Hundreds of contrabands could be profitably em-

loyed in the Army of the Potomac, as drivers, &c. in one artillery brigade alone a sufficient number of oldiers are employed as wagoners and teamsters to man a six-gun battery, for want of negroes.

Last evening some cannonading was heard in the direction of the Rapidan, south of Culpeper, but no particulars had been received when the messenge

No suffers are yet granted transportation for stores to the army. A few occasionally find their way out, but are liable to arrest and the confiscation of their goods. The paymasters are busy in the proper discharge

of their duties in almost if not all the army corps. A tug-boat, which arrived at the Navy Yard to day, brought a torpedo of two sections, containing about forty pounds of powder, provided with a fric-tion time-fuse and platon.

It was found floating down the James river. The tin canisters are new, and owing to the peculiar con-struction of the machine, it was doubtless intended o accomplish its work by striking against one of our

The Alexandria Gazette says that a lot of prisoners at Point Lookout, who were to be sent by the steamer which left this place on Tuesday morning, were stopped at the wharf by an order from the miitary authorities here.

Special Despatch to the New York-Times.] Washington, Nov. 18 - Lee is falling back to Hanover Junction, with one-half of his army, as a protection for Richmond. The other half has gone toward Lynchburg, to reinforce or protect the re-treat of the force sent against Burnside.

[Special Despatch to the Lvening Post] Wasfinoron, Nov. 19.—The rebel guerillas are growing very bold in Virginia. They have captured several sutters and citizens at Falis Church, in Fair fax county, but a few miles from Washington. The story that Lee has fallen back from the Rapi-dan is doubted here. lan is doubted here.

RELIEF FOR OUR SUFFERING MEN IN SOUTH-REN PRISONS .- Every assurance that the case adnits of has been given to the United States Christian Commission, that stores sent to our Union suf-ferers, in Richmond prisons, reach, them. General Meredith, United States Commission of exchange, at Fortress Monroe, engages to receive all that is sent to his care, by express, prepaid, and send them under flag of truce to City Point.

send them under flag of truce to Oity Point. Commissioner Ould gives written assurance that they will be received as Oity Point, and delivered to the principation when they are directed. General Neal Dow and other reliable men in the prince will receive and distribute whatever is sent to them amorg their feilow prisoners. The prison ers write that they receive them.

The Christian Commission is arranging, and hopes soon to have its own delegates there to receive and distribute all it rends, and to do whatever mey can to relieve and benefit the suffering.